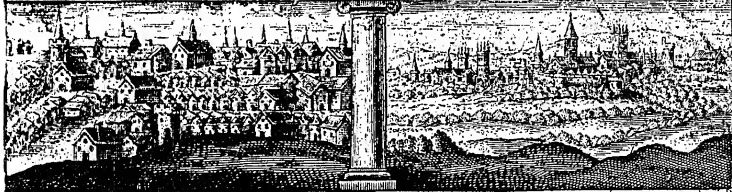


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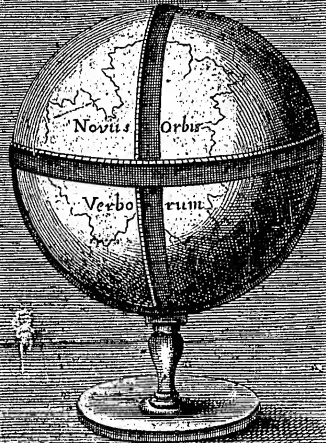
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THE
P R E F A C E,
*By way of Introduction to the Right Know-
 ledge of our Language.*



THe very Summe and Comprehension of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into those two grand Heads; *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all men, not without just cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet since, on the other side, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little lesse necessary, and an inseparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never so grave, never so usefull, carry in it never so clear and perfect a demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjointed phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly, and with such indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those ancient Authors that have written the best things, have left them to posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Salust*? Nor have all these been lesse admired for the propriety and elegance of their style, than for the Nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these latter Ages, those, who were not only justly esteemed to stand in competition with the best of the Ancients, for the verity and soundness of their matter; but, have also refined our Language to that height, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happiness of expression, I am persuaded it gives

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not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the Latin and Greek themselves. Now as for that subtle distinction used by some, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any consideration of serious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwise, but That whatever kind of fermocination is generally used in any Country may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, esteemed the most ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, since it is no hard matter to prove that even that also descended from a Language yet more ancient, forasmuch as that Latin which was spoken immediately after the expulsion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was so altered in the time of *Polybius* which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be understood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we must needs think it suffered a farre greater change: yet it was so farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ^{highest} or flourishing height of elegance, untill the Age wheerin *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interspersion of forrein words, especially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climats, conduce to the sweetning and smoothing of those harsh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the most Northerly Countries. And besides, to find out the Original, and most unchanged Languages, we must have recourse as far backward as the confusion of *Bable*, which was the first nativity of Tongues; and so make a vain search for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *scaliger* reckons up about eleven several Tongues (others fourteen) spoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Teutonick* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Brittish*, or *Celtick*: these are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and those which are any way compounded of any of these Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, some think fit to call Dialects; although; notwithstanding this composition or derivation, such a vast distance may be seen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the self-same Language, spoken in several Provinces of the same Nation, with some small difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or some little variation of a word, or syllable, in such a manner the people of *Sommerset-shire* speak differently from those of *Middlesex*, yet both may very well be understood of each other; and so the people of *Florence* from those of *Rome*: No otherwise in the Greek Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick* and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to insist any longer upon so nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular scope and design of this Book, to speak something in general of the Original of our English Tongue; of the Basis, or Foundation of it; of the reason of its several changes,

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changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient British Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, since both these people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtæ*: besides if we consider the solid arguments of *Verstegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Britans*, nothing seems to me more consonant to truth, than that the *Britans* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*; into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *British*, there remains scarcely any track or footstep in the language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britania*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, & strong for defence (and which only of all the rest of the Island was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themselves by flight, preserving both their ancient race and speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. In the same manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithstanding the frequent invasions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preserved in *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, and *Navarre*; and in the mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuarras*; the *Arabic* is still retained, together with the off-spring of the *Moors*, that in times past possessed the greatest part of *Spain*; as also, in *Armorica* or *Brittany*, in *France*, the old *Gallick* is spoken at this day, which very near resembling the *Welsh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of these two Tongues.

From this so totall a subversion of the *British* Empire by the *Angli* or *Anglo-Saxons* followed as totall a subversion of the *British* language, and even of the very name of *Britain*, (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguish the Native *British*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in use: for it is observable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language also by little & little prevails over that of the Country; otherwise, it wasts and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of water thrown upon a heap of sand. Since therefore these *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other language now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, & in the same Country where it was first planted, through a long tract of many ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Coropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the first language of the world, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*; it is certainly the common consent of most *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

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still in use, and possessing a large compass of ground, is no less ancient than the very first coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuisco*: which is no wonder, if we consider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very first people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the possession of it to this very day uncorrupted, unobscured, and (as their language, so themselves) unmixed with any foreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language less considerable; for as much as it is spoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Island of *Thule*, now called *Island*; and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those places into which it hath spread itself by conquest, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great measure.

And though our English tongue hath of late ages entertained so great a number of foreign words, that in every age it seemeth to swell more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief material words, and those which are most used in the most familiar, and vulgar discourse, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the most primitive and uncomposed words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetables, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winds*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, besides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning these words it is very remarkable, that most of them consisting but of one syllable; nevertheless, the things that are understood by them, are as significantly expressed, as the same things in other tongues, are by words of two, or more syllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either *ἄγαθός* in Greek, or *bonus* in Latin, a matter of no small advantage: for if that sentence be judged most praiseworthy, that containeth most matter in fewest words; why may we not commend that word, which consisteth of fewest syllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No less considerable is the proper and most pertinent signification of some words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of these monosyllables into one, as the word *Wisdom*, which is compounded of these two words *Wise*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. Judgment, or sentence, since wisdom may most properly be said to be the result of a Grave, and solid judgment.

By this that hath been said it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty stream of foreign words, that hath since *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet wash'd away the root: only it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with bushes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or enrich our English tongue, is a consideration that admits of various censures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invasion of strangers, many of the Old Inhabitants must needs be either slain, or

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forced to fly the Land; so it happens in the introducing of strange words, the old ones in whose room they come, must needs in time be forgotten, and grow obsolete; sometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* observes, there is a peculiar significancy in some of the old Saxon words, as instead of fertility, they had wont to say *Eorðswela* which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the losse of them for this, for we shall find divers Latin words, whose Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reason; as in the word *intricate*, (which coming from *Trica*, i. e. those small threads about Chickens legs, that are an encumbrance to them in their going) signifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphrasis, as *Insinnation*, is a winding ones self in by a little and little; yet there are others, both French and Latin that are match'd with Native words equally significant, equally in use among us, as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainsay*; with the Latin *resist* our *withstand*; with *interior* inward, and many more of this nature: So that by this means these forrainers instead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiousness and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be infer'd to sense and fancy, than to be disputed by arguments: That they come for the most part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was first spoken, I suppose is without controversie; and being of a soft and even sound, nothing favouring of harshness, or Barbarism, they must needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long use. In fine let a man compare the best English now written, with that which was written three or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more smooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which some attribute to *Spencer's* as his greatest praise, namely his frequent use of obsolete expressions, I account the greatest blemish to his Poem, otherwise most excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obstinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I shall now for the clearer Method proceed to the division of them: There are not many Nations in *Europe*, some of whose words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abate*, *Abone*, *Abord*, *Balustrade*, *Balcone*; some from the *Spanish*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Disembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Desire*, *Dehy*, *Command*, *Embellish*, *Embossment*. Among the ancient languages, we have from the Greek not a few, as those that end in *ia* with us end in *ia*, as *ἐπιγράμμα* *Epigram*, *ἐνθύμημα* *Enthymem*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *ἐπιπέτης* *Epithet*, those in *ia* with us end in *er*, as *ἄστρολογος* *Astrologer*; those in *as* with us in *ast*, as *παραφράσις* *Paraphrast*; those in *ia* in *ist*, *γυμνοσophιστῆς* *Gymnosophist*; those in *ia* in *ick*, as *δραματικὸς* *Dramatick*, those in *ia* in *isk*, as *βασιλικὸς* *Basiliick*, those in *as*, or *as* in *aph*, as *χειρογραφία* *Paragraph*; those in *as*, in *arch*, as monarch, those in *ia*, in *y*, or *ie*, as *φιλοσοφία* *Philosophy*, *ῥαψωδία* *Rhapsodie*; those in *ia* or *ia* in *ism*, as *σύλλογισμ*

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gism, sophism: also their verbs in *ize*, with us end in *ize*, as *καταμελλω* to *Cauterize*; in imitation of which, some, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the same termination, as *emfranchise*, *spiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be observed of Greek words, is their manner of composition. They are either compounded of these following Prepositions, as (1) *ἀνα*, correspondent to the Latin *Re*, which in composition signifies *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or bringing back again, 2 *ἀντι*, which, compounded with another word, implies an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary, 3 *ἀμφι*, both ways, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 *ἀπο*, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from *ἀδελφός*, a hiding, *Apocalypsis*, a revealing, 5 *δια*, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diaporesis*, a dividing of one syllable into two, 6 *κατα*, answering in composition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 *ἐπι*, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tombe, 8 *ἐκ*, or *out*, as *Egypte*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 *εἰς*, or *inward*, as *Engastrimith*, one that speaks inwardly, 10 *μετα*, which implies a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapes, 11 *παρα*, which implies a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude, 12 *προς*, about, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about, 13 *προ*, before, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 *προς*, to, or *toward*, as *Prosthesis*, an adding unto, 15 *υπο*, under, as *Hypogastrick*, the lowermost part of the belly, 16 *ὑπερ*, above, as *Hyperphysical*, that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as *πᾶσι*, *ἅρι*, *πολλοί*, many, *ἄλλο*, false, and the privative *α*, for example, *prototype*, an Original or first Copy; *polygon*, a figure that hath many angles or corners, *Pseudomartyr*, false witness, or counterfeit Martyr; *Arophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: these are the most material, and all that are in use in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of forraign words; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure, than the foundation. Of these Latin words there are many (as also some of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long custome are so ingrafted, and naturalized into our tougue, that now they are become free denizens, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and enfranchized at least, if not naturalized; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since divers ingenious persons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages, and so are at a losse, when they meet with unusual words, and some people if they spy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and these are they more especially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greatest of this Design, but

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but that there are in the book some words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in such a case as this, rather to exceed, than to be too sparing, since an exuberance is easilier cut off, than a defect supplied. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without some diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but also to have the quintessence of what ever was offered at before, in another cast and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a design so usefull to the Nation; besides, that even of these sorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requisite to be inserted, many not so properly rendered as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and shoulders without any distinction, but as if they had been as good as the best; whereas in works of this Nature men ought to flye all Pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words alike, that are met with in every English Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmonisht Reader, and might encourage him to suck in Barbarism as soon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued course of reading the best Authours, and conversation with the better sort of company, to examine thoroughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what spurious and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long custome hath sufficiently authoriz'd, but either such as are grown out of use, or such as are used only upon speciall occasions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Author for words used by those more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer than in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to please all humours; knowing that such kind of words are written, and that the undistinguishing sort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have set my mark upon them, that he that studies a natural and unaffected style, may take notice of them, to beware of them, either in discourse, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have escap't the Obelisk (as such a thing may happen in spite of diligence) there can arise no other inconvenience from it, but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgement of the Reader, especially being forewarned, who if he have a fancy capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their musical cadence, cannot but discern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any such word were, but how they can handsomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to resolve: if this be bad *imprescriptible* is worse, being derived, neither I nor any body else know how, since *Prescripturus* is the nearest they can go: nor lesse to be exploded is the word *suicide*, which may as well seem to participate of *Sus* a Sow, as of the Pronoun *Sui*: there are also worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and Greek Dam, such as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejusdem farinae*; for the avoiding of which absurd

words I know no better means, than, To be convertant in the best Author, whether of the present or foregoing ages.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be distinguish'd by their Terminations, and not be known at random, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Classes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word always consists in the end, or termination.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Iustus* Just, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous* as *Obvius*, Obvious; sometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ius* into *ile*, as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *bilis*, into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant* or *ent*; as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent; or into *our*, as *inferior* inferior; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius*, Transitory.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwise; of which, those that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *Substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctance; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia*, confidence, *eminentia*, eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commisura* commissure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; or into *our*, as *Author* Author; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *separatio* separation, *repletio* repletion, *instructio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition; sometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster: To one or other of these terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced:

Thirdly, for our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the indicative *Mood*, Present *Tense*, of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *prescribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive *Mood*, as from *convincere*, to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, such as from *Colligere* collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consulere* consult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much constraint, be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive *Mood* but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervare*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which be-like, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly

chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides those both Verbs, and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discharge*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*, to *garnish*, to *restrain*, *despise*, *distress*, *hostage*, *menage*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successive*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, &c. our tongue meddles not. As for those in *ius*, as *divinitus*, and in *im*, as *conferim*, *virim*, &c. we cannot express them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words, and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole, and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature, as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (as namely, when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to express what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our terminations; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold, as to say an *encomie*, and to render it in English would be to tedious a *circumlocution*. As, to say a speech made in praise of another man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeably to the ear: also, by a certain odd, and strange construction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun; especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Benedicessit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, such a one was charged with a *Noneis Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old end, of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grandmar Rule, where a whole clause comes before, or followes a Verb and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words, of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writs, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard, whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knows of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being always joined with one of these following Prepositions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from, *duccion*, a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it is joined begins with, as from *plica-*

The Preface.

1102 being compounded with *ad*, ariseth application an applying, not applications; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra*, & *ultra* Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joined in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implies as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forraign words, in respect of their dependence upon our-tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them; and because there is something else intended of that nature; I shall passe them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those languages abovementioned. In those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greeks; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes, and Figures, as *Synechdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthimeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it self; in Physick, *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most diseases; in Astronomie, *Antipodes*, *Peregrians*, and the word *Astronomie*, it self, and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Starres in each Constellation, *viz.* *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy as *Nadir*, *Almicantarass*. In sundry of the Mathematicall Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French*, and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and also in Jewelling, in-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Bosage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and severall of those which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the severall Professors, as the names of Tools, and Instruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of anage would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this Book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Seamen, as *Abast*, *Afmost*, *Larboard*, to *Spring a Leak*; by Hunters and Forrelters; as *Lappise*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-band*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last, there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto being wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explanation of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *e*, or an *æ*, as *preparation* for *preparation*, *Ameeban* for *Ameebean*; but if the *e*, or *æ* be but observed, it is not amiss, some use either indifferently: in the same manner *i* is used for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u* as *secundine*, for *secundine*.

Thus

The Preface.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their severall orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, must stand the bront of many a curious inquisition, both for the present, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the nation, which cannot but be much advanced by such like indeavours: and as I am not conscious to my self to have been wanting in industry; so I shall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever oversight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided I may scape such Censures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor shall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without suddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this present design, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of those that are enclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World shall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

The Names of those learned Persons of this Age,
Eminent in, or Contributory to, any of those Arts
Sciences or Faculties contained in this following
Work.

Antiquities, { *William Dugdale.* } Esquires.
 { *Elias Ashmole.* }

Phyick, { *Dr. Glisson.*
 { *Dr. Wharton.*

Law Terms, *Mr. John Hern.*

Chirurgery, {
 and { *Mr William Molins.*
Anatomy, }

Chymistry, *Robert Boyle* Esquire.

Herbary, {
 or { *Dr. Merrit.*

Botanicks, {
Arithmetick, *Jonas Moor* Esquire.

Geometry, *Dr. Wybard.*

Astronomy, *Mr. Vincent Wing.*

Astrology, *Mr. William Lilly.*

Agriculture, {
 or { *John Evelin* Esquire.
Husbandry, { *Mr. John Worlidge.*

Musick, { *Mr. John Birkenshaw.*
 { *Mr Matthew Lock.*

Architecture, *John Evelin* Esquire.

Navigation,

Navigation,	}	Mr. Thomas Wilsford.
		Mr. Henry Phillips.
Surveying, and Fortification,	}	Jonas Moor Esquire.
Heraldry,		Elias Ashmole, Esquire.
Painting,		Peter Lilly Esquire.
Jewelling,		Mr. Humphry Gyffard.
Graving, and Etching,	}	Mr. William Faithorn.
		Mr. Wenceslaus Hollar.
Mechanicks,		Mr. R. Hook.
Chiromancy, and Physiognomy,	}	Mr. Richard Saunders.
Gunnerie,		Captain Valentine Pine.
Cookerie,		Mr. George May.
Hawking, and Hunting,	}	Mr. Tuberville.
Fishing,		Coll. Venables.
		Mr. Isaac Walton.

THE

THE
NEVV VVORLD
Of English Words,
Or, a General
Dictionary.

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect interpretations of the Proper significations of hard English words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal, and mechanick. as also all other subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A.

A B.

A Aron, the son of Amram, and brother of Moses, he was the first High-Priest of the Jews, being chosen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word signifies in Hebr. a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the Saracens, who leading into Asia an Army of 300000 men, compelled Nisephorus the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on ignominious and dishonourable terms.

A B.

Aba, a Tyrant of Hungaria, who being slain by his own subjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again; where being found with his winding-sheet, and other cloaths uncorrupted, and unchanged, and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a nobler burial, and his bones translated to a Monastery, built by himself, and there interred.

Abacus, a term of Architecture (from ἀβάξ, a square board or table) that quadrangular piece, accompanied with a Cimmacium, which serves instead of a Corona or drip to

the Capitol, and supports the neather face of the Architrav.

Abaddon, an Hebrew word signifying a destroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devils, who is a bad one.

Abé, a Town of Phocis, a Province in Greece, which was not destroyed by Philip of Macedon, because the people were known never to have committed sacrilege.

Abéa, a Town in the Bay of Messina, wherein was the most ancient Oracle of Apollo, burnt at length by the Army of Xerxes.

Abagas Can, King of the Tartars, he, having recovered the Dominion of the Turks, and taken Parvana Governour of Turcia, because he betrayed it to the Soldan of Egypt, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands and eat him.

Abalus, an Isle in the German Ocean, in which it is reported, that there are Hills from which doth drop great store of Amber.

To Abandon, (Ital.) to forsake; also to resign ones self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

Abannation, or Abannition, (Lat.) a punishment inflicted by the Greeks upon the

A

commit

Agriculture, (Lat.) tillage, husbandry, or improvement of land.

Agrimony, a herb somewhat like unto Tansy, good against the obstructions of the Liver, for which it is often used in Diet-drink. It is called in *Latin*, *Hepaticorinum*.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet firmly, into the name of several Kings of *Judea*.

Agriſe, (old word) afraid, astonished.

Agroſe, (old word) grieved.

Agroed, (old word) choyed.

To *Agriſe*, (old word) to cause one to quake.

Ague-tree, See *Sassafras*.

A H.

Abah, (Hebr. the brothers father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Jezebel* an Idolatress; by whose means he became an Idolater and Persecutor.

Abaz, (Hebr. a taking or possessing) an Idolatrous King, who succeeded his Father *Fathim* in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Abaziab, (Hebr. apprehension, or fight of the Lord) a wicked King, who succeeded *Abah* his Father in the Kingdom of *Israel*.

Abiezzer, (Hebr. a brothers help) a Pi. of *Dan*.

Abimelech, (Hebr. a Kings brother, or of his Counsel) a Priest who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to death with other priests by *Daeg*.

Ahitophel, (Hebr. a brother forsaken, or without wisdom, or grace) a Counsellour of King *David*, who conspired with *Absalom* against him.

Aboliab, (Hebr. the tabernacle, or brightness of the Lord) an excellent workman, who was employed in the making of the Tabernacle.

Abolbamah, (Hebr. my Tent, or famous Munition) the Wife of *Iſaan*, and daughter of *Anah*.

A I.

Ajax, the son of *Telamon* and *Hefione* daughter of *Lamedon*, he was one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan* War, he fought with *Hektor*, and had a contest with *Ulyſſes* for the arms of *Achilles*, but *Ulyſſes* having gained them by his eloquence, *Ajax* ran mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of sheep, thinking *Ulyſſes* and *Achilles* to have been among them; also the name of the son of *Oileus* King of the *Iacri*, who for visiting *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallus*, was slain with Thunder by the Goddess, whose Priestess he was.

Aide, (French) help, also a subsidy, or tax.

Aidonous, King of the *Moloffi*, he sent *Theseus* to prison, because he and *Pirithous* would have taken away his daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the Fable to say, that she descended into Heli to fetch away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Ds*.

Agreec, See *Houſleek*.

To *Ale*, (old word) to be sick or ill at ease, whence the quest on what ail: ye, from the *Saxon* word *Aalt*, i. e. Sicknes.

Alesbury, a Town situate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*, it was won by *Cutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year 572, and hath been famous in times past, by being the habitation of *St. Edith* the daughter of *Frewald*.

Alesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *British* tongue *Saiffenag-barbal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Britain*, son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist* and his *English Saxons*, in this place.

Aire, besides one of the four Elements, it signifies a certain distinction in the Garb and Countenance between one person and another.

Airy, a nest of Hawks. See *Aerie*.

Ait, a little land in some great Rivers where Oſiers grow.

A K.

Akmancheſter, i. e. the City of Sick-folk, a name antiently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

A L.

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with which leaves: some will have it to be the *Provence* Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use.

Alabandine, or *Amande* a kind of blue and red stone provoking to bleed.

Alabaſter, a kind of clear white Marble: of it are made boxes to put sweet ornaments in; it is so called of *Alabaſtrum* an *Egyptian* City, where it is most plentiful.

Alacrity, (Lat.) chearfulness.

Alabab, (Arabick) the Scorpions heart.

Alamae, (Arabick) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Slavonian* a Greyhound, others contract it from *Aethan*, i. Sun-bright.

Alaſtor, the name of one of the Suns horses.

Alata

Alata Castra, the City of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a Term in Hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alba Julia, the City of *Westenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwiſſenbergh*, where the Kings use to be Anointed, and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*, there is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are said originally to spring; also the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, also a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Castel Gandolf*, all the name of the first *British* Martyr from the *Latin* *Albus*, i. e. White.

St. Albans, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from the *British* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Priests were wont to wear.

Albeito, (Arabick) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name of men, signifying all bright.

Albion, the antient name of *England*; by reason of the white Rocks upon the Seaside, or from *Albion* the son of *Neptune*, or from *Albina* one of *Dioclesians* fifty daughters; others will have it to be *Albion*, quasi *Olbion*, the happy Country, as having Vallies like *Eden*, Hills as *Lebanon*, Springs as *Pisgah*, Rivers as *Jordan*.

Albricias (Spanish) a word much used by Spanish-Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news.

Albugineous, (Latin) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

Albunazar, the name of a famous *Arabian* Astrologer.

Albutius, the name of a very covetous man, who would bear his servants before they had committed a fault, telling them, that perhaps he should not be at leisure when they had committed any.

Alenic Verse, a certain kind of verse, so called from *Alenic* the first Inventor, consisting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*.

Alcakengi, See *Alcakengi*.

Alcalde, (Spanish) the Sheriff, or Officer of a Town, whose office is to weigh bread and other provisions.

Alkali (in Chymistry) all manner of Salts

extracted out of *Althes*.

Alexander, a young *Lacedaemonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near servant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

Alexanna, the same with *Ichthyocolla*, or lingual.

Alexabius, the son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his brother *Chryſippus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lion that had slain *Euripus* the son of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alestrace, a fowl much like an Heron.

Alee, a wild beast, in fashion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joints in his legs, and therefore doth never ly down out lean to trees; the horn of it is useful in Physick.

Aleſte, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Theſſaly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her husband.

Alchabest, the Chymical appellation of prepared Mercury.

Alchadi, (Arab.) a Star in the goat.

Alchenit, (Arab.) a Star in the right side of *Perseus*.

Alchmilla, Vide Ladies Mantle.

Alchobel, See Reception.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of year, and is so placed, that he hath most essential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with some aspect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (Arab.) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimy, (Greek) the art of dissolving metals, to separate the pure from the impure, producing magisterial and essential Medicines from mixed bodies.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Oracles.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytryo*.

Alcmeon, the son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphie*, he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*; and afterwards run mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his daughter *Alpheſibea*, giving her a Bracelet of his Mothers, but afterwards talking in love with one of *Achelous* his daughters called *Gallirhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former Wife, on condition she would marry him, but going to fetch it he was slain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alpheſibeas* brothers.

Alcoholization, a reducing of any solid matter into an extremely fine and subtle powder,

der, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Ascobels*, or Spirits, of their flegm or waterish part; so that they continue and fume away with the matter wherein they were dissolved.

Achonor, one of the 30. *Argives* who fought against the *Lacedæmonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his enemies killed excepting *Obryades*.

Acheron, (Arab.) the book wherein the *Turks* hold religion is delivered, first written by *Mubinn* the *Turk* King's Prophet.

Acleone, the daughter of *Neptune*, the wife of *Ceryx*, who laying to the Oarle was drowned by the way, and changed into a bird called a *King fisher*.

Aleaxas dabit, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in French *Le donax*.

Alborron, See *Isurinus*.

Aldebaran, (Arab.) the fourth eye of the *Bul*.

Allexanainim, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderman, (Saxon) a Senator, or one that assisteth in the government of a City.

Alder-tree, See *Alar*.

Aldingham, a Town in *Lancashire*, an ancient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Harringtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemings* by the *Cancheffelds*.

Alecoass, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers: It is otherwise called *Coastmary*, or *Maudlin*, in *Latin* *Cofus bor-torium*.

Aleryomaney, (Greek) a certain kind of divinations among the antients, which was done by a *Cock*.

Alethorius, a precious stone of a waterish colour, found in the maw of an old *Capon*.

Alecurion, a young man, who kept the door where *Mus* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mus* is censured that he was taken through his negligence, changed into a *Cock*.

Alchooff, an herb with roundish leaves and blackish flowers, which is very profitable against all griping pains in the Stomach, Splen, and Belly; it is otherwise called *Graund-ivy*, in *Latin* *Hedera terrestris*.

Aligator, a certain Creature somewhat like a *Crocodile*, this animal is very common in the Island of *Jamaica*, which is now possessed by the *English*.

Alemck, (Arab.) a Still.

Aleph, (Hebr.) a thousand, the first Letter in the *Hebrew* Alphabet.

Aleppo, a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by nature, heretofore in the possession of the *Christians*, but now of the *Turks*.

Alephake, (old word) a Maypole.

Alet, a Term in Falconry, the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets his prey escape.

Aletyer, an Officer appointed in every Court-Lect, and sworn toooke to the size and goodnes of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordship.

Alethica, (Greek) a proper name of several women, signifying truth.

Aleuromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination among the antients by bread, or cake paste.

Alexander, son of *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, he overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Susa* and *Persopolis*, and after he had extended his Conquests as far as *India*, he returned to *Babylon* and there died, the word signifies in Greek helper of men.

Alexanders, (Lat.) an herb common in Gardens; it warmeth a cold stomach, openeth stoppings of the Liver and Splen, expelleth the afterbirth, breaketh wind, and helpeth the Strangury.

Alexandria, a famous Port Town of *Egypt*, called of old *Ms*, built or reedified by *Alexander* the great, whose body by *Ptolemus Lagi* was there entombed in Gold.

Alexipharmaca, (Greek) Medicines, or Antidotes against poyson, or any infectious disease, and so are *Alexiteria*.

Aleres, (Spanish) an Ensign bearer.

Alfred, (a Saxon word) signifying all peace; the name of a wise, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all freemen possessing two hides of Land should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfreyton, q. *Alfreds* Town, a Town in *Darbyshire*, built by King *Alfred*, as some think, the Lords whereof were called *Barons* de *Alfreyton*, the second of whom built the *Abbey de Bello Caprio*, or *Beauchief*.

Algreb, (Arab.) the Star in the right wing of the *Crow*.

Algarsfe, (Arab.) the head of the fifteenth mansion.

Algate, (old word) if so be, notwithstanding, altogether.

Algates, (old word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of *Orion*.

Algebb, (Arab.) the head of the tenth mansion.

Algebra, (Arab.) the art of figurative numbers, or Equation.

Algenib, (Arab.) the right wing of *Perseus*.

Algier, a Sea Coast Town of the Kingdom of *Tremisen* in *Africa*, a Town of great trading, but infamous for pirates, and the taking of Christian slaves.

Algid, (Lat.) mmm with cold, chill.

Algomessa

Algomessa, (Arab.) the little Dog.

Algon, (Arab.) the head of *Medusa*.

Algorizme, (a word compounded of *Arabic* and *Spanish*) the art of reckoning by *Cyphers*.

Algrium, (old word) the same as *Algebra*.

Alquim, or *Almug* Pl. *Alquimium* or *Almugim*, Hebr. a most excellent kind of Wood, growing in *Lebanon*. It seemeth to some to be the wood of the Tree *Thyia*, to which *Theophrastus* attributeth great honour, reporting that the famous buildings of old Temples were made thereof; as another, that with this Timber Temples of old were adorned.

Alguze, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabic* word.

Alhabar, (Arab.) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhade, a ruler on the back-side of a Geometrical Instrument to take heights and depths.

Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of *Mulberries*, of which they make *Alicant* wine.

Alice, (Germ.) a womans name contracted from *Adelize*, i. noble.

Alicen, (Lat.) born in a foreign Country.

Alienation, (Lat.) an estranging.

Alifed, (Sax. word) allowed.

Aliments, (Lat.) nourishment.

Alimony, (Lat.) a pension allowed for subsistence from a husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (Arab.) a Star in the tail of *Herice*, or the Bear.

Alksyngi, a fruit called winter Cherry, being the fruit of one of the sorts of *Nightshade*.

Alkali, the herb *Kali*, or *Saltwort*.

Alkanet, (Lat. *Fucus*) a certain herb called *Spanish Buglos*, the root whereof is used to colour things with, and being made into an ointment, it helps old ulcers, hot inflammations, burnings, scaldings, and St. *Antones* fire.

Alkermes, a Confection made of the Scarlet grain called *Chermes* or *Kermes*.

All-a-bone, (old word) a made request.

Allontoides, the runcle that wraps and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Allabanny, the same as *Albany*, that part of *Scotland* called the *Highlands*, so called either from *Albion*, or from the *British* words, *Ellan Ban*, i. white land.

Allar, or *Alder-tree*, a bushy tree, whose inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth *Choler*, *Phlegm*, and watery humors very effectually.

Allay, a mitigation, or asswaging, also the

tempering of gold or silver with a baser metal to augment the weight of it.

Allusive, (Lat.) alluring, inciting.

Allegation, (Lat.) a proving, an alleging.

Allegory, (Greek Invention, or changing) in Rhetorick it is a mysterious laying, wherein there is couched something that is different from the literal sense.

Alleluja, (an Hebr. word) signifying, praise ye our Lord, also the name of an herb, called *Wood-foetel*, which is of singular use in Fevers, Agues, defending the heart from all infection.

Allgood (*Lingzoffis*) herb is that, which is commonly called *Mercury*, used sometimes in Clusters, some call it *Good Feny*.

All-heal, (Lat. *panax*) an herb, otherwise called *Clowns woundwort*, of admirable efficacy to heal green wounds, being stamped with a little *Hogs-greafe*.

Alliance, (French) an association, either by kindred, or by Covenant.

Alligation, (Lat.) a binding unto, the Rule of *Alligation* in Arithmeticke is that, which ties, mixes, or unites many simples or particulars into one mass or sum, according to any rate, price, or proportion required.

Allington, a Town in *Hampshire*, situate upon the River *Avon*, antiently called *Als-lann*.

Allison, (Lai.) a dashing against any thing.

Alliteration, (Lat.) a word used in *Rhetorick*, being a playing upon the same Letter.

Allobroges, the people of *Savoy*, and *Dauphine* in *France*.

Allocamel, (Greek) a beast in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (Lat.) a placing towards.

Allotations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or great man.

Alloquie, (Lat.) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

Allodial lands, (a Term in Law) free lands, for which no fines or services are due.

Allum, (Lat. *Alumen*) a certain affring of mineral, being a salt sweat of the earth; the best sort of it is called *Roche* or *Rock Alum*.

To *Allot*, to assign to every one his proper patrimony.

Allusion, (Lat.) a speaking in reference to another thing.

Almain, a *German*, also (a Term in *Musick*) being a kind of airc, which hath a slower time than either *Corant*, or *Saraband*, also *Almain Rivets* are a certain kind of Armour riveted with braces of mail.

Almanack, (a *German* word) signifying

as much as Calendar, or a Prognostication by observing the course of the Stars.

Almandine, See *Albandine*.

Almaner, (*Arab.*) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Amant. c., (*Arab.*) see *Zodiack*.

Almanzor, (*Arab.*) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.

Americ, the name of certain Christian Princes, who were successively Kings of *Jerusalem*, after that City was taken by the Christians from the Infidel.

Almicant. rats, (*Arab.*) a Term in *Astronomy*, being those lines which pass through the Meridian parallel with the Horizon.

Almmer, a Kings or Princes Officer, that looks to the distribution of Alms, or a more inferior person, that distributeth fragments of meat to the poor.

Almond, a certain kind of Nut so called, very wholesome for the Lungs. The Tree whereof they grow, is one of the first that flourisheth.

Almug-tree, See *Algum*.

Almugia, (*Arab.*) the scitration of Planets in the *Zodiack*, so as to behold each other face to face.

Almuten of a house, is that Planet which hath most dignities in the sign ascending, or descending from the Cusp of any house, but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnath, (*Astronomick*) a Star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnwick, a Town in *Northumberland*, situated upon the River *Alne*, famous for a battle between *William King of Scott*, and the *English* under *Henry the second*, it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the third was slain when he besieged it, it is also called *Alanwick*, and *Amwick*.

Aloe, the concrete juice of an herb, called *Sea Houlleck*, or *Bitterwort*, much used in *Physick*, *Aloe Zocatrina* is that, which is brought out of the Island *Zocatrana*; there is also a certain Medicinal wood called *Lignum aloe*.

Algie, (*Greek*) a being irrational, or void of reason.

Aloose, a Term used in conding the Ship, when the goes upon a Tack, commonly spoken by the Condy unto the Steers-man, when he doth not keep her so near the wind as the may be.

Alphenicum, See *Penides*.

Alpecic, (*Greek*) a disease called the Scurf, or Foxes eye, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the roots.

Alojha, a certain drink made of water and honey, much used in *Spain* in hot weather.

Alphi, the first letter of the *Greek Alphabet*.

Alphabet, the whole order of letters in any language.

Alpharaz, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

Alpharez, (*Arab.*) the navel of *Pegasus*.

Alpheta, (*Arab.*) the shining Star of the *Crow*.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Aretbusa*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuse*.

Alphitomancie, (*Greek*) a divination by barley meal.

Alphonfus, from the *Gottish* word *Helphunt*, i. our help, the name of divers great Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*.

Alphonsin-Tables, certain *Astronomical* calculations invented by *Alphonsus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, (*Arab.*) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

Alps, great Hills that divide *France* from *Italy*.

Alrameck, (*Arab.*) a Star in the constellation of *Bootes*.

Alincaba, (*Arab.*) the Pole-star, or the tail of *Cygnus*.

Alresford, a Town in *Hantsire*, given by *Kenwalce* the religious *Saxon* King to the Church at *Wenta*.

Alstheft Paracelsi, a Term in *Chymistry*, signifying a body reduced to its first principles.

Alteration, (*Lat.*) a changing.

Altercation, (*Lat.*) a contentious dispute.

Alternation, (*Lat.*) a changing by turns.

Altheas, See *Melaeager*.

† *Altiloquent*, (*Lat.*) speaking loftily.

† *Altitonant*, (*Lat.*) an Epithet antiently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundering from on high.

Altitude, (*Lat.*) height, also a Term in *Astronomy*, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the *Horizons* the *Suns Meridian Altitude*, is an arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the *Horizon*, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

† *Alivolant*, (*Lat.*) soaring, or flying aloft.

Alveary, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees.

Alveated, (*Lat.*) channelled, or trenched from *Alveus* a channel.

Alum, See *Allum*.

Alumination, (*Lat.*) a fostering, or nourishing.

† *Alustation*

† *Alustation*, (*Lat.*) a tanning, or a tilling of leather.

Alytarch, (*Greek*) a keeper of rule and order in publick Games and Ceremonies.

Amaine, a Term used by Men of War in counting another ship, and bidding them yield.

Amalgamation, (from the *Greek* *μαλκτω*, to fisten) the moistning of any thing (especially for a Medicinal use) into a soft papp, in *Chymistry* it is the calcining, or corroding, of Metals with *Quicksilver*.

Amalek, (*Hebr.*) a licking, or smiting people) the son of *Elphaz* by his concubine *Timna*, of whom came the *Amalekijth*.

Amalgaming, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of *Quicksilver* with other metals.

Amalthea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, she fed him with Goats milk, and he afterwards as a reward gave her the horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired she should have it, whence *Amalthean* horn hath been taken for an Emblem of plenty.

Amantensis, (*Lat.*) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amaranthus, or Flower gentle, an herb that continues his flower very long without any sensible decay, of which there are very many sorts. The flowers of the red stop the Termes in Women, by Signature.

Amaritude, (*Lat.*) bitterness.

Amasa, (*Hebr.* sparing the people) the son of *Abigail Davids* sister, he being chosen Captain General of King *David's* Army, was treacherously slain by his predecessor *Joab*.

Amassiah, (*Hebr.* the burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his father *Joash* in the Kingdom.

Amasement, (*French*) a crowding, or heaping of several things together.

To *Amate*, (old word) to discourage, *Amavosis*, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen.

Amazons, certain warlike women of *Asia*, that dwell near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them, their most renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithya*, *Penhesilea*, whom *Achilles* slew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta* whom *Hercules* overcame and gave *Iphesus* to wife.

Amatii, among the antient *Gauls*, were those servants and dependants which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Amage, (*Lat.*) a far fetched circumstance of words.

Amber, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow colour, of which they make beads and bracelets, some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees but falsely, others the juice of a certain stone that grows like *Corral*, it is called in *Latin* *Carabe* and *Succinum*. In *Prussia* there is great store of it; it groweth like *Corral* in a Mountain of the North Sea, and being broken off by the violence of the waves is cast up by the Sea into their Havens.

Ambergreece, a sweet perfume, or Aromatick juice, which some hold to be a kind of bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Amiannum, the City of *Amiens* in *Peardy*. *Amibexter*, (*Lat.*) one that useth both hands alike, also (a Term in Common-law) signifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (*Lat.*) encircling, compassing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the Aire.

Ambifarious, (*Lat.*) that which hath a twofold meaning.

Ambiguous, (*Lat.*) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambition, (*Lat.*) an excessive thirst of honour.

Amblobridium, a Medicine provoking travel before the time.

Amblygone, (*Greek*) a Term in *Geometry*, signifying a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuse angle.

Amboise, is one of the principal Buildings in *France*, it stands in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, on a high seat; the Castle stands upon a Rock, at the foot thereof there stands a Cloister. King *Francis* built it, and there are here the goodliek walks in *Europe*, for the Trees themselves are placed in curious knots, as we use to set our herbs in Gardens.

Ambains, an Island in *East-India*, which shews like a continued wilderness of Nutmegs, Clove-trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a Plantation of the *Dutch*.

Ambracia, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Lada*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambrose* his Town, a Town situated upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Ambrose Aurelian*; here *Alfritha* King *Edgars* Wife erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the murder of her Son in Law King *Edward*, in this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor* widow of King *Henry* the-third, devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrey*, a cupboard.

Ambrose, the name of an antient Bishop of *Milain*, and one of the Fathers, the word signifieth in *Greek* Divine, or Immortal.

Ambrosia, a word often used by the Poets, to signify the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (Lat.) a place to walk in.
Amburbial Sacrifices, were certain ancient sacrifices, wherein the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed.

Ambuscado, (Spanish) an ambush, or men secretly to diposed as to rush out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambustion, (Lat.) a singeing, or burning round about.

Amen, (a Syriack word) signifying verily, to be it, and therefore it is used after every prayer.

Amendment, a Common-Law Term, signifying the correction of an Error committed in a process, and espied before judgment.

Amenity, (Lat.) delightfulness, pleasure.

Amenifed, (old word) diminished.
Amco, or *Bishops-weed*, a certain herb, the seed whereof is bae of the four lesser seeds used in *Physick* for expelling of wind.

Amercement, or *Amercement*, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary punishment set upon the head of an Offendor against the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the World discovered about the year 1492, by *Americus Vesputius* a Florentine, and *Christophorus Columbus* a Genoese.

Ancry, (in Latin *Americus*) a proper name, from the German word *Emeric*. i. always rich and powerful.

An *Amesse*, a Priest's hood or, Cap, which he weareth in the *Quite*.

Amethyst, (Greek) a precious stone, so called, because it is said to repress drunkenness.

Amiable, (Lat.) lovely.

Amicable, (Lat.) friendly.

Amiff, See *Ameffe*.

Aminadab, (Hebr. a free, or vowing people, or a Prince of people) the son of *Ram*, the father of *Nehshon*, also the son of *Korath*.

Amys, (in French *Aime*, i. beloved) a name common both for men and women from *Amiens*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Ammihaddai, (Hebr. the people of the Almighty) the father of *Abiezzer*, a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

Ammodite, a creeping insect, of a sandy colour, and full of black spots.

Ammon, or *Ammonites*, (Hebr. the Son of my people) a People descended from *Ben-ammi*, the son of *Lot*. Also the same as *Amor*, (Hebr. faithful, &c.) a King of *Judab*, who succeeding his father *Munasseb*, was slain by his own servants.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia* near the Temple of *Ammon*, also

a kind of Salt like *Allum*, which is found in *Africa*.

Amnesty, (Greek) a burying in silence and *Ostivion* all former injuries and damages.
Amnion, the second Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amnon, (Hebr. true, or an artificer, or School-master) *David's* first born son by *Abinoam*, who having ravished his sister *Tamar* was slain by his brother *Absalom*.

Amnebean, (Greek) *Amnebean* verses are those which answer one another.

Amomum, a certain seed like unto those of *Cardamones*, yet bigger and rounder, and smelling somewhat like the oyl of *Spice*; it procureth rest and sleep, easeh pains in the head, it helpeth griping pains in the belly by reason of wind, it resisteth poyson, and the rising of the mother. There is also a small, long, aromatical, and calcactive seed, which *Apothecaries* keep, and call *Cretian Amomum*.

Amorites, See *Emori*.

Amorist, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroso, (Ital.) the same.

Amort, (French) dead, whence one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is said to be all *Amort*.

To *Amortize*, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Amos, (Hebr. a burden, or burdning) an ancient prophet of the *Jews*, whose prophetic writings are yet extant among the books of the sacred Scripture.

Amotion, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

Amoz, (Hebr. strong or mighty) the father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill the worms.

Ampelusia, a promontory in *Mauritania*.

Ampelians, the son of *Oileus*, he was a great Prophet, who was desired by *Adrastus* to go to the War of *Thebes*, but he knowing he should not return kept himself private, till being betrayed by his Wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go, but the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive ty the earth.

Amphibians, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements land and water.

Amphibologie, (Greek) See *Amphibologie*.

Amphibitions, (Greek) the Council of *Greece*, consisting of men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws, and deciding of all controversies: It was instituted by *Amphyktion* the son of *Hellen*, or as others say by *Acrifus*.

Amphion, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who

who being married to *Lyons*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce*, *Lyons's* second wife, but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cyberon*, where she brought forth *Twins*, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bull's tayl, but *Bacchus* pitying her changed her into a Fountain, *Amphion* became to raise a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban Walls*, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

Amphiscians, (Greek) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both ways, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the ading of stage-plates and publick spectacle; differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect and built in a full circle, the other only in a semicircle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the wife of *Neptune*, she, sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a Dolphin, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alemena*, daughter of *Electryon* and *Lyfidice*, upon that condition, that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*, but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her husband, and lying with her, she brought forth *Twins Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphicles* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphition, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Deucalion*, he succeeded *Craonius* in the Kingdom.

Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a declring of judgment till the cause be better examined, a Word used in Common-Law.

Amplification, (Lat.) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Amputious, (Lat.) swelling like a bottle, also putt up with pride.

Amputation, (Lat.) a curtailng, a lopping off. In *Chirurgery* it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted, or purified part, or member, to prevent the corruption from spreading through the whole body.

Amram, (Hebr. a high people) the father of *Moses*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (Hebr. a speaking destruction, or a speaking judgment) an ancient King of *Shinar*.

Amstaitus, a place in the midst of *Italy*,

where are many waets full of *Brimstone*, which send forth a pestilent and noisom smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.
Amstelodamm, the chief City of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (Lat.) a kind of composition somewhat like a *P. mander*, to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poyson, or enchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he dispossessd his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Niece *Rhea Sylvia*, but the being got with Child by *Mars* (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amysus, King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whieldbats, was at length slain by *Polus*.

Anylum, a certain white substance like unto Starch, made of Summers wheat growing in *Germany*. It is so called, because it is made without a Mill, from a priv. and *nylos* *Mola*.

Anymone, one of the fifty daughters of *Dance*, she was ravished by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nausipus*.

Amyris, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Country fled away with all his goods.

A N.

Ana, a Greek Adverb, used by Physicians in their Bills, to signifie the like quantity of each, also a kind of *Indian* beast with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Anabaptists, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. their chief Tenet is, that men ought not to be baptized till they are able to render an account of their faith.

Anacardium, (Greek) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anacardium, (Greek) a kind of bean, growing in *Malacca*, like a little birds heart.

Anachorite, (Greek) a kind of religious person that gives himself up to a religious life.

Anachronisme, (Greek) a word used in *Chronology*, signifying a false collection of time.

Anacrostis, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein we consult, and as it were argue the case with others.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Tous* in *lonia*, who was choaked with the husk of a Raisin.

Anacrifis, (Greek) question of the guilty.

either by torment, or by interrogation.
Anadem, (Greek) a Garland.
Anadisme, (Greek) a waith, a cloath to tie up wounds.
Anadiplosis, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, *i. e.* when one verse begins with the same word the last ended with.
Anætis, a Goddess amongst the *Lydians*, to whom the chiefest Noblemen used to Dedicate their daughters.
Anaglyphick, (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving or Embossing.
Anagogick, (Greek) a Curate, or one that serveth to read to another.
† *Anagogical*, (Greek) skilled in deep matters, well read in mystical learning.
Anagram, (Greek) a transposing the letters of any one's name, so as to make another word of it, which Art some say was invented by *Lycophron*.
Anagraph, (Greek) a register, an inventory.
Anab, (Hebr. answering, or singing, or poor) the father of *Abolbamab*, one of *Esau's* Wives.
Anak, (Hebr. a Giant) he from whom descended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were destroyed by *Joshua*.
Analeis, (Greek) scraps which are gathered from the Table, also *Metaphorically* taken for any collections.
Analemmie, (Greek) a Mathematical Instrument, to find out the course or elevation of the Sun, or any Planet.
Analytick, (Greek) restorative, whence *Analytick Medicines* are such as are given for the strengthening of the inward parts.
Analogisme, (Greek) a Logical argument from the cause to the effect.
Analogie, (Greek) proportion correspondence, whence comes the word *Analogical*.
Analysis, (Greek) a resolution of doubtful matters, also the distribution of the whole into parts.
Anamnesis, a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past.
Ananiab, or *Ananiab*, (Hebr. the cloud, or divination of the Lord) the proper name of several persons mentioned in S. Scripture, both in the Old and New Testament.
Anapæst, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two short Syllables and one long.
Anapora, (a Rhetorical Figure) being a repetition of the same found in the beginning of severall sentences, or verses, also the ascension of the Signs from the East by the dayly course of the firmament.
Anarchy, (Greek) a disorder in government, a being without rule or Prince.
Anarand, a British proper name, corrupted

from *Honoratus*, *i. e.* Honourable.
Anæretus, see *Interfector*.
Anastomosis, (Greek) an opening of the mouth of the veins.
Anastrophe, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed.
Anathema, (Greek) with *e* short, is a person solemnly cursed, or devoted to destruction.
Anathema, (Greek) a thing set apart and consecrated to God, or pious uses.
Anatocisme, (Greek) the yearly receipt of usury, when at the years end the use is become principal.
Anatomy, (Greek) the dissection of a body, for the more exact discovery of all the inward parts.
Anaxarete, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*, who disdainning the love of *Iphis*, was the cause that he hanged himself before her door, and was afterwards for her hard heartedness turned into a stone.
Anaximander, a great Milesian Philosopher, the successor of *Thales*.
Ancens, the son of *Neptunus*, he being much given to Agriculture and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard he had planted, was slain by the Boar.
Ancafter, a Town or long street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*, in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coines and Vaults under ground oftentimes discovered.
Anebises, the son of *Cappis*, he was carried by his son *Aeneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.
Anchoret, see *Anachoritic*.
Anchurus the son of *Midax*, he after *Midax* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celeon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his gold in vain, rode into the Abyss which had swallowed many men, and afterwards it closed up.
Ancient, in Military affaires, is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of footsoldiers, an Ensign-bearer.
Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.
Ancil, (Latin) a kind of shield, or buckler, made after the fashion of a decreescent Moon, the first of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pomilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague, who by the instinct of the Goddess *Egeria* caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the twelve *Salii*.
Ancona, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*, first built by the *Sicilians*.

Andaluzia, a Country in *Spain*, first called *Betica*.
Andradswald, a Wood in *Suffex*, anciently 120. miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigbert* King of the *West Saxons*, who having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swineherd.
Andrago, (Lat.) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.
Andraestes, or *Andate*, a certain Goddess worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, as the Goddess of victory.
Andrew, (Greek) a proper name of men, signifying manly. The first of which name that we read of was *Andrew*, *Peters* brother, being also one of the twelve Apostles.
Androdamant, (Greek) a kind of precious stone.
Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.
Andromache, (Greek) manly fight) Wife to *Hector*, she was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and son of *Priam*.
Andromachus, (Greek) a fighting man) *Nero's* chief Physician, who first added the flesh of a Viper to *Mithridate*, and made its faculty which before was void and imbecill, as to wild beasts and venerate serpents stings, most efficacious, whereupon *Criton* called it *Theriaca*, from the Greek word *theris*, which signifies a Viper.
Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Ethiopia*, she was for her pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea-monster, but delivered by *Perseus*; the word signifies in *Gr.* manly counsel.
Androna, (Greek) a place that was anciently made in ships, only for men to be in.
Andronicus, (Greek) a victorious man) an Emperour of the East, who being taken by *Isaac Angelo* was most barbarously tortured to death by the multitude, from whom he received all the cruelties which might be expected from servile natures when they command.
Anelate, a kind of wood knife.
Anemone, (Greek) a kind of flower, called a wind flower; of it there be multitude of varieties growing even in our *English* Gardens.
Anent, (old word) over against.
Anfractuosity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.
Angel, in gold, is a piece of Coynt that hath an Angel stamped upon it, and bears the value of Ten shillings.
Angelia, an herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the roots, resist poyson and all infectious vapours.
Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an An-

gel, *i. e.* a messenger, the Angels are also taken in holy Scripture for those immortal spirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the highest heavens, they are divided by *St. Paul* into nine several orders, *Seraphims*, *Cheerubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principates*, *Arch-Angels*, and *Angel*.
Angelot, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*.
Angle, a corner, also a Term in *Geometry*, being the concurrence of two lines meeting together, so as that they do not make one line.
Angles, also are the most powerful houses, for a Planet therein hath more power and efficacy than another (in any other house) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are these, *viz.* The first house, or the East Angle; the tenth, or the South Angle; the seventh house, or the West Angle; and the fourth, or the North Angle.
Anglia, a part of Great Britain, now called *England*.
Anglesey, an Island lying over against *Carnarvon* in *Wales*, it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the *Britains* *Ynis Dowil*, and the land of *Mon*, in *Latin* *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus* *Suetonius*, and afterwards brought under the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many ages after it was conquered by the *English-men*, and thence derived this name, as it were, the *English-men* Island.
Anglicism, (Greek) a speaking or writing after the *English* fashion, and not observing the Idiom or propriety of the language made use of.
Angole, a Kingdom of the upper *Africa* in *Ethiopia*, where the People use Pepper and Salt instead of Money, and feed on raw flesh.
Angineous, (Lat.) pertaining to a snake.
Anguish, (Latin *Anguer*, French *Angoisse*) grief, agony.
Angular, (Lat.) having Angles or Corners.
Angus, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Augusta*, anciently *Aenia*.
Angust, (Lat.) narrow.
Anhelation, (Lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.
Aniente, a Law Term, signifying made null or void, from the *French* word *aniantir*, to frustrate or nullifie.
Anility, (Lat.) feminine old age.
Animadversion, (Lat.) a lending ones attention as it were a turning ones mind that way, also a correcting.
Animal, (Lat.) a creature indued with life and sense.

Animalillo, (*Spanish*) a little animal.
Anima Saturni, a Term in Chymistry, signifying the extract of Lead.

Anime, a Gum brought from the West-Indies.

Animsity, (*Lat.*) stoutness, stomachful, willfulness.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a haft dagger.

Anals, (*Lat.*) Histories of passages acted from year to year.

Anandale, a County in the South part of Scotland, so called as it were the Vale by the River *Anan*, it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgove*.

Anarian Law, a law among the *Romans*, concerning the age wherein a man might sue for, or exercise any publick Office.

Annates, (*Lat.*) first fruits paid out of spiritual benefices.

Anna, (*Heb.*) a proper name of women, frequent among us, and signifying gracious, full of mercy; the first of which name that we read of (unless it be the same with *Hannah*, of which hereafter) is *Anna* the daughter of *Phanuel*, mentioned in the 2 Chap. of *St. Luke*. This name is also particularly memorable in the Wife of *Richard* the second King of *England*, who about 200 years since taught Women to ride side-waies on horse-back, whereas formerly they rid astride like men.

Annas, (*Hebr.* as *Anab*) a High Priest of the *Jews*, who sent Christ bound to *Cajaphas* his father in law.

Annelle, is a certain commodity coming from *Barbary*, used by Diers and Painters of Glafs.

Anneling of Glafs, a baking it so that the colour may go clean thorow it, an Art by some casually quite lost in *England*, if not in *Europe*.

Annexion, the uniting of lands or other Rents of the Crown.

Anselm, (*Ger.*) defence of Authority, a proper name.

Anubis, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians* and son of *Amilcar*, he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thrasimene*, and *Paulus Aemilius* at *Cannae*, he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*, at last flying to *Prusias* King of *Bybintia* he there poisoned himself.

Anubilation, (*Lat.*) a reducing to nothing.

Anuse, an herb somewhat like *Smallage* to the sight, but not to the smell, the seeds whereof are good for shortness of breath and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs; the

flowers of it are very profitable for Bees to feed on.

Anniversary, (*Lat.*) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year.

Annon, a *Carthaginian*, that coveted to be a God, and taught birds to sing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynous, (*Greek*) pain-easing, or causing to be without pain; whence *Anodynous* Medicaments are such as are appropriated to give ease by stupifying the senses, such are *Soporifics* and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, (*Lat.*) a noting, or marking, or an Exposition upon any writing.

Annueler, (old word) secular.

Annuit, (*Lat.*) a yearly Pension; in Common law the difference between *Annuit* and *Rent* is this, that *Rent* is payable out of land, *Annuit* charges only the person of the Grantor.

Annull, (*Lat.*) to make void, *q. annihil*, *Annullaris*, the ring finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or Middle finger, and the *Auricular*. And in *Chiromancy* is attributed to the Sun.

Annuller, (*Lat.*) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (*Lat.*) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing a message unto, also the day of the *Virgin Mary*, which falls on the five and twentieth day of *March*.

Anoyssance, or *Nuissance*, (*French*) a hurt, or damage, in Law it signifieth a trespass upon a Neighbours ground by stopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (*Greek*) unequal, uneven, see *Heteroclitite*.

Anonymous, (*Greek*) nameless, without a name.

Anorexy, (*Greek*) one of the *Symptomes* of the stomach, being a want of appetite.

An or *Risnore*, a small and weak, yet a wife and laborious creature, providing corn in summer against winter, the ends whereof they bite off left it should grow, and so rot in the heap.

Anans, the son of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who fighting with *Hercules* recovered strength as often as he touched his mothers earth, but at length *Hercules* holding him up from the ground killed him.

Antagonist, (*Greek*) an adversary.

Anial, a Sea Shell-fish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within like a little tube where the fish is contained, it is an ingredient in the *Civian* Unguent.

Antelope, see *Antilope*.

Antanacasis, (*Greek* a beating back) a *Rhetorical* figure, wherein the same word in likeness

likens it repeated in a various signification.

Antarctic, (*Greek*) a word used in *Astronomy*, the *Antarctic* Pole being the Southern Pole, so called, because it is contrary to the *Arctic* Pole, and the *Antarctic* Circle, contrary to the *Arctic* Circle.

Antares, (*Arab.*) the *Scorpions* heart, a Term in *Astrology*.

Anteaas, (*Lat.*) deeds, or actions done in times past.

Anteambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (*Lat.*) foregoing.

Antecedent, (*Lat.*) the same, also a Term in *Logic*, the first Proposition of a Syllogism; also a Term in *Grammar*, see *Relative*.

Antecessour, Forefathers, Ancestors, as it were, Foregoers.

Antecurser, (*Lat.*) a forerunner.

To Antedate, (*Lat.*) to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (*Lat.*) being before the flood.

Anteloque, (*Lat.*) a Preface, also a Term among stage players, signifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian hour, (*Lat.*) hour before Noon.

Antenor, a *Trojan* Prince, who coming into *Italy* with the *Heneti* and *Paphlagonis* built *Antenor's* since called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (*Lat.*) see *Preoccupation*.

Anterior, (*Lat.*) foremost, on the fore-side.

Antevene, (*Lat.*) to prevent, to come before.

Antem, (*Greek*) a Divine song, wherein each verse is sung by Church-men in their courses.

Antiblogie, (*Greek*) a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse; also a collection of choice Sentences.

Antony, a frequent proper name of men, signifying in *Greek* flourishing, see *Antonius*.

Authera, a Compound Medicine used for sore mouths.

Anthora, or *Antihora*, a counterpoison to *Thora* or *Wolfs-bane*, which is of a poisonous quality.

Anthrax, see *Carbuncle*.

Antropomorphites, (*Greek*) a Sect of Heretics that began in *Aegypt*, in the year 395, their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal shape.

Antropopathy, (*Greek*) a being induced with the passions, or affections of men; or speaking after the manner of men.

Antropophagi, (*Greek*) men eaters.

Antioximarisme, (*Greek*) that which is against any known Axiome.

Anti-Camera, a place for the abode of

strangers, till such time as the party to be spoke with was at leisure to come out of his Chamber.

Antichrist, (*Greek*) an opposer of Christ.

Antichthon, (*Greek*) a people that dwell on that part of the earth which is opposite to ours, going with their feet directly against ours.

Anticipated, (*Lat.*) prevented.

Anticlea, the daughter of *Daedalus*, who being seduced by *Sisyphus*, brought forth *Ulysses*.

Antidicomarians, a sort of Heretics that were against the *Virgin Mary*.

Antidote, (*Greek*) a Medicine given to preserve one against poison, or infection.

Antigonus, one of *Alexanders* Captains, who afterwards became possessor of *Asia*.

Antigraph, (*Greek*) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antike work, a Term in Painting, or Carving, it being a disorderly mixture of divers shapes of men, birds, flowers, &c.

Antilogie, (*Greek*) a contradicting, or opposing.

Antilope, a certain mongrel beast, begotten of an Hart and a Goat, called in *Greek* *Tra-gelaphus*.

Antimetabole, (*Greek*) a figure in *Rhetoric*, by which words in a sentence are turned upside down.

Antimony, a certain kind of stone inclining towards silver, and found in silver Mines; being prepared it is called *Stibium*, it purgeth violently both upwards and downwards; it is used also in the melting down of iron.

Antinomians, (*Greek*) a Sect of people that hold legal services to be unprofitable, and that God sees no sin in children, this Sect was begun somewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Istebinus* a German.

Antioch, a City in *Syria*, anciently called *Hamaab*, though some say built by *Silencus*, it was the seat Royal of the *Syrian* Kings, and the third City in the *Roman* Empire; here the Disciples were first called Christians; it is now but a small Village. Also a City in *Pisidia*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* preached, the word together with the foregoing signifieth in *Greek*, a thing instead of or against a Chariot or Waggon.

Antiochus, the name of several Kings of *Syria*, who were of the successours of *Alexander* the great.

Anticet, those that dwell under half of the Meridian, and parallels of a like distance from the *Aequator*, but the one North-ward, and the other South-ward.

Antipagment, (*Lat.*) garnishings in Posts or Doors, wrought in stone or timber.

Antipas, a proper name, contract'd from *Antipater*.

Antipast, the first dish that is served up at a meal.

Antipater, (*Greek*) against the father the name of one of the Ambassadors who was sent to Rome by *Jonathan* the General of the Jewish Army, also one of the successours of Alexander the Great in the Kingdom of Macedonia.

Antipathy, (*Greek*) a secret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiphrasis, (*Greek*) a philosophical word, signifying the strengthening and opposing of any quality against its contrary, as of cold against heat, or the like.

Antiphrasis, (*Greek*) a figurative speech, having a contrary meaning.

Antiphones, (*Greek*) see *Antem*.

Antipilanes, or *Antepilani*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Soldiers in the fore part of the Roman Army.

Antipodes, (*Greek*) see *Antichthonos*.

Antiprosis, a Grammatical figure, wherein one case is put for another, as *ejus non venit in mentem*, *pro id*, &c.

To *Antiquate*, (*Lat.*) to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, (*Lat.*) old, out of fashion.

Antisabbatarsans, a sort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antiscions, are degrees beholding one another equally distant from the two Tropicks, and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antiscion of the Planet fall, and shall give virtue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antistecion, see *Antisthesi*.

Antistrophe, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, namely when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word.

Antisthesi, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word, is put for another, so is *Antijocion*. Also a Rhetorical Exonation, when contraries are opposed to contraries in a Speech or Sentence.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, which deny the Trinity, which comprehend under them the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (*Greek*) an example like to the pattern.

Antioestium, the utmost Promontory of Britain, lying upon the Western Ocean, it hath been called in former times by the British Bards *Penningaed*, the Promontory of blood, by the Welsh Historians *Penwith*, i, the Promontory on the left hand.

Antonians, an order of religious men, instituted by Saint Anthony an Egyptian Monk, in the year 1324.

Antonius, the name of divers Noblemen of Rome.

Antonomasia, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein instead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in Ireland.

Anwerp, a famous City in Brabant, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen God, whom the Egyptians worshipped for Mercury in the shape of a Dog.

Anweald, (*Saxon*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) vexation, anguish, grief.

Anyger, a River of Thessaly, which the Centaures washed their wounds after they had been wounded by Hercules, which caused the waters ever after to have an ill taste.

Auziques, the cruellest Canibals under the Sun, living beyond the Country of *Loango* in Africa, for in other places they eat their enemies or their dead, but here they eat their Countrymen and Kinsfolk, and keep Shambles of Mans-flesh, as with us of Beef or Mutton.

A O.

Aonia, a part of *Boetia*, where the Muses Well is, whence the Muses are called *Aonides*.

Aorist, (*Greek*) indefinite, also among the Greek Verbs there are two Tenses *Aoristus primus*, and *Aoristus secundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in Italy near the River *Po*, whose waters are infected with a deadly poison: into this Lake the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell, being struck with thunder, and that his Sisters weeping for him were changed into Poplars dropping Amber.

Aorta, the great Artery, the root whereof is fastned to the little girdle bone in the heart.

A P.

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, so called by *Nicomede* the son of *Prusias*.

Apably, (*Greek*) itrenels from passion or affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Westmorland*, antiently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eden*, and for its Antiquity, the *Aurelian Mures* keeping their Station there in the time of the Romans,

Apelles

Apelles, a famous painter of the Island *Cous*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfinished, no man durst undertake it after him.

Apemage, (*French*) a Childs portion, the Law of Apemages in France is that, which forbids the Kings younger sons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the midst of Italy.

Apepsie, (*Greek*) incoction, crudity of the stomach.

Apherefsis, (*Greek*, a taking away) a Grammatical figure, which takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is most distant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (*Astrological Term*) belonging to the Planet that is disposer of life in a Nativity.

Aporisime, (*Greek*) a brief select sentence, expressing the property of a thing.

Approdite, (*Greek*) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the froth of the Sea.

Apitha, an exclamation in the mouth, especially of sucking children, caused by the milk they suck, when it is infected with an over hot and malignant quality.

Apina and *Erica*, two Towns of *Apulia*, destroyed by *Dioned* with so much ignominy, that they became a proverb of contempt, hence trifles are so called.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, he was otherwise called *Ofris*, and took to wife *Iris*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Ægialeus*, he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reigned there.

Apocalyp, (*Greek*) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark mystery, a title given to the last book of the holy Scriptures, written by *St. John* in the Isle of *Patmos*.

Apocope, (*Greek*, a cutting off) a Grammatical figure, wherein the last letter of a word or syllable is cut off.

Apocryphal, (*Greek*) doubted of, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, (*Greek*) demonstrable, easie to be made plain; whence in *Logic* *Apodictick Syllogism* is a demonstrative Syllogism.

Apodixis, (*Greek*, a rejection) a Rhetorical figure, wherein any argument or objection is with indignation rejected as absurd.

Apogeeum, (*Greek*) a Term in Astronomy, being that point of Heaven where the Sun, or any Planet, is farthest from the Center of the Earth.

Apograph, (*Greek*) a Copy taken from another pattern,

Apollo, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age he slew the Serpent *Python*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the sheep of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly* upon the banks of *Amphrysus*; he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Laurel-Tree, also he loved *Hyacinthus* a boy of a rare feature, whom killing by mischance, he turned into a flower; he was called the God of Physick, of Musick, and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apilyon, (*Greek*) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it signifying destroyer, the same as *Abaddon* in Hebrew.

Apologue, (*Greek*) a Tale, a moral Fable, such as that of *Mænenius Agrippa*, and those of *Æsop*.

Apology, (*Greek*) a justifying answer, an excuse, or defence.

Appobetes, (*Lat.*) a present, a New years gift.

† *Apoplegmatisme*, (*Greek*) a Medicine to purge away stegm, and waterish humours.

Apophthegme, (*Greek*) a short and witty Sentence.

† *Apoptexy*, (*Greek*) a taking away of sense and motion from the animal parts of the body; for which reason the dead pallic is called by this name.

Aporia, (*Greek*, a doubting) a figure in Rhetorick, in which we doubt and demur with our selves.

Apopsopsis, (*Greek*, a holding ones peace) a Rhetorical figure, wherein through vehemence the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence nor being uttered may be understood.

Apofthasie, (*Greek*) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or self profession.

Apofthana capiendo, an antient Writ at Common Law, directed to the Sheriff for the seizing the body of one, who having entred into some order of Religion, leaves the said Order, forsakes the Religious House, and wanders about the Country.

† *Apoftheme*, (*Greek*, a standing apart) in Chirurgery it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Aposle, (*Greek*) a Messenger, a word most peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Disciples of Christ, who were sent to preach the Gospel.

Apoptrophe, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another; in Grammar it is a mark of the cutting off some vowel at the end of a word, when the next

D

word

word begins with a Vowel.

† *Apothéke*, (Greek) a shop, or store house, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotome, (Greek) a mathematical word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apuzome, (Greek) a decoction (a Term used in Physick) of herbs and spices, till it be not so thick as a Syrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Appal*, to dilmay, also to decay.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready, also the sum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a house, or Colledge.

Apparitor, (Lat.) one that summons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (Ital.) a division, or separation, also to much of a great house as is set apart for the intertainment of one person, or one family.

To *Appreach*, or *Impeach*, to accuse one of any crime.

Appreal, a word used in Common-law, and signifies to remove a cause from an inferior Judge to a Superior, also a suing within a year and a day of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murdered.

Appellative, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative, is a Term used in Grammar, signifying a name that is common to a great many.

Appellor, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (Lat.) a Term used in Law, and in Logick, as when a field is appendant to a freehold, an Adjunct to a Subject.

Appendix, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (Lat.) earnest desire.

Appeteth, desireth, a word used by Chaucer.

Appian way, a high way leading from Rome through Campania, as far as Brundisium, which Appian Claudius in his Consulship paved and walled.

Appii forum, a Town in Italy, distant from Rome a days journey upon the Appian way where was a great market.

Applands, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation towards the performers of great achievement.

Apples, in Herbarism or Simpling are used, not only for the fruit of the Apple-tree, but for all sort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as Mandrake Apples, Apples of Love, &c. Pine Apples, Cipress Apples, &c. Apple of Love, an Herb so called, because it beareth Berries like Cherries, which for their beauty are called Apples of Love.

Application, (Lat.) the making an address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another.

† *Applumbature*, (Lat.) a folding with Lead.

Apportionment, in Common Law, is the dividing of a Rent into parts.

Apposite, (Lat.) put to, also to the purpose.

Apposite, (French) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the margin.

Apprehension, (Lat.) understanding, also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger, or happiness, it denotes either fear, or joy.

Appretiation, (Lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (Lat.) a liking.

To *Approperate*, (Lat.) to hasten.

Approprinate, (Lat.) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (Lat.) a taking to ones self, also a Term in Law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (Lat.) a Term in Law, one who confesseth himself guilty of Felony, accuseth another, he is also called *appellour*.

Approximation, (Lat.) a bringing near, also a term in natural Magick, being one of the manners of Transplantation, see Transplantation.

Aprication, (Lat.) basking in the Sun.

Apricocktree, A noble sort of Tree, whose fruit is very wholesome, if it be not over ripe, for then it purrifieth in the Stomack, yet not if it be eaten before Meales, it comes from the French *Abricot*.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apronus, a City near the Euxine Sea, where Medea slew her Brother *Abfertus*.

Aptate, (Lat.) to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a designed end, as for example, to Aptate a Planet in Astrological terms, is as much as to say to fortifie the Planet in position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage, for the effecting our desired end.

Aptibans, the Superiori fort of the Nobility of Scotland, were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thans*.

Aptitude, (Lat.) fitness.

Aptote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar being a Noun not declined with cases.

Apulia, a Region in Italy, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Lapigia* from *Lapex* the Son of *Dedalus*.

Aqua Calestis, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified wine.

Aqua Fortis, a water made of Vitriol, Alum

lum, and Salt Peter, it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a strong poison.

Aquarius, one of the twelve Sigus in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in January.

Aquatile, (Lat.) living in the water.

Aqueduct, (Lat.) a Conduit that conveys water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (Lat.) waterish.

Aquila, (Lat. an Eagle) in Astronomy, it is one of the Heavenly Sigus.

Aquila Philosophorum, (Lat. the Eagle of the Philosophers) a Term in Chymistry, and signifies the reducing of metals to the first matter.

Aquileia, a City in Italy, which being besieged by *Maximinus*, held out so stoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engines, the women suffered their hair to be cut to supply the want.

Aquiliferus, (Lat.) an Epithere, of the Roman Standard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquigrane, a City in Gallick, now called *Aixcoit*, built by *Granus*, as some suppose, the Brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of France, now called *Guien*.

To *Aquites*, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle case.

Aquosity, (Lat.) waterishness.

Arabella, (Lat. fair Altar) a proper name of divers women.

Arabesque, (French) a curious flourishing, or branched work in painting, or Tapestry.

Arabia, a Country in Asia, so called, from *Arabus* the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from India to Egypt, it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia felix*.

Arable, (Lat.) plowable.

To *Arace*, (old word) to deface.

Arac, (Hebr. highness, or deceiving, or their curse) the Son of them of whom descended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Araneous, (Lat.) full of Spiders webs.

Aranson, the City of Orange, in France, now under the Princes of *Nassau*.

Aray, order, from the (French) *Arroy*.

To *Aray*, to apparel.

Arbela, a Town of Cilicia, near which Alexander the great gave the last and fatal overthrow to *Darius* his Army.

Arbitrator, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commissioner, chosen by mutual content to decide controversies between party and party.

Arblast, a word used by Chaucer, signifying a Cross-bow.

Arborist, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arbor Maris, (Lat. the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical Term, signifying Coral.

Arbor Vitae, or Tree of Life, a plant somewhat like Savine, having the smell of Bread and Cheese coming out of a leather bag, after it hath been carried in the Sun; It is a kind of rarity called in Greek *osia*.

Arcadia, a Country of *Peloponnesus*, famous for Shepherds, and for the residence of *Pan*, the God of Shepherds, it was first called *Pelasgia*, from *Pelasgus* an ancient King, afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, Daughter of *Lycous*, King of this Country.

Arcade, (French) an Arch.

Arcane, (Lat.) mysterious, secret.

Arcbol, otherwise called *Darbyshire* Liverwort, because it groweth upon the freestones of the mountain Peake in *Darbyshire*.

Archangel, a Prince of the Angels, of which order *Michael* was; also the name of a weed like unto dead netles, but that the flowers of it are like Honyuckles; it helpeth Melancholy, Quartan Agues, Bleeding at Nose, Swellings, Kings-evil and the Gout; it is call'd in Latin *Lamium*.

Arch Dapper, a chief sewer; one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhens*.

Arch Duke, a title belonging to the house of *Austria*.

Archabal, see *Erchembold*.

Archelaus, (Greek a Prince of the people) a Philosopher of *Miletus*, who first brought Philosophy into *Athens*, he was the Schollar of *Anaxagoras*, and Master of *Socrates*; also the name of divers great Captains and Kings, particularly a King of *Macedon*, who was slain by *Cratena* his Minion.

Archies, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Consistory belonging to the *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury* for the debating of spiritual causes, so called because it is kept in Bow-church; the top of whose steeple is raised of stone pillars builded Archwise like to many bent bows.

Archetype, (Greek) the first figure, or Original.

Archens Paracelsi, a Chymical Term signifying the vital ayr.

Arch-flamin, Prince, or chief of the Priests among the Heathens, by some called *Pontifex Maximus* of whom *Numa Pompilius*, was the first Instituter.

Archimandrites, the chief of a Hermitage.

Archippus, (Greek a Governour of Horses) the name of an ancient Philosopher who taught at *Thebes*.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Over-sect of Buildings.

Architecture, the Art of Building, containing under it all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a Houle, or Temple.

Architrave, a word much used in Architecture, the chapter of a Pillar, or chief beam in a Building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governours created in Athens, after Kingly Government was abolished.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, so called from Archon the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Resurrection, and held the world to be the work of P.inces.

Architas, a famous Mathematician, whom Horace men ions in one of his Odes, he made a wooden Dove to fly by art.

Architent, (Lat.) carrying a Bow and Arrows.

Archation, (Lat.) a streightning.

Arctic, as the Arctic Pole, or Northern Pole; and the Arctic Circle, or Northern Circle, so called from the Star *Arctos* or the Bear.

Arcturus, a Star of the first magnitude, having its place by the tayl of *Ursa Major*, or Charles's Wain, which it is feigned to drive it by is some called *Bootes*.

To **Arceate**, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch.

Archulist, an Engine, anciently used in war, which was to cast forth great stones.

Ardenna, a great Forest in Germany, reaching from the River Rhenus, to the City of Turney, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forrest in Warwick-shire, so called, the word signifying in the ancient, and Gallick tongue a Wood.

Ardour, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning desire.

Arduity, (Lat.) steepness.

Aren, (Lat. a floor or void space of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any superficial Figure, as of a triangle Circle, or the like; also a round Circle about a Star, called in Greek *ἄρα*.

Aresation, (Lat.) a drying.

Arelatum, a City of France, in the Province of Narbon, now called *Arel* the seat of the Kings of *Basilica*, the last whereof called *Eso*, was thrust into a Monastery by the Emperor *Osbo*, for striking the Bishop.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in Athens, instituted by *Solon*, they were so called from *Areopagos*, a street in Athens, where they sat.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a proper name of women, signifying in Greek a friend of virtue.

Areshna, the daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, the wife of *Alpheus*, she was feigned to be a River of Sicily. Also a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to sink.

Argent, Silver, or Coin; also a Term in Heraldry, whereby they express white.

Argentina, a City in Germany, by the Rhine, first subdued by *Caesar*, afterwards by *Attilla*, who called it *Strasbourg*, which name it retains to this day; also the Latin name for wild Tansy.

Argile, a County of the North part of Scotland, lying over against the Coast of Ireland; and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*; i. near the *Irish*, in Latin, *Argabella*.

Argiletus, a place near the Palace in Rome, so called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander* was at length slain, and buried there.

Argillou, (Lat.) clayie, of a clammy substance.

Argoil, Clay, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Argonantes, see *Jason*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from Athens, where many famous Kings reigned.

Argument, (Lat.) a reason or proof, in Logic it is any subject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

Argus, the son of *Arctur*, whom *Juno* set as a spy over *Io*, being turned into a Cow. He was King of *Peloponnesus*, and for his singular wildom and circumspection, he was feigned by the Poets to have had no eyes.

Argute, (Lat.) full of wit, subtile.

Argyra, an Island in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Also a Nymph, whom *Selenus* being in love with, died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Argyria, a kind of Litharge, so called from its silver colour, made most what in these Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

Ariadne, the daughter of *Minos* and *Pasiphae*, see more of her in *Thebes*.

Ariede, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (Lat.) dryness, sterility.

Aries, (Lat.) an Engin anciently used for the battering down of City walls, so called from *Aries* a Ram, by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast, also one of the twelve Signs.

Aristation, (Lat.) a butting, a-battering with the Engin *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminius* in *Italy*, now called *Rimini*.

Ariobazanes, one of *Darius*'s his Captains, who was slain by the Greeks.

Ariolation, (Lat.) a fount-faying.

Arion, a famous Musician of the Isle of Lesbos, he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of Corinth, as he was sayling from Italy, the Mariners conspired to kill him for his riches, but he casting himself into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tenarus*, a Town of *Laconia*.

Arist, (old word) he arose.

Aristeus, the son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the use of Bees, but because *Euridice* flying from him, was slain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs destroyed his Bees, to appeare whom, he having sacrificed four Oxen, and four Heifers, a multitude of Bees sprung from the dead Oxen.

Aristarchus, (Greek) the best Governour; a Grammarian under *Ptolemy*.

Aristides, an Athenian, famous for Justice.

Aristippus, (Greek) the best Horse-man; an ancient Philosopher, one of *Socrates*'s his Schollars.

Aristocracy, (Greek) the Governour of a Common-wealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief sway.

Aristolobia, or Birthwort, an Herb (the root whereof is only used in Physick) which is like to that of Sowbread, both in form and operation; it facilitateth the Birth, and bringeth away the Secondine.

Arise, (old word) to Arest, to stay.

Arithmetic, (Greek) the Art of Numbering.

Arithmancy, (Greek) a Divination by Numbers.

Armada, (Spanish) a great Navy.

Armado, a Creature brought from the West Indies, whom Nature hath so fortified with an armour like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts, except the flank.

Armagh, the chief Town of the Province of Ulster in Ireland, being also an Archbishop's Seat.

To **Armea shoot**, (a Term in Military affairs) to bind a little Okum in Canvas, at the end of each spike of a crosbar shot.

Armenia, a Country of Asia, divided into the greater, and the lesser Armenia.

Armiger, (Lat.) a Squire, one that beareth a Knights Arms.

Armiter, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminianus, a Sect of Hereticks instituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the Year, 1605, they hold free Grace, and universal Redemption.

Armiopotent, (Lat.) strong in Arms powerfull.

Armoniack, or *Gumme Armoniack*, a certain Gum issuing from a Plant, called *fennel* *Gyant*.

Armorick, a Countrey in France, now called *Brittain*.

Armoxy, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

Armissa, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andani*, where are many pleasant Vineyards.

Arnabo, a tall Tree that is of a sweet scent according to some, but others think that it was the name of a Plant that is now known by some other name.

Arrobe, a Portugall measure of Sugar, containing 25 buhells.

Aromatick, (Lat.) Odoriferous, having a spicy smell.

Arvon, an Herb called also *Wake Robin*, and *Cuckow-pint*, of a very biting taste; the juice of it cleanseth rotten and filthy Ulcers; *Starch* may be made of the root thereof; as is also *Gerse serpentaria*.

Arpachshad, (Hebr.) the son of *Shem*, also a certain King who was overthrowen by *Nebuchadonozor*.

Arquebuz, a little Gun, a Calcevet.

Arragon, a great Province of Spain, hethertore a Kingdom by itself.

Arraigh; to set at the Bar of Justice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of Scotland, anciently called *Heglosa*, as being situate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*. **Arrasse**, a certain rich cloth, used for hangings, so called from *Arra*, a Town of *Armenia*, where it was made.

Arroy, a Term in Common Law, signifying the ranking or setting forth a Jury or Enquest of men empanelled upon a cause; also the preparing of men for Military Service, for which certain Commissioners have been designed, called Commissioners of Arroy.

Arrearage, (French) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare; signifieth in the praedick of Scotland, to set Lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptions, (Lat.) suddenly caught, also (snatching away privately).

Arreves (old word) apart, aside.

Arresta (French) a stay, a resting quiet in a place, also a putting a stop to proceedings, in Common Law it signifieth an Execution served upon a mans goods, or person, also a Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

Arrevesth, laying blame, an old word used by *Chaucer*.

Arriani, a Sect of ancient Hereticks instituted

cessors, or Teltators Debts, or Legacies.
 To *Afferate*, (*Lat.*) to affirm earnestly.
Affiduous, (*Lat.*) daily, observant, diligent.
Assign, (*French*) a Term in Law, he that is constituted by another, to do any business, an assign indeed, is he whom the person appoints, assign in law, is he whom the law appoints.

Assimilation, (*Lat.*) a likening, a resembling.

Assise, *O. der*, *Chancery*.
Assised, lure, firm, *Idem*.
 To *Assist*, (*Lat.*) to help.
Assizes, (*French*) a Term in law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission, it is taken also for a Writ, also a letting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another.

To *Assolve*, to acquit, to pardon, also to answer, *Chancery*.

To *Assylen*, to declare, *Idem*.

Assuefaction, (*Lat.*) an injuring, a bringing one to any thing by custom.

Assuetude, (*Lat.*) use, custom.

To *Assume*, (*Lat.*) to take to ones self.

Assumptio, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (*Lat.*) a taking to, also in Logic the minor position of a Syllogism.

Astares, a River in the Isle of Pontus, which makes all Sheep that pasture in the fields it overflows, give black milk.

Asteria, is a kind of Opal, which sparkles with beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name, 'tis a hard transparent stone, called also *Gemma solis*, because if held against the Sun, it seems to shew the likeness of the Sun. *Pliny* calls *Astrites* and *Ceraunia*, it is called also *Astrivobis*, and *Oculus felis*.

Astrites, a certain Chrytalline stone having in the midst of it the resemblance of half a Moon.

Asterime, (*Greek*) a constellation of Stars.
Asterisk, (*Greek*) a little star, also a mark in writing, having the form of a star.

Asterius, the name of a certain King of *Creet*.

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chancery*, signifying an *Astrolabe*.

Aster, (old word) passed.

Asthma, (*Greek*) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

Assipulation, (*Lat.*) an agreement, an assent, also a witness.

Astismus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein is expressed some civil or pleasant jest.

Astrea, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *The-mis*, or as some say of *Astrea* and *Aurora*, she was for her Justice, taken up into Heaven, and plac'd among the twelve Signs.

Astreaus, the Son of *Crims* (One of the *Titans*, and *Eurybez*, he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the fairs.

Astragal, a word used in *Architecture*, as also in fortification, being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordinance.

Astrillon, (*Lat.*) a binding to.

Astriferous, (*Lat.*) star-bearing.

Astrigent, (*Lat.*) binding, or making cothive.

Astroite, a precious stone, called in *Latin* *Asteria*, wherein little streaks like the beams of a Star appear.

Astrolobe, a Mathematical instrument, to find the motions, and distances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrologie, (*Greek*) the Art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the Stars.

Astromela, a City of the Province of *Narbon* in *France*.

Astronomy, (*Greek*) an Art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the Stars.

Asturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugal*, so called from the River *Astura*, the *Pirenean* Mountains are so called *Asturia*.

Astute, (*Lat.*) subtil, witty, crafty.
Astages, the father of *Mandana*, and Grand-father of *Cyrus*.

Astle, (*Greek*) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Afyndeton, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, where commas are put instead of conjunction copulatives.

Atabalipa, King of *Peru*, he was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards*, and forced to redeem his life with a house full of refined gold and silver, judged to be worth ten millions, which when they had received, they perfidiously slew him.

Atalanta, the daughter of *Schaneus*, King of *Scyrius*, she being swift of foot, it was proposed among her Suitors, that he, who could out-run her, should have her for his wife, but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the Son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Hesperian* Gardens, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her, also the name of a great Huntress of *Aradia*, who gave the first wound to the *Calibonian* Boar,

Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (*French*) the performance of some great exploit.

Atcheked, (old word) choked.

Atles, an Island famous for the abundance of precious Oynments that grew there.

Aterst, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Athababi, (*Hebr.* the hour, or time of the Lord) the daughter of *Omri* King of *Israell*, she usurp'd the Kingdom of *Judah* for a while, but was at last slain herself.

Athamas, the Son of *Acolus*, a King of *Thebes*, he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were to be protecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Hellepont*, see *Ino*.

Atheism, (*Greek*) ungodlinels, a being of no Religion.

Athelney, or *Atbelingy*, is the Isle of *No-bles*, a little Island made by the River *Thone*, in *Somersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdoms *Marinus* did anciently in the Lake of *Mintrunus*.

Athens, a famous City of *Greece*, first called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*, afterwards called from *Atheneas*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree.

Atletical, (*Greek*) belonging to wrestling.

Atbol, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Aynud*.

Atbos, a high Hill between *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lenno*, upon the top of this Hill is a City, now called *Monte Saulo*.

Athroted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick, Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the fortunate Islands, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* fields.

Atlantick-Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean-Sea*, lying West-ward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the promontory *Amphi-sa*.

Atlas, the Son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, daughter of *Oceanus*, who was feign'd by the Poets to support Heaven upon his shoulders, also a mountain of *Manritania*, now called *Arabis*, by others *Montes Claros*, into which the Poets feign *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmosphere, (*Greek*) that same Region of the air, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atom, (*Greek*) a mote in the Sun-beams, also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a body that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconciliation, or causing to agree.

Atromental, (*Lat.*) belonging to Ink.

Atraze, (*Lat.*) made black, also one in mourning.

Atrick, an usher of a Hall.

Atrocity, (*Lat.*) fierceness.

Atrophy, (*Greek*) a kind of Consumption of the body, which is caused by the meat, not turning into nourishment.

Attachment, (*French*) a laying hands on, in Common law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arrest, which lieth on the body, and from a distress which is upon Land and Goods, this being upon Body and Goods.

Attainder, (*French*) a Term in law, signifying the conviction of any person of felony, or any Crime wherof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, (*French*) try'd, found out,

Attamed, (old word) set on brooch.

Attaque, (*French*) an assault, an incontinent.

To *Attiperate*, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

Attene, (old word) at once.

Attentive, (*Lat.*) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (*Lat.*) a making less.

Atterly, (old word) extremely.

Attestation, (*Lat.*) a proving by witnesses.

Atthia, the daughter of *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Athica*, from *Athens*, the first King thereof.

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

Attic Dialect, see *Dialect*.

An *Attiring*, a dressing, or appareling, from *Tirax*, a Persian Ornament for the head, also a Term in *Heraldry*.

Attridge, (old word) towards.

Attourment, (*French*) a Term in Common law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing to, an allure-ment.

Attraits, (*French*) the same, also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men.

Attrebatii, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Barkshire*.

Attréstation, (*Lat.*) handling, also a wain carriage towards a woman.

To Attribute, (Lat.) to give, to impute.
Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing, or wearing
 against another thing.

To Attributte, (old word) to make blame
 worthy.

Atwin, (old word) afunder.

A V.

Avant, (French) forward, also a Term of
 dildain, as much as to lay, away, out of my
 fight.

Avarice, (Lat.) covetousness.

Avaricim, a Town of Gallia, Aquitanica,
 now called Bourges, by some Chasseaignes.

Avades, (French) songs, or instrumental
 mulick, sung, or play'd under any ones
 Chamber-window in the morning, from
 Aube the morning.

A Veney, or Absency, see D'ambeny.

Aulor, (Lat.) an increaser, also the same
 as Auchour.

Aucupation, (Lat.) fowling, also a greedy
 looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldness.

Audley, see Audley.

Audience, (Lat.) hearing, also a great
 concourse of people coming to hear any Oration
 delivered in publick. Also the name of a
 Court belonging to the Arch-bishop of
 Canterbury, of equal authority with the
 Archy, though inferiour both in dignity and
 antiquity.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer, also an Officer
 of the King, or any other great Personage,
 appointed to hear, and examine the accounts
 of all under Officers, and to make up a gene-
 ral book, which shews the difference between
 their receipts and allowances.

Andry, the name of an English Saint; the
 first foundress of Ely Church, some think it
 contracted from the Saxon word, *Etchdryed*.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of
 Oates, which a Landlord receives in stead of
 some other duties.

Avenio, a City of Gallia Narbonensis, which
 hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now call-
 ed *Auignon*; this City hath seven Palaces,
 seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven
 Colleges, seven Inns, and seven Gates.

Avent, an Herb growing in Gardens, and
 elsewhere, called also *Sanamunda* and *Herba
 Benedictina*, in English, *Herb Bennet*, for
 the excellent properties it hath; the root smell-
 eth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the
 Heart, and a good preservative against the
 Plague.

Aventinus, one of the seven Hills of Rome.

Avenur, (French) a Term in fortification,
 signifying the space that is left for passage to

and fro, in, and out a Camp, Garrison, or
 Quarter.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

To Aver, (French) affirm, to justify.

Average, from the old Latin word *Averid*,
 which signifies a beast; it being a service,
 which the Tenant does unto the Lord by
 Horse, or carriage of Horse, and to the Kings
Averages are the Kings carriages by Horse,
 or cart, it is also a contribution that by Mer-
 chants and others make, towards the losses
 of those, who have their goods cast in, or the
 Sea for safeguard of the Ship.

Averdupis, (French) it signifies in Com-
 mon law, a weight of 16 Ounces, whereas
 Troy weight hath but 12. also such Merchand-
 izes as are weighed by this weight.

Avorie, a place where Oates, or Provender
 for the Kings Horses was kept, or a Christian
 name, signifying as much as given in with
 from the Dutch *Alberia*.

Avorment, a Term in law, when the De-
 fendant offers to justify an exception pleaded
 in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in Campania near Bene-
 vento, whose vapours were so deadly, that birds
 were kill'd as they flew over, which made
 the ancients think it to be a descent into
 Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards
 the Kings *Averages*.

Avyruication, (Lat.) a Term in Husban-
 dry, it being a lopping off of superfluous
 branches.

Avyruhuus, a certain God among the
 Romans, who was said to aver all evils, as
Hercules among the Greeks, was called *Alexi-
 vacus*.

Averson, (Lat.) a turning away, also a
 secret hatred without any apparent reason,
 it may be taken in the same sense as Anti-
 pathy.

Avsidena, a City of Italy among the *Cara-
 ceni*, which is yet standing.

Avagos, King of *Eli*, the Son of *Sol* and
Nauphradame, he had a stable which held
 3000 Oxen, which *Hercules* cleaned by
 bringing in the River *Alphens*, but being de-
 nied his pay, he killed *Avagos*, and made his
 Son *Phileus* King.

Augment or Augmentation, (Lat.) an in-
 creasing, the Court of Augmentation, was a
 Court erected by Henry the Eighth, for the
 ease of the Revenues of the Crown, by the
 suppression of Abbies and Religious Houses:
 Also in Grammar, *Augment* is an addition
 made in certain Tenses of Greek Verbs,
 either by increasing the number of Syllables,
 and then it is called *Augmentum Syllabicum*,
 or lengthning the quantity of Vowels, and

then

then it is called, *Augmentum Temporele*,
Augre, a Carpenters tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the same as *Algorithm*, skill in
 numbering.

Augrimstone, stones to cast account with.
Auguris, (Lat.) South-saying, Divination
 by the voyces, or flying of birds.

Augures-staff, a certain wand, which the
Augures used to hold in their hand, when they
 made their Divinations.

August, Royal, Majestical, Illustrious, from
Octavius Augustus, the second Roman Empe-
 rour, after whom all the succeeding Roman
 Emperours, were honoured with the Title,
 also the name of the sixth month from
Marob, otherwise called *Sextilis*.

Augustals, (Lat.) seats kept in honour of
Augustus.

Augustan Confession, (Lat.) the Confession
 of Faith, made by the Protestants at *Auspurg*
 in Germany, in the Year 1530.

Augustin, or *Austin*, the name of one of
 the fathers, who was Bishop of *Hippo*, also a
 proper name of divers men from *Augustus*, i.
Majestical. He was the Son of *Patricius* and
Monica.

Augustin, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of
 Fryers, of the institution of St. *Austin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Heretics, other-
 wise called *Sacramentaries*, who hold that
 Heaven Gates are not opened till the general
 Resurrection, they were instituted by *Andre-
 as Carolostadius*, in the Year 1524, afterwards
 confirmed by *Augustin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place
 where birds are kept.

Avice, a womans name, in Latin *Havisa*,
 or *Helvisia*, contracted from *Hildevig*, signi-
 fying in Saxon, Lady Defence.

Avidity, (Lat.) covetousness, greediness
 of gain.

Aviso, (Spanish) an advertisement, or
 advice.

Avlick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.
Aulis, a Haven in *Boetia*, where the Gre-
 cian Princes met, and joyned forces to go to
 the siege of *Troy*.

Avinegor, (French) an Officer of the
 King, who looks to the Assize of Woollen
 Cloth, was made throughout the land, and
 hath two Seals ordained him for that pur-
 pose.

Avener, (old word) a Cupboard.

Avner, (old word) Amber.

Avnone, (French) a Term in law. Te-
 nure in *Avnone*, is tenure by divine Service;
 Lands or Tenements given in Alms, where-
 of some Service is reserved to the Donor.

Aucient Demast, a Term in Common
 law, signifying a publick Tribute by a Te-

nure, whereby all Mannours belonging to
 the Crown, in the days of *Edgar*, or *Saint
 Edward*, did hold.

Avnyreb; (old word) maketh adven-
 ture.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

Avoydupois, see *Averdupois*.

To Avouch (French) to maintain, to justifi-
 fy.

Avowry; a Term in law, when one takes
 a distress for Rent, and he, who is distrai-
 ned sues a Replevy, now he that took the dis-
 tress justifying the act, is said to avow.

Aurea *Chersmesus*, a Peninsula of India, by
 some called *Melepe*, by others *Japan*.

Aurelia, a City of Gallia *Celtica*, so called
 from *Aurelius*, the Emperour, now called
Orleanse, it is situate upon the bank of the
 River *Loir*.

Aurencher, the name of an ancient family,
 who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in
Kent, they are stiled in Latin, *Records de
 Abranchin*.

Auricular, (Lat.) belonging to the ear,
 whence *Auricular* confession; also in Chiro-
 mancy, *Auricular* finger, is the little or out-
 wardmost finger of all; and is attributed to
Mercurius.

Auriculatum, a kind of Mineral, which con-
 tains gold in it, otherwise call'd *Cala*, also
 gold calcined to powder.

Auriferous, (Lat.) gold-bearing, an Epi-
 teth belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of France,
 which used to be born in the Wars against
 Infidels, having on the top a purple Ensign,
 it was lost in a battle against the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Constellation in the firmament
 upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (Lat.) the guiding of a Cha-
 rior, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hispania Baitica*, now
 called *Avion*.

Auripigmentum, see *Orpiment*.

Aurney, or *Aurigny* contracted from *Al-
 derney*, an Island in the British Sea, anciently
 called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and
Thea, mother of *Lucifer* and the winds, she
 snatcht away *Tyrbonus*, the brother of *Laos-
 medon*, whom, when he was old, she restor'd
 to youth by the virtue of Herbs; and had
 Memnon by him.

Aurum *Philosophorum*, the chymical appella-
 tion of Lead.

Aurum *potabile*, Gold made liquid, and fit
 to be drunk.

Auscultation, (Lat.) a harkning unto, or
 obeying.

Aules, a people of Africa, among whom the

Virgins used to combat in honour of *Minerva*, those that were killed were accounted no maids, and she that fought most valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Aufones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Osci* and *Circii*, being that part where now stands *Beneventum*, they were so called from *Auson*, the son of *Ulysses* and *Cepho*, who built *Aurunca* thereabouts.

Auspical, (Lat.) belonging to Sooth-saying.

Auspicious, (Lat.) lucky, happy, from *Auspices* Sooth-layers.

Auster, (Lat.) four, crabbed, stern.

Austral, (Lat.) Southern.

Austrasia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorraine*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Metz* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Austrasia*, *Soissons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Austria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Country is seated the Imperial City of *Vicenna*.

Autromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by observing the South-wind.

Authentic, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autochthonous, (Greek) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were sprung out of the earth it self; particularly the most ancient people of *Athens* were so called; answerable to this word is the word *Aborigines* among the *Latins*.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotonates*; making war against the *Loeri*; who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been present himself, but *Autoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax*'s Ghost.

Autolicus, the son of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his father, that whatsoever he stole he might change it into what form soever he would, to keep himself from being apprehended, he ravished *Avitalia*, the daughter of *Sisphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulysses*.

Autogeneal, (Greek) self-begotten.

Autocrasie, (Greek) self-subsistence.

Automatous, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

Autonee, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Aristeus*, and brought forth *Albaon*.

Autonomy, (Greek) a living after ones own law.

Autremite, another attire, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the Year.

Autwgie, (Greek) a self working.

Auxilium, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a Term in Astronomy) the same as *Abis*, see *Abis*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting, as auxiliary forces, were such as were sent the *Romans* from other Countreys, their Confederates, and Allies.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, Sec. a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, where the King, or other Lord have Tenants, to levy of them reasonable aid toward the Knighting of his eldest son, or marrying of his eldest daughter.

Award, judgement, arbitration.

Await, a watching circumference, also a tarrying.

Await, ambushments.

Awdley End, is the name of a stately House in *Essex*, once an *Abby*, afterwards the dwelling house of the *Aldehelghe's*, or *Awdly's*, an ancient family, it is now in the possession of the Earles of *Suffolk*.

Ambaped, (old word) amazed.

Ambere, (old word) desire.

Awee, signifies in Agriculture, the spire or beard of barley, or any bearded grain.

Awning, a sayl made of Canvass, which is spread over the ship above the deck to keep away the Sun.

Awmsel weight (quasi handfast weight) a poising of meat only by hand, without putting it into the scales.

Awrekeeth, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the arm-pit.

Axinomancy, (Greek) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a maxim in any art, in Logic it is a disposing of one argument with another, whereby a thing is said to be or not to be.

Axle, (Lat.) a little board, lath, or shingle.

Axle, (Lat.) an Axle-tree, the Diameter of the world.

Axinister, or *Axaminister*, a Town in *Cornwall*, famous for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, slain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the same as aid, help, succour, also a term in law, signifying a subsidy, loan, or tax due from Subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamogians, those that are destined to be *Janizaries*, are so called, before they are enrolled in pay.

Azariah,

Azariah, (Hebr. the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeding his father *Amaziah* in the Kingdom, was for usurping the Priests office, smitten with Leprosy, of which he died; he is otherwise called *Uzziah*.

Azebone, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the head of the 16th mansion.

Azimuck, (Arab.) the Star, called the *Verginspike*.

Azmen degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees, which when the native is infected with any inseparable diseases, as blindness, dumbness, &c. or defective in any member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Astronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are those, which meet in the vertical point, and pass through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue, it is most properly termed *Azure* in blazon, or Heraldry.

Azyme, (Greek) unleavened; unmingled.

Azyme, a solemn feast kept for seven days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leavened bread.

B.

Baal, an *Assyrian* word, signifying *Jupiter* or Lord.

Baalba (Hebr. in making of pressing together) a King of *Israel*, who destroyed the house of *Jeroboam*, slew *Nadab*, and reigned in his stead.

Babel, or *Babylon*, so called, from the confusion of Languages, which was there caused, it was anciently the chief seat of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Baclae, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where *St. R. Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*, *Margaret of Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favor and authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Country.

Bahy, the brother of *Marfias*, he committing the like infoleny as his brother; was also to have been dead by *Apollo*, but that he was saved at the intercession of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feast of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bachrag* wines, are those, which we call *Rhenish* wines, from *Baccharag*, a City situate upon the Rhine *Bacchus*, the inventor of wine; he was the son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her

Womb, was inserted into *Jupiter's* Thigh; until the birth were mature, he is also called *Dionysus*, *Liber Pater*, and *Osiris*.

Bacciferous (Lat.) bearing berries.

Bachelor, (French) an unmarried man; also a Bachelor of a Company, is one springing towards the estate of those that are to be employed in counsel, a Bachelor of Arts is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art or Science, the second being licentiate, and the last Doctor; A Bachelor Knight, vide Knight.

Backberond, (Saxon) a Term in Common law, signifying a Thief (being followed with huy and cry) having on his back or about him those things he hath stolen, whether it be money; or any thing else; it is by some taken for an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest.

Baciviana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Assyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cousin *Aethelwald*, who had conspired with the *Danes* against him.

Badge, the same as Arms, or Cognisance.

Badger, a carrier of con, or like provision from one place, to transport it to another; also a sort of four footed Animals, that sleepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night; and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; two of their legs are shorter on one side than on the other; whatsoever they bite, they make their teeth meet; their skins were formerly; and are still in great estimation.

Badinag, (French) foolery, buffonry.

Badonius, the ancient name of a Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bainne-down-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *English* Saxons in a great battail.

Batona, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Betis*, now called *Gnadalkquivir*.

Bagatel, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Bagda, a City raised out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 families.

Baggeth, (old word) disdaineth.

Bajazet, an Emperor of *Turky*, who being taken by *Tamberlain*, and put into an iron cage, dashed out his own brains against it.

Baile, (French) a Term in Common law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon a action; either Civil, or Criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day; and place certainly assigned. See *Mainprize*.

Baily; or *Bailiffe*, (French) a Magistrate appointed; within a Province; or precinct, to execute Justice; to maintain the peace, and to preserve the people from wrongs and

vc&ations#

vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supreme Lord, also the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bailiffs, there are also Bailiffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors.

Bailwick, the Jurisdiction of a Bailiff.

Bain, (French) a bath, or hot house.

Bainards Castle, a house in London, belonging at this day to the Earles of Pembroke, it was so called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Duunow*, whose possession formerly it was.

Baisemaines, (French) kissing of the hands, complement ng.

Baiton Raiton the belly of the Whale, an Arabic word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze, from *Bai*, a City of *Niples*, where it was first made.

Balaam, or *Bileam*; (Hebr. the anient of the people) a Prophet (the son of *Beer*) whom *Balak* King of *Moab* hired to curse the people of *Israel*. See *Numb.* from c. 22, to c. 24.

Balade, (French) a ballet, or roundelay, also a dance.

Balak, (Hebr. covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balast, a Saxon word, signifying Gravel, laid in the bottom of a ship, to keep it upright.

Balatron, (Ital.) a babler, a prating knave.

Balaustium, the floure or blossom of the Pomgranate tree.

Balcone, (Ital.) a bay window.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name; signifying bold Victor, and answering to the Greek *Thralymachos*.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares.

Baleful, sorrowful, woful.

Balk, (Dutch) a ridge between two furrows.

Balkes, certain picces of timber coming from beyond the Seas.

Balls, (French) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance (French) a pair of Scales; also *Ballance*, a term in Merchants Accounts, when the reckoning between the Debitor and Creditor is even.

Ballast, see *Balast*.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle, in the Bishoprick of *Durbam*, and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scott*.

Ballist, (Lat.) an Engine to cast, or shoot stones.

Ballon, (French) a Term in *Architecture*, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar, also a great ball, wherewith Princes and Noble men use to play.

Ballotation, a kind of casting lots, or making election by balls.

Ballustrade, a Term in *Architecture*, signifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

Balm, the juyce, or Oyle of a certain Tree growing in *Judea*, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*, very precious, but very healing.

Balmerinock, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by *Queen Ermengard* wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (Lat.) a bathing place.

Balnearum Arena, a way of infusing by putting flowers, fruits, or other physical ingredients into a close vessel with water, and then set in hot sand, or ashes, and then it is called *Balnearum Cinerum*.

Balnenum Mariae, or *Mare*, a way of infusing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a close vessel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

Balamon, a Greek Patriarch of *Antioch*, about the year 1185. the Oracle of the learned law in his Age; he compiled and commented on the ancient *Canons*, and principally set forth the priviledges of *Constantinople*.

Balibasar, an Hebrew word, signifying without treasure, it was the name of one of the wise men, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. See *Sandis* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampfacenus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Island the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimornusa*, *Hecatus*, *Amalchium*.

Bamballo, a faint hearted fellow.

A Band, (French) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandies, (French) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (Ital.) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation, the Dutch call them *Nightingals*, and *Free-booters*.

Bandie, an Irish measure of two foot in length.

A Bandog, a Mastive.

Bandon, (French) free Licence, or liberty, also a company or Sect.

Bandore, (Ital.) a kind of Musical instrument.

Bane, poyton, destruction.

Banes, (French) in Cannon law are Proclamations,

clamations, but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-ear'd, having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

Bangue, a pleasant drink used in the Eastern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forreign Countreys delivers forreign money for his own Countreys coin.

Bankrot, or *Bankrupt*; a decocter, one that hath consumed his estate.

Bannavena, or *Bannaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, anciently so called, now *Wedon* in the street, once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin converted into a Monastery.

Banner, (French) a Standard, or Ensign. **Banneret**, or Knight *Banneret*, vide Knight.

Bannerol, (French) a little Flagge, or Streamer.

Bannians, a fair spoken, but crafty people of *India*, which sell their rarities which are brought from thence; when they dy, their wives must burn themselves, or shave, and be accounted as Monsters.

Bantam, the biggest City of *Java* major, in the *East Indies*, famous for divers sorts of Merchandises, which the *English* Factors send from thence to *England*; this place is said to be none of the healthfullest for the *English* Bankers of *Perdure*.

Baptisus, (Greek) a Sacrament used in the Church, for the initiation of Children into the Christian Religion, it signifies a washing, or dipping in water.

Baptist, (Greek) a proper name, first given to *St. John*, who was the first that baptized.

Baptistry, (Greek) a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

Barabbas, (Syriac, a father's son) a certain Malefactor among the Jews, whose life was beg'd instead of four Saviours.

Baratta, a most sovereign ballom coming from the *West Indies*.

Baralipson, a certain made word, whereby is signified the first imperfect mood of the first figure of a categorical Syllogisme, that is to say, when the two first Propositions are universal Affirmatives, the third a particular Affirmation.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximian*, the word signifieth in *Latin*, strange, or unknown; also in *Logick*, it is a Term by which is signified the first perfect mood of the first figure of a categorical Syllogisme, that is

to say, when all the three Propositions are universal Affirmatives.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Teffina*, and *Tunie*.

Barbarisme, (Greek) a rudeness of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or visard.

Barbel, a kind of fish, of such estimation amongst the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the Emperour, *Asinius Celer* gave 8000 *Sestertios*, that is 40 l. for one.

Barbican, (French) a Term in *Architecture*, and Fortification, an out-work in a building; a bulwark, a watch Tower, a place in the Suburbs of *London*; not far from *Aldersgate street*.

Barbatiss, a Lutinist.

Barce, the chief City of *Lycia*.

Barbs, the ancient Poets among the *Brittains*, and the *Gauls*, *Bardes* also, or *Barbes*, signifie the Trappings, or Caparions of Horses.

Barndolph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*.

Baragret, (old word) a Sonnet, or Baller.

Barbery, a Tan-house; or house where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forresters lay a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Bark-man, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little ship or boat.

Barm, yest, the flowing, or over-decking of beer, also a lap.

Barm-cloth, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn, or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a man; (particularly; one that was a fellow labourer with *St. Paul* in preaching the Gospel) signifying in *Hebrew*, a son of Comfort.

Barnacle, a sort of fish like a long red worm, which will eat through all the planks of a Ship, if it be not sheathed.

Baroco, a term in *Logick*, being one of the moods of the second figure of a Syllogisme, wherein the first proposition is a universal affirmative, the two second particular Negative.

Barometere, (Greek) an Instrument of late invention, the use wherof is to find out the pressure of the aire.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour; as much as Lord, Barons are of three sorts: First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction; Barons of the Kings, whose Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the Subjects holding not of the King, but by Fealty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

Baronage, a tax, or subsidy of aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Baroscope,

Baroscope, (Greek) an instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to shew all the minute variations of the aire.

Barre, a Term in Common law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer; also a place where causes are pleaded, also a Term in *Blazon*, being composed of two equidistant lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barrator, (French) a Term in Common law, signifying a common wrangler, one that seteth men at variance, causing them to implead one another at the bar of Justice.

Barren signis are *Libra, Leo, Virgo*.

Barricado, (Spanish) a defence against an enemies assault, made of empty barrels filled with earth.

Barriers, (French) a certain material exercise (in Latin called *palaestra*) of armed men fighting with short swords, within certain limits, or lists which sever them from the spectators.

Barrister, a pleader at the bar, those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead; and stand without the bar, are called utter Barristers, but a Serjeant, or Princes Attorney, or any of the Kings Council, are admitted to plead within the bar, and are called inner Barristers.

Barzalona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Laventia*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in Spain.

Barter, from the Latin word *vertere*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomew, (Hebr.) a proper name, signifying the son of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barrow, a place to keep Poultry in, from the Dutch word *baert* to bring forth, and *Hoen* a Hen.

Barulet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a bar.

Barzillai, (Hebr. as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in distress.

Bas, an Island bordering upon *Labaién* in *Scotland*, unto which there resort a multitude of Sea fowles, especially of *Soland* Geese or *Barnacles*, which bring with them abundance of fish, and so many sticks and twigs for the building of their nests, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for fuel.

Basque, (Spanish) the language of a Countrey of Spain, called *Biscay*.

Base, the bottom, or foundation of any

thing, also the foot of a pillar, also the deep part in Musick, being the foundation of the rest, also a kind of fish, called a Sea wolf.

Base Court, a Term in law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

Base estate, or *base fee*, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Baselards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Basil, (Lat. *Basilicum*) an Herb so called, of a strong heady scent thought by many to be unwholesome, also a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly; also the name of one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, formerly one of the 11 Bishopsricks in the circle of *Alsatia*.

Basilical, (Greek) Royal, Magnificent.

Basilick vein, see vein.

Basilisk, (Greek) a kind of Serpent called a *Cocatrice*, not above twelve fingers length, having a white spot on her head, as the ensign of a Diadem, she driveth away all other Serpents with her hissing, neither doth she roue up her self as others do, but bears her body upright to the middle; she kills fruits by her breathing upon them, burns Herbs, breaks stones; also a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian* *Basilisco*, also a star, called the Lions heart.

Basinet, a little basin.

Basin, see *Basin*.

Baskerville, the name of a very eminent family, descended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous *Norman* Lady, they had their ancient Seat at *Erdstey*, a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

Bassa, a Commander over Souldiers among the Turks.

Basst, is the wood of Lime tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardeners use to cover their tender plants; it is used also to pack up divers commodities in.

Bastard, signifies in the Common law, one begotten out of Wedlock, also a sort of wine.

Bastardize, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worse.

Bastille, or *Bastillon*, (French) a fortress, or fortification, the chief fortrets of *Paris*, is called *la Bastille*, being also the chief prison of the Kingdom of *France*.

Bastinado, (Spanish) a banging with a Cudgel.

Bastion, (French) a Sconce, or Block-houise, called also a Cullion head.

Baston, (French) a bat or cudgel; it signifieth also in the Statute law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of such men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Bastinado,

Bastinado, see *Bastinado*.

Batavia, a part of lower Germany, (situate upon the River *Rhene*, called *Holland*).

Bath, a famous City in *Sommersetshire*, so called from the hot baths of medicinal waters, which are there by *Antoninus* called *Aque solis*, by *Ptolomy* *Thermopya*, some report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Caesar*, others by an ancient *British* King called *Bladur*.

Battail-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, so called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earle of *March*, where Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, was slain.

Bastalion, (French) the main battle of an Army.

Batting, (a Term in Faulconry) it is said of a Hawk, when the fluttreth with her wings, either from the perch, or a mans fist, as it were striving to fly away.

Battle-bridge, a place in *Yorkshire*, otherwise called *Stanford bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* slew *Harald Hardræck* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of Houses built flat.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered several Oxen, which he had stolen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heads, and coming to him afterwards in another shape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen, but seeing his perdition, he turned him into a stone, called *Index*.

Bature, a Term in Heraldry, and seemeth to be the fourth part of a bend sinister only; it toucheth not the chief, nor the base point; it is a note of *Bastardy*, and not to be born of any of the mettals, except by the sons of Princes.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in Germany.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Russian, from the French word *Riband*.

Baudin, a kind of tincl, or stuff that glitters like sparkles.

Baudon, custody, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture, also a sword girdle, also an old fashioned Jewel.

Baulk, (old word) to cross.

Bawlin, (old word) big, gros.

Bay, a stop for water, a road for ships, also a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm tree, *Chaucer* also useth it for a flake.

Bay window, (a Term in Architecture) a window that boundeth out in a round form.

B. D.

Baellium, the gum of a black tree in *Arabia* of the bigness of an Olive tree; it is somewhat like Wax sweet of favour, but bitter in taste.

B. E.

Beacon, from the Dutch word *Bekennen*, to give notice, a light fastned upon a high pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the Dutch word *beden*, to pray, a certain number of prayers, at the end of each of which, it is the custome among the *Roman Catholics*, to drop a bead.

Beadle, (from the Dutch word *Bedel*, a Cryer) one that waits upon a Magistrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, especially belonging to a University, also an Officer of the Forrest, that makes all manner of garnishments for the Court of the Forrest, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forrest as without.

A Beadroll, (*Saxon*) a list of such as Priests; use to pray for in the Church.

Beak, (in falconry) is the upper part of the bill of a hawk that is crooked.

Beakehead, in Navigation, is that which is fastned to the stem of the ship, and is supported with a knee which is fastned into the stem.

Beam, in hunting, is that whereon the starts of a Stags head grow, also the long feathers of a Hawks wing are called the beam feathers, in Navigation the beams are those cros timbers which keep the ships sides asunder.

Beards, are those awnes or prickles where-with Wheat and Barly are fortified against the birds.

Bearers, a Term in law signifying maintainers or abettors; also a Term in Heraldry, signifying those that have coat armours, distinguished from others by tincture and differences.

Bears breech, or *Brank wine*, an Herb much respected for its lively green colour, neither is it without its use in Physick; nay it is very excellent for Ruptures, as also for the Cramp and Gout; it is called in Latin *Acanthus*.

Bearsfoot, a sort of Herb by some called *Settewort*, others count it a bastard kind of black *Hellebore*.

Bear in, is when a ship sails before, or with

Spartans under the command of *Pausanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*: but *Constantine* the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Constantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkish Empire.

C A

C*ab*, a Hebrew measure, of three pints.
Caback, a Russian word for an Inn or Victualling house.

Cabads, a King of *Persia*, who succeeded *Perozes*, after he had vanquished him, and cut off his whole Army.

Cabal, an Hebrew word, signifying, Receiving: also a science among the Jews, comprehending the secret ways of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to Moses.

Cabulin, fountain: See *Hypocrene*.

Cabbage, of a Deer (a Term in hunting) that part of the head where the horns are planted.

Cabin, a Cottage: also a little room in a ship, called also *Cabern*.

Cablist, (a term used by the writers of *Forrest* laws) signifying *Brush wood*.

Cabot's, (*Span*), a term in Heraldry spoken of the head of any beast trunked or cut off close to the shoulder.

Cabura, an odoriferous fountain of *Mesopotamia*, wherein *Juno* was used to wash.

Caburn, a small line made of yarn, to bind the Cables of a ship withall.

Cacans, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spanish word signifying *Shite-fire*.

Cacao, the Fruit of an Indian tree so called, the Kernels whereof are somewhat bigger than Almonds, blackish without, with brownish ascoloured veins within; of it is made the confectioned drink called *Chocolate* and *Chocolate* approved for diverse diseases, as *Consumptions*, *Bartennels*, &c. very pleasant to the taste.

Cachexy, (*Greek*) a Physical term signifying, an ill disposition of the body.

Chachination, (*Lat.*) a loud laughter.

Cacique; a certain Great Title among the *Indians*, (equivalent to a King).

Cackrell, a kind of fish.

Cacochymies, (*Greek*) a Physical word, signifying, ill-juice; which is caused in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digestion.

Cacodemon, (*Greek*) an evil Spirit.

Cacosynthesis, (*Greek*) a vicious composition of words.

Caecealious, (*Greek*) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

To *Cacuminate*, (*Lat.*) to form into a sharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (*Lat.*) a making sharp at the top.

Cacus, a shepherd of *Aventinum* in *Italy*; who stealing some of the Oxen which *Hercules Recaranus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them bakward by the tail to his Cave, that they might seem by their foot-steps to have gone another way; but the theft being discovered, *Hercules* slew him with his club, and recovered his Oxen.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) like a carcase, full of dead carcases.

Cadbit-fly, a sort of Insect, which is a very good bait for some sort of fish.

Cadbury, a Town in *Sommerfetshire*; which is thought by some to have been that *Cathbregion*, where King *Arthur* overcame the English Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cades or *Caddes*, an Arabian word, signifying, A Lord or Magistrate, among the Eastern people: Also (*Cade Lat. Cadus*) a Vessel commonly called a Pipe containing of liquid measure two Hogsheads.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) a just falling of the tone in a Sentence; a descending of notes in Music.

Cadous houses, are the third, sixth, eighth; and twelfth, houses of a scheme or figure.

Cadet, (*French*) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadge, a term in *Faulconry*, being that upon which *Faulconers* carry their Hawkes when they bring them to sell.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in *Brecknock-shire*; whose two tops, resembling the form of a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called *King Arthurs Chair*.

Cadix seu Cadix.

Cadmia, Brals Oar or Stone out of which Brals is cryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris*, store whereof was found first in *Cumberland* in the time of *Queen Elizabeth*, and since under *Mendip hills*, which is dangerous in Physick. Besides this natural there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleansing, very good to clear the Eyes.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phoenicians*, the son of *Agenor*, and brother of *Europa*; he brought the Greek letters out of *Phoenicia*; he killed a Serpent which had slain some of his companions, sowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there sprung up armed men. He built *Thebes*, in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his wife *Hermione*, by *Zelus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a Serpent.

Cadrou

Cadron, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in *Scotland*, out of which was paid a yearly pension of 26 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduceus, the snaky Staffe which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his Harp. This Staff had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Herautids in sign of peace; whence an Embassadour is called *Caduceator*.

Cæcity, (*Lat.*) blindness.

Celibat, (*Lat.*) an unmarried state; a Batchelers life.

Cenis, a *Thessalian* Virgin, who was ravish'd by *Neptune*; and being turned into a man, and called *Cenens*, was made invulnerable: and afterwards fighting against the *Centaurus*, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caracraedoc, a hill in *Shropshire*, where *Caractacus* an ancient King of the Britains, resolutely defended a stone-Rampire against *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of the *Romans*.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganshire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Grand-child, *William* Earle of *Glocester*, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken prisoner by *Ivor-Bach*, a British Mountaineer. In this Castle, *Robert Curt-hose* son of *William* the Conquerour, after he was betwixt of his eyes lived till he was very old.

Caerfufe, or *Caerfufe*, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, anciently, as they say, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolemy* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenshire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient British Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonshire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by King *Edward* the first, and the birth place of King *Edward* the second, surnamed thence *Edward of Caernarvon*.

Cæsar, a name attributed to the Emperours of *Rome*; from *Julius Cæsar*, the first Emperour.

Cæsura, an accident belonging to the scanning of a Latin Verse, as when after a complete foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that short syllable is made long as in this verse of *Virgil*. *ille latu nitivum molli fultus hyacintho*. *Cæx*, see *Halegon*.

To *Cageole*, (*French*) to prate to little purpose, to canvass or to dispute a business.

Caisham, a Town in *Sommerfetshire*; so called, because it was built by *Keina* a devout British Virgin; of whom it was believed by the Vulgar, that the turard Ser-

pents into Stones, because the high-way thereabout is full of stones; which wreath about, resembling a Serpent. *Smook of Caisham* is become a Proverb from a man of that Town, who being beaten by his wife, and weeping imputed the cause of it to the smook of his Chimney.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Ægyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caishoberry, the name of a Countrey Palace, or great House, near *Waterford* in *Hertfordshire*; it was begun by Sir *Richard Moris* Knight (Embassadour to several great Princes, under King *Henry* the eighth, and King *Edward* the sixth) and finish'd by Sir *Charles Moris*, his son. It is now in possession of the Lady *Capell Dowager*.

Caitives, wretched, wickeds; from the *French* *Cheitif*, or the *Italian* *Caitivo*.

Caitivus, chained, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, which now belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calæn, a Mineral found not long since in the *East Indies*; it is a kind of white Metalline *Cadmia*; that hath but metalline ingression and metalline fusion, but not perfectly malleable.

Calamina, the Oar Brasse, or mother of Brasse, as Copper of Iron of great use among *Chyruigions*. It is commonly called *Lapis Calaminaris*, see *Cadonia*.

Calamint (*Lat. Calamintha*) a sort of herb; otherwise called mountain-mint; also a sort of green Frog.

Calamist, a Piper upon a Reed, from the Latin word *Calamus*.

Calamity, (*Lat.*) misery; but originally it signifies a destruction of Corn; from *Calamus* a stalk of Corn, because when the Corn cannot grow out of the stalk cautech death.

Calæ Peregrinorum, a Chymical term for Tartar.

Calamus Aromaticus, is a kind of sweet Cane or Reed used by Apothecaries in divers confectiions, it opens the passages of the Urine, helps the defects of the Reines, is good for the Womb, furthereth conception, and resisteth poyson.

Calasticks, a Physical word; signifying, Purging Oynments.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrava*.

Calcautis, a Chymical word, being the same as vitriol.

Calcation, (*Lat.*) a treading, or stamping. *Calcedon*, a word used by *Lapidaries*, being a certain forbe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing

might recover her Virginity.

Canaeus, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whose depth cannot be found.

Canaries, certain Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called, The fortunate Islands: from thence it is, that we have our *Canary-Wines*.

Cancell, (*Lat.*) to rale, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Lattices, or cross-bars.

Cancelline, chamlet, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word signifies in *Latin* a Crab; also an hard tumour, rough and unequal, round and unmoveable, of an ash or livid colour.

Candia, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Creet*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Mimis* reign'd; it is at present in the power of the *Venetian*.

Candid, (*Lat.*) white; also innocent, sincere.

Candida Casa, the ancient name of a Town in *Calloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly called *Wishard*, the Episcopal seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the *Scottish* Picts to Christianity: it seemeth to be the same with *Ptolemies Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were those among the *Romans*, who use to stand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Rob. s.

Candispe, the Daughter of *Oenopian*, and sister to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her Brother, and being drawn into a Cave and ravish'd by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Candlemasse, the second day of *February*, so called as some think, because about that time they left of burning Candles at Mass which was between four and five of the Clock.

Canhookes, hookes made fast to the end of a rope, with a nose, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a ship or slung out.

Candore, (old word) a wofull case.

Canibals, a people of *India*, that feed upon mans flesh.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular daies, certain daies in *July*, and *August*, wherein *Canis Major*; or the Dog-Star riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canide, (*Lat.*) white-headedness, hoariness.

Canker-worm, a grass-worm or fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up,

which done they quickly fly away.

Canne, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Apidius*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Emilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck-bone or windpipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannel.

Cannister, a certain Instrument which Cooper use in the racking of the Wine.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a rule to draw a straight line by: also, a law or decree of the Church; also one that enjoys a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

Canonize, to examine by rule: also to Register for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus Amytaeus*, the master of *Menelaus* his ship, who was there buried; also the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canorous, (*Lat.*) shrill, loud-singing.

A Canow, an *Indian*-boat.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hispania*, *Tarracensis*, now called *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, bordering upon *Asturia*.

Cante, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Rofs*.

Cantation, (*Lat.*) a singing; also an inchanting.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called in *Latin* *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaris*, in the time of the *Saxon* *Heptarchy*, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cambarrides, certain venomous green flies, used in physick, and breeding on the tops of Ash and Olive-trees.

Canticle, (*Lat.*) a song or ballad.

Cantiler, (*Lat.*) a rale, or song.

Canting coines, in Navigation are little short peeces of wood cut with a sharp edge to lie between Casks.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an Honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, styled in *Latin* Records, *de Cameloppo*.

Canto, (*Italian*) the same kind of division in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in prose.

Canton, a corner; also one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; also a Term in Heraldry, signifying a corner in an Escutcheon.

Cantreds, a *Welsh* word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Cantus, (*Lat.*) that part in Musicke, which

is called the *Mean* or *Counter-tenor*, being the highest next the *Alto* or *Treble*.

Canyre, a promontory called by *Ptolemy* *Epidorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argyle* by the lake called *Loch-Fin*, in *Irish* it signifies the Lands-head.

To **Canvase**, to sift a business, from *Canvas* and cloth made of hemp, which is used in keives.

Canum or *Canis*, a Law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land; especially to Bishops; and Church-men.

Canzonet, (*Lat.*) a song or sonnet:

Canute, the first *English* Monarch of the *Danish* blood, he made many good Laws, and strictly enjoyed the payment of Tythes to the Clergy: he caused his Chair to be set on the Sea land, and because the water would not obey him, he would never after wear his Crown.

Cap, a square piece of timber with a hole put over the head of any Mast, to receive it into the topmast or flag-staffe.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artemensis*.

To **Capacitate**, (*Lat.*) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform anything.

Capacity, in Common-law signifies a right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands; and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his heirs, or politic, by which he may purchase to him and his successors.

Capeneus, see *Evadne*.

Cap-a-pe, Armed from head to foot.

Caparasson, (*French*) trappings, or furniture for a horse.

Capaz, (*Spanish*) a neck, or promontory of Land, shooting it self into the Sea.

Capo-Merchant, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the *Cargazon*, or Merchandise.

To **Caperate**, (*Lat.*) to frown,

Capres, certain berries, growing in hot Countries, commonly used for salads.

Capias, a Writ of which there are two sorts, the one before judgement, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times; and if the party appear not, he is to be out-law'd. The other is called a Writ of execution after judgement, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias utlagatum*, & *inquirit de bonis & cattalis*: of which see a book called, *Natura Brevium*.

Capitation, (*Lat.*) hairnets, or causing hair to grow.

Capivrade, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

Capistrat, (*Lat.*) to muzzle, with a head-stall.

Capital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the head; also deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation, (*Lat.*) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-service, or Socage.

Capitol, an ancient Citadel of *Rome*, so called from a mans head that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous *Roman* Captain, so called because he valiantly defended the Capitol against *Brennus* and the *Gauls*: but afterwards being suspected of affecting the Kingship; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had saved:

Capitulate, (*Lat.*) to make Articles of agreement: also to divide into chapters.

Capitis, a kind of Cadmia or Brass Oar.

Capnomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by smoke.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*.

Capon fashion, a Term in archery, see *Bob-tail*.

Caponchins, an Order of Fryers instituted by *Matthew Basci* of *Aucuna*: they were so called from the Coat, or Capouch, which they used to wear.

Cappadine is a kind of silk whereof the shagge of a *Rugge* is made.

Capadocia a Country in *Asia*, which is parted from the great *Armenia* by the River *Euphrates*.

Capriccio, (*Ital.*) the rough draught, or first invention of any thing.

Capricious, fantastical, whimsical; from the *Spanish* word *Caprico*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat: also the name of one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the midst of *Winter*.

Caprification, (*Lat.*) a Term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild Vines, or Fig-trees.

Caprifolis, (*Lat. Caprifolium*) a kind of herb, otherwise called *Woodbine*.

Capriole, (*French*) a woper in Dancing; also, a Term in Horsemanship, called the *Goat-leap*.

Capiquates, (a term in the art of Gun-very) two broad peeces of Iron that cover the junctiions of a great Gun, made fast by a pin

with a forelock to keep the ordnance from falling out.

Capband or **Capstern**, a Term in Navigation; being an instrument in a ship to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

Capulary, (Lat.) belonging to a little Chest, or Coffin.

Captation, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour, or applause.

Captions, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

Captive, (Lat.) to take prisoner: it is also taken in an amorous sense.

Capuchin, vide **Capuchin**.

Caracol, (French) spoken chiefly of Souldiers who cast themselves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old British name, signifying, Daily-beloved.

Caranna, a Gum coming from the West Indies, good for the Tooth-ach, if it be spread upon taffety and laid to the Temples.

Charatus, a Counsellour to **Satadine** the Turkish Emperour, he was accounted one of the wisest men at that time in the world, through his person was most contemptible.

Caravan, (French) a convoy of Souldiers, for the safety of Merchants, that travell by Land in the Eastern Countries:

Caravel, (French) a swift light round vessel.

Carawayes, (Lat. *Carni*) an Herb whose leaves are somewhat like those of Carrets: Its seeds are very good to break wind.

Carbantorium, the ancient name of a Town of **Nidesdale** in **Scotland**, now called **Caerlaverock**; a place so impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King **Edward** the first.

It is now the Mansion of the Barons of **Maxwell**.

Carbine, one that serves on horse-back with a petronel.

Carbondado, (Ital.) a rasher, or collop of meat; a Gash in the flesh.

Carbuncle, (Lat.) a certain precious Stone; also, a red fure botch, or sore; otherwise called **Ambrax**.

Carcanet, (French *Carquan*) a rich chain, or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of precious Stone, so called from a City anciently named **Carcedony**, since **Carthage**.

Carcellage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carceral, (Lat.) belonging to a prison.

Cardamome, or **Graine of Paradise** (Lat. *Cardamomum*) a spicy seed brought from the East-Indies huskes and all, of a pleasant hot tast they are very good for the Stomack, breaking wind and provoking appetite.

Cards, an instrument to dress wool: also a Sea-map, which Mariners use for the better steering of their course. Also a sort of

painted pieces of pastboard, which are used for the playing of several games.

Cardiaca, (Greek) the Median, or Liver-vein.

Cardiacal, (Greek) belonging to the heart: also cordial.

Cardiac line, in Chircmancie, the line of the heart which imbraceth the mount of the thumb, and is also called the line of life.

Cardigan, The chief Town of **Cardigan-shire**, called by the Britains **Abertivy**; i. e. The mouth of the River **Tivy** it was fortified by **Gilbert de Clare**, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rated to the Ground by **Rhefe ap Gruffin**.

Cardinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Hindg: also chief, principal: Also an Ecclesiastical dignity, instituted by **Pop: Paschal** the First, Whereof there are seventy in number, viz. 50 Cardinal Priests, 14 Cardinal Deacons, and 6 Cardinal Bishops.

Cardinal numbers, a term in Grammer, see **Numerals**.

Cardinals flower, a kind of Throatwort or Bel-flower brought out of **America**, of very great beauty, and not to be seen with us but in the Garden of curious Florists.

Cardiognos, (Greek) Heartburning.

Cardiognostick, (Greek) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Cardoon, (French) is a plant somewhat like an Artichock, whole leaves being whited, a Sallet is made thereof.

Cardus Benedictus, an Herb called Blessed-Thistle.

Carceoning, a Term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under water.

Carfax, quasi *quatrefoin*, or a place parted into four ways, a marker-place in **Oxford** so called.

Caricks, (old word) marks.

Caribroke, a Town in the Isle of **Wight**, contracted from **Whiggarburgh**, i. e. the Town of **Whiggar**; for to him it was given by the Lord **Cerdic**, the first English **Saxon** that subdued the Island.

Cariffes, (French) cherishings, great expressions of friendship and indcement.

Cargaison, (French) the Freight of a Ship.

Cargo, the lame as **Cargaison**, a large parcel of goods made up to be transported the Sea.

Caria, a Country of **Asia** the Less, between **Lycia** and **Ionis**.

Carine, (Lat.) the keel of a Ship.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the **Alpes**, being under the Duke of **Austria**.

Carity, (Lat.) dearth, scarcity.

Carb

Carls, a quantity of wooll, whereof 30 make a Sarpier.

Carle, a clown, from the **Saxon** word **Coarle**.

Carlisle, an ancient City in **Cumberland** almost encompassed with the Rivers **Edon**, **Pettril**, and **Cand**. It was called by the **Romans** **Luguballia**; by the ancient **Britains** **Caerlithia**. **Egfrid**, King of **Northumberland**, made a deed of gift of it to **Saint Cathbert**, this City being depopulated by the **Danes**, and lying buried in Rubbish for 200 years, began to flourish again in the time of **William Rufus**, by whom it was first repaired.

Carline Thistle, (Lat. *Carolina*) a certain plant, by which **Charles** the great, preserved his Army from the Pestilence.

Carlyngs, Timbers which lie along a ship, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Countrey of **Asia** the greater.

Carmafal, a Turkish Ship.

Carmales, an order of Fryers, instituted at **Carmelus**, in **Syria**, by **Almericus**, Bishop of **Antioch**, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an **Arcadian** Prophetesse, the mother of **Evander**; so called, because she was the first that gave the Oracle in versic; she was also called the **Nicostrata**.

To **Carminate**, (Lat.) to card Wooll.

Carminative, Medicines, such as break wind.

Carmonth, a Town in **Dorsetshire**, where the **Danes** obtained a great Victory against King **Egbert**, in the year 831, and afterwards against **Ethelwolph** in the same place.

Carnage, (French) the season wherein flesh may be eaten: also a term in hunting, signifying the flesh that is given to dogs, after the chase.

Carnality, (Lat.) Fleshliness.

Carnation, a kind of colour resembling rawflesh. There is a sort of Gilloflowers so called as being commonly of this colour, of which there are many admirable varieties.

Carnaval, (French) the season called among us **Shrove-tide**; in most places where the **Romish** Religion is generally professed, it is a time wherein more than ordinary liberty is tolerated as it were in recompence of the abstinence, penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a metaphor it may be taken for any time of rioting or licence. **Carnaval** is probably derived from **Cavo**, **Val**; farewell flesh.

Carnes, a disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes turred and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnificus, (Lat.) the executioners office: also a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (Lat.) Fish devouring.

Carnogan, an old British word, signifying a kind of wooden ditch or Piggin.

Carnose, the baling ring in a great Gun.

Carnosity, (Lat.) corpulency, fullness of flesh.

Carodunum, the chief City of **Poland**, called **Crasovia**.

Caroll: a Christmase song, or hymn, sung at Christmase, in honour of our Saviour's Birth.

Caros, a disease in the head which is caused by an over full stomach and want of concoction.

Carove, a kind of fruit; also a root called **Saint Johns bread**.

Carouse, a lusty drinking, a drinking all out: from the Dutch words, **Car**, altogether; and **Ause**, out.

Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, between **Rhodes**, and **Crete**; now called **Scarpanto**.

Carpoballanum, (Greek) the fruit of **Balkanum**.

Carpocratians, a sort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

The **Carp-stone** a triangular stone, found in the chap of a **Carp**, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or **Carriek**, a great Ship; from the Italian word **Carico**, a burthen.

Carats (French) a Term used by Mintmen, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers: in Gold and Silver, it signifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels the 19^d part.

Carrieth, or **Carrieth**, a province of the South part of **Scotland**, standing upon **Dumbrittain Erieth**.

Carriers, (French) a running of Horses in their full speed: also a circle where Horses run.

To **Carry a bone in her momb**, a Sea Term, see to cut a Feather.

Cartel, (French) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of **Africa**, anciently called **Carthedo**: It was built by **Dido**, and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged War with the **Romans** for a long while, with equal advantage. There is also a City of **Hispania Tarraconensis**, formerly called **Carthago Vetus**, now **Villa Franca**.

Carthamus, an Herb in English called **Bastard Saffron** because the flowers of it are of a saffron colour, though the leaves thereof do rather resemble **Carduus Benedictus**. It is sometimes used in Physick but purgeth very violently.

Catharists, (Greek) ancient Sectaries somewhat

what alike both in name and tenets to those lately called Puritans.

Caribimandua, a famous *Brittish* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes* who casting off her Husband *Venusius*, married *Vellocatius*, his Harnes-bearer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces; yet *Venusius* making War against her, drove her to great Straights, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthusians, an order of Monks, instituted by Saint *Bruno*, a native of *Cullen* 1101, who first led the Hermetical life upon the *Carthusian* Mountains.

Carvilaginous, (Lat.) full of gristles. *Carvata terra*, from the French word *Charrie*, a Plough; it signifies, in the ancient Charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terra*, which we call a Hide of land.

Carnele, (Lat.) a bit of flesh, growing out of any part of the body.

Cartouch, (French) a word used in Architecture, signifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar: also a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a Paper, called also a Cartilage.

Carriage, is to be quit, if the King should tax his land by *Carves*.

Carve of land, see *Carvata terra*.

Caslan, the chiefest City in *Parthia*, seated in a goodly plain having no mountains within a dayes journey, its greatly frequented with all sorts of Mercandize, especially out of *India*, so that here one may buy all manner of Velvets, Satins, Damaskes, Drugs, Spices, Jewells, Silkes, &c.

Casine, the chiefest City in *Media*, its compassed with a Wall of seven miles, seated in a flat even plain having no hill of note within thirty miles.

Casinate, (Ital.) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall, to shoot out at.

Casus, in Grammar, are those accidents of a Noun which shew the variation of its construction according to the Latin, & also those modern Languages that are most known among us, are six, *viz.* the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative, which see in their proper places.

Casshot, in Gunnery is any kind of small Bullets, Nails, old Iron or the like, to put into a case, to shoot out of the Ordnance or Murdering piece.

Cash, a term used by Merchants for ready money.

To *Cashire* (French) to break up a Company or Regiment, or to turn out a Soldier

with disgrace out of a Company.

Caskets, small strings to make fast the sailes to the Yards when they are fartheled up.

Caspian Sea, a Sea between the *Caspian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Cassandra, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, she being loved of *Apollo*, receiving the gift of Prophetic from him at the Sack of *Troy*; she was ravish in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards in the dividing the spoil, she fell to *Agamemnon*'s lot.

Cassation, (Lat.) a nulling, or making void.

Cassia, or *Cassia fistula*, a kind of Reed or shrub, growing in *Aegypt*, it is probably called from *Χαστος* because it is contained in Pods like Leather, and the colour and shape of a black Pudding, it containeth within a soft black substance, sweet like Honey and of a purging quality, together with round flat kernells, it is also called *Canell*, from the French word *Canelle*.

Cassia lignea, a sweet wood like to *Cinnamon*.

Cassiope, or *Cassiopea*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Ethiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; who for her Mothers pride, in boasting her self fairer than the *Nereides*, was exposed to the fury of a Sea-monster, they were afterwards placed both among the stars. See *Andromeda*.

Cassivellanus, or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient King of the *Brittains*, under whose conduct they defended themselves with great courage against the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Island; but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to *Julius Caesar*.

To *Cast* your Hawk to the perch, in Fauconry is to put your Hawk upon the Perch.

Castig, in Fauconry, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanse her gorge as Feathers flannel or the like.

Castaldie, a Stewardship; from the Latin word *Castaldus*.

Castalia, a certain Nymph; as some think, the daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnassus*, called the *Castalian* Fountain; by some the *Caballine* Fountain, sacred to the Muses.

Cassanets, a certain sort of snappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them, as they dance; they are so called from their resemblance of a Cheluis, called in Latin *Cassanea*.

Castellan, an Officer called the Constable of a Castle, which some think to be the same with *Gnaistaldus*: also in the Forrest laws,

laws, it signifies an Officer of the Forrest.

To *Castigate*, (Lat.) to punish, to chastize.

Castileed, a word anciently used for any Fortres or Bulwark,

Casteward, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle: it is taken also for the circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

Castor and *Pollux*, the sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the shape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jason* to *Colchos*: and coming home, they recovered their sister from *Thesus*, and won the Town *Aphyana*, wherein *Castor* died; *Pollux*, who was born in the same Egge with *Helena*, and so became immortal, desired of *Jupiter*, that his brother might partake of immortality with him: whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Castoreum, the Cod of a certain Beast called a *Castor* or *Beavout* (whose hair is much used for the making of Hais) of very great use in Physick.

Castromentation, (Lat.) Encamping.

Castrated, (Lat.) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (Lat.) accidental, hapning by chance.

Casu consimili, (Lat.) a Writ of Entry granted, where a Tenant in courtise, or for Term of life, doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Casuprovisio, a Writ of entry granted by the Statute of *Gloucester*.

Casusist, a writer of Cases of conscience.

Casule, a kind of vestment, in which the Priest sayes Mass; resembling the purple Robe of derision, which was put upon our Saviour.

Cat in Navigation, a peice of Timber fastned aloft right over the Hauke to trile up the Anchor from the Hauke to the Forecastle.

Catabaptists (Greek) an enemy, or abuser of the Sacrament of Baptisme.

Catachresis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure; wherein one word is abusively put for another for lack of a proper word, as *Vir gregis ipse Capre*. And of the like nature is this, a voice beautifull to his Ears.

Cataclysmes, (Greek) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (Greek) an Engin like a Crane, which builders use; also a Til-yard, or place where horses run for prizes.

Cataglossismes, (Greek) a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

Catagnatics, (Greek) Medicines for the

consolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagraph, (Greek) the first draught of a picture.

Catalia, see *Chastels*.
Catalepsie, (Greek) occupation: also a disease in the head, which causeth a stupidence by reason of the deprehension of the spirits.

Catalogue, (Greek) a roll of names.

Catalonia, a province in *Spain*.

Catamine, (Lat.) any Jngle, a boy kept for *Sodomy*.

Catapasmis, (Greek) sweet powders.

Catapbora, (Greek) a kind of disease in the head, which causeth heavinesse, and deep sleep.

Cataplasms, (Greek) an unctuous, and moist composition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker substance.

Cataphrygius, a Sect of Heretics who baptized their dead, forbid second marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*.

Catapulis, (Lat.) the same as *Balista*.

Cataractis, (Greek) a great fall of waters from a high place, a Flood-gate, a Pockulitis: also a disease in the eyes, caused by a coagulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the ChrySTALLINE humour, hindring the egress and ingress of the visual spirits.

Catarractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great water-fall near unto it. In the year 769, it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beauchamp*; but afterwards it flourishes again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who solemnized his marriage with King *Offa*'s daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrack-bridge*.

Catarrh, (Greek) a Rheum, a distillation of humours out of the head into the mouths or throat, and sometime upon the lungs which is a cause of coughs.

Catastasis, (Greek) the third act of a Comedy, or Tragedy; wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeness.

Catastrophe, the conclusion of a business; also the last Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catechisy, a pretty flower, the stalks whereof are so vilicious by a clammy moisture residing on them, that they sometimes become a trap to the Flies.

Catechize, (Greek) to instruct, or inform.

A *Catechumen*, (Greek) one that is Catechized for the receiving of the Communion.

Categorical Syllogisme, see Syllogisme.
Category, (*Greek*) an accusation; also the same which in *Logick* is called *Predicament*, see *Predicament*.

To *Chain*, (*Lat.*) to chain.
Catherlogh, or *Carlogh*, a County of *Ireland*, joining on the East to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Cathness, or *Cathness*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, the people were called by *Ptolomy*, *Catini*.

Cathza, a Country in *India*, where beauty is to much regarded, that they choose the handsomest man for their King.

Catharine, (*Greek*) pure, chaste; a proper name of divers women, the principal of which name was a *Virgin*, who was *Martyred* for Religious sake by the Emperour *Maximianus* in the tenth persecution of the *Christians*.

Catharians, a Sect of *Hereticks*, who held themselves pure from *sin*, rejected *Baptism*, and denied *Original sin*.

Catharists, another sort of *Hereticks*, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharings, small ropes which run into little blocks from one side of the ship to the other to keep the shrouds tight, and the mast from rowling.

Catharticks, (*Greek*) the general name in *Physick* for all purging *Medicines*.

Cathay, a great Country Eastward divided into nine Realms under the great *Cham*. It was formerly called *Scythia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Issedan*.

Cathedra, (*Greek*) belonging to a chair: also a *Cathedral Church* is the chief Church in a *Bishops See*.

Cathelannum, or *Catalannum*, a City of *Champaign* in *France*, now called *Chaalons*, near unto which, are *Campi Cathelannai*; those famous fields, where *Attila* the *Hun* was overthrown.

Catherpluggs, small ropes which force the shrouds, for the better ease and safety of the mast.

Catheter, an hollow instrument to thrust into the *Yard* when the *Utric* is stopp'd by stones or gravel lying in the passage.

Cathetus, a *Mathematical Term*; the Perpendicular side of a right angled *Triangle*.

Cathelick, (*Greek*) general, universal the Title of *Catholic* is attributed to the King of *Spain*, as a maintainer of the *Catholic Faith*.

Catholicon, a *Physical word*, signifying a general purging *Medicine*.

Cathorius, a *Term* used in the practice of *Scotland*, signifying the value of 9. *Kine*, it being a penalty set upon him, who breaks

the King's peace, to give to the King 22. *Kine*, and 3. *Cathores*, or for every *Cathorius* 9. *Kine*.

Catini-an ancient people of *Scotland*, see *Cathanesse*.

Catkins, are certain excrescences proceeding from *Nut-trees*, and *Birch-trees* in the *Winter time*; which fall off when the trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Catling, a sort of dismemb'ing knife, used in the amputation or cutting off of any offensive member or part of mans body.

Catmint, an Herb which *Cats* much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be set, but not if it be sown according to the following *Rhime*.

If you set it; the *Cats* will eat it.

If you sow it; the *Cats* can't know it.

Cato, the name of several famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Censorius*, and *Cato Uticensis*.

Catoptrick, (*Greek*) belonging to a kind of *Optick glasse*, which is called *Catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *Cates*, or *Victuals*, are set.

Cat-rope, a *Rope* wherewith to hale up the *Cat*.

Cats-tail, a kind of reed bearing a spike like a *Cats-tail*, some call it *Reed mace*.

Castriechlani, an ancient people of this *Island*, inhabiting those parts, which are now called *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Herefordshire*, they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Cassii*, and governed by *Cassivelaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a *Knight*, or *Gentleman*, serving on horse-back; from the *Italian word*, *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a *Term* in *Architecture*; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the earth for cellerage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole *Fabrick*.

Caucasus, a high Hill which parteth *Indie* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Cavea, a hollow place in the middle of the *Palm*, wherein three principle lines *Carabaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a triangle and this is given to *Mars*.

Caveare, a certain kind of meat, which comes from the *River Volga* in *Russia*, made of the *Roes* of several sorts of *Fish*.

Caveat, (*Lat.*) a caution or warning; also a *Term* in *Civil Law*, being a writing, which is entered by an *Executor* to keep others from meddling in the *Administrators* ship.

Cavechin, or *Gavesan*, a false rein to lead a *Horse* in.

A Cavern, (*Lat.*) a *Cave*.
Cavillation, (*Lat.*) a *mocking*, or *jesting*, also a *waning*.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) hollownesse.
 To *Caulk*, a *Ship* fill the holes and chinks with *Ockum* and *Tow*.

Cayon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*, lying to the West of *Louth*.

Causes, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch Law-Term*, signifying any *gilt*, which a man gives in his own life-time to his *Masters* especially to the head, and chief of the *Clan*, for his majestance and protection.

Cauphe, a kind of drink among the *Turks*; made of a brown *Berry*; much in use now in these parts.

To *Cauponate*, (*Lat.*) to sell for gain, especially wine, or *Victuals*.

Caurus, the name of the *North-East wind*, blowing commonly out of the *Brittish Sea*.

Causel, (*Lat.*) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Causation, (*Lat.*) an excusing, or alledging of a cause.

Cause, in *Law*, is any *trial* or *action* which is brought before a *judge* to be controverted, pleaded, or examined; in *Logick*, it is that by which a thing is that which it is, and it is foretold, viz. the *Efficient Cause*, i. e. that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cause*, that of which any thing is made the *Formal* that by which any thing is what it is, the *Final* that for the sake of which any thing is done.

Causidick, (*Lat.*) a *Lawyer*, or *Pleader*.

Caustick, (*Greek*) searing, or burning; a word used in *Physick*, signifying that, which is applied to sear any part of the body.

Cautels, (*Lat.*) a warinesse, or taking heed.

Cautery, (*Greek*) a searing iron, for the Cicautering, or drawing together the Orifice of any wound.

To *Cauterize*, to sear.

Cautionary, (*Lat.*) giving in pledge, or pawn, for the fulfilling of *Articles*.

Cayer, a quantity of *paper*: also a part of a written book.

Gazimis, (*Arab.*) or a *Planet* in the heart of the *Sun*, is, when he is not distant from the *Sun* 17. minutes.

Cebrotane, (*French*) a *Trunk* to shoot at *Birds* with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious house in *Corduba*, whence they say *Andar de Ceca en Mer-*

ca i. e. to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (*Lat*) blindness.

Cecrops, the first (or as some say the second) King of *Athens*; he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Ensebius Diphys*, or *Blormed*, because he was the first, who civilized mens manners, and instituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedrosii, a certain wild barbarous people, that go cloathed in the skin of wild beasts.

Cefula, an *Island* of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in breadth. It hath two Villages and one strong *Castle*. In the year 1505. the *Islanders* rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as *Deputy* to the King of *Portugal*.

Celena, a Hill in *Asia*, where *Marssys* is said to have contended with *Apollo* for the mastery upon the *Fluce*.

Celandine, a kind of Herb called in *Lat.* *Chelidonia*, from *χελιδων* which in *Greek* signifies a *Swallow*, it being a tradition that the said bird makes use of this Herb as a medicine for the eye-sight.

Celarent, a word whereby is signified the second mood of the first figure in *Logick* wherein the first proposition is a universal Negative, the second a universal Affirmative, the third again a universal Negative.

Celature, or *Celature*, (*Lat.*) a carving, or engraving.

Celebration, (*Lat.*) a solemnizing, or making famous.

Celebrity, (*Lat.*) famousness.

Celerity, (*Lat.*) swiftness, expedition.

Celestial, (*Lat.*) heavenly.

Celestines, an Order of *Friers*, instituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen *Pope*, and called *Celestine* the fifth.

Cellarist, he that keepeth the *Cellar*, or *Buttery* in a *Religious house*.

Celstudes, (*Lat.*) tallness, height: also a *Term* attributed to a *Prince*, as a Title of *Honour*.

Celsty, the same.

Celtes, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were so called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

Celiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called; now *Arragonia*.

Celcaru, the ancient name of a *Town* in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cementation, (*Lat.*) a cementing, or *Use* joining with *Cement* which is a strong cleav-

ing Matter, in Chymistry, it is a laying of Cement and Metallic plates one upon another till the vessel be top full, and this either to remove that impurity of the Metals or to lessen the bulk by Compressing their part.

Cemetery, see *Cemetery*.

Cenchrus, a green and venomous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (*Greek*) a Hearse, or empty Tomb, erected in honour of a great Person.

Cense, (*Lat.*) a Mustering of an Army, a calling of people.

Censer, a Vessel wherein the Priest burneth Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites.

Censor, (*Lat.*) an Officer among the Romans, who was to censure, and value mens estates; also to judge of discipline, and reform manners; whence cometh, to Censure, *i. e.* to Judge, or to give Sentence.

Centaures, a people of *Thessaly*, who waged War with the *Lapithae*: they descended, as the Poets feign, from *Ixion*; who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a Cloud which was formed into her shape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horses, because riding their horses to water, while their horses held down their heads to drink, they seemed to those who beheld them a far off, like a strange kind of monster, whose former part resembled a man, the hinder part a horse.

Centaury, (*Lat.* *Centaurium*), an Herb of *Mary*, being of two sorts greater and lesser, the first good for Wounds, the second for Collick.

Centenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hundred.

Center, (*Lat.*) that point which is in the midst of every Circle, or Globe, and is equidistant every way from the circumference.

Centimodius, (*Lat.* *Centimodius*) an Herb called Knot-grass, as it were having a hundred knots. It is principally good for all pains and aches in the back.

Centon, (*Lat.*) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many peices.

Central, situate in the center, or middle.

Centrie, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactors.

Centum-viri certain men among the Romans, chosen out of the 35 Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred; yet for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (*Lat.*) a hundred-fold.

Century, (*Lat.*) the Number of a Hundred;

the space of a hundred years, a band of a Hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a Hundred men, or Captain.

Cephalick, (*Greek* belonging to the head) whence *Cephalick* medicines properly are those which are apply'd to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalick lines in Chiromancy, the line of the head or brain.

Cephalick-vein, see *vein*.

Cephalus, the Son of *Eion*, he married *Procris*, the Daughter of *Erichonius* King of *Attica*, and being loved of *Aurora*, would not answer her love: one morning after he had been a Hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called *Lelaps*, he fate down and called upon *Aurora*, to refresh him; but his wife having followed him out of Jealousie, had hid her self in a bush. *Cephalus* perceiving the bush to move, thought it had been a wild beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramicus, a kind of precious stone.

Cerast, a kind of horned Serpent.

Cerastus, (*Lat.*) made of wax, dissolvable.

Cerberus, *quasi creborus*, or, flesh devouring; a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrostis, (*Lat.*) a being cock-brain'd, or brain-sick.

Cerebrum jovis, the Chymicall appellation of burnt Tartar.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary Principles in the cause of every thing. A good God and a bad, they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Ceremonies, Rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerere*, which signifies *Holy*, or else from the *Cerites*, a people of *Hebrania*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the Romans, which were brought to them by the *Vestals*, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*: whereupon the Romans out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious worship, should be called *Ceremonies*.

Ceres, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandred through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius* King of *Attica*: whose Son *Triptolemus* she made immortal; and letting him in a

Chariot

(Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Air, she lent him to teach mortals the use of Corn, whence she was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: they had their originall in the year 97, from one *Cerithus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Ethiopic* Sea, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatiick, (*Greek*) anointed with oyl.

Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland*, which is now called *Affshire*.

Cerote, (*Greek*) a kind of fear-cloth, or plaster.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Affize*, of *novel disseisin*, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by *Affize* before the Justices, and is called, a Certification of new disseisin.

Certificando de recognitione Stapulae, a Writ directed to the Maior, of the Staple, taken before him, in case where the party himself refuseth to bring it in.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hart: also of a tawny or hart-colour.

Cerse, (*Lat.*) White-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chyurgions for ointments; by Painters, for the painting of a white-colour.

Cesare, a word by which is signified the first Mood of the second figure in Logick, wherein the propositions are after the same manner, as *Cesareus* in the first figure.

Cesata, or *Cesada*, a City of *Spain*, between *Emerita*, and *Casur-Augusta*.

To *Cessitate*, (*Lat.*) to stumble.

Cessation, (*Lat.*) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rents, as he is tied to by his tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the *Lat.* *Censere*) to leave off, to be idle: also to tax.

Cession, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Celt, (*Lat.*) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride useth to wear, and which is loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Citaceum, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Vivatic* the *Ane*, she lent him to teach mortals the use of Corn, whence she was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

Citaceum, (*Arab.*) an Herb somewhat like *Ferne*, very good for the Spleen.

Ceus, an Island, where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarcity of provision for the rest.

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infused into water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (*French*) a Warren: also a Term in the game at Tennis.

Chackshirs, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel: the ornament of women, as well as men.

Chaffowan, an officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare, a buying and selling, from the Dutch word *Kauffer*, a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (*French*) care, heaviness: also a disease caused by melancholy.

Chain, the decimal chain is an instrument used in Surveying, made of round wire 16 foot in length.

Chains, is used by a figure, called *Metonymy* of the Adject, for captivity, and sometimes in an amorous sense.

Chain-shot, two Bullets with a chain between them.

Chalcedon, a City of *Asia*, near *Constantinople*: it was built by the *Allegarensis*, who were called *Caci*, or blind, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands.

Chalography, (*Greek*) an engraver in Brass.

Chaldeas, a Country of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain measure of Coals, containing 36 bushels.

Chalice, a holy Vessel wherewith they had wont to sacrifice, also the Communion cup.

Challenge, a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against persons, or things as a prisoner may except against the partiality of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chaloners, the name of an ancient Family, of which there be divers living, a member whercof was Sr. *Thomas Chaloner*, who was ordinary Ambassador in *Spain*, almost four years in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, where

is a pure and learned Verse, he composed five Books *De Republica Anglorum instituta*, whilst (as he said) he lived, *Hymne in Jurno, astate in horreo*: that is, in Winter in a stove, in Summer in a Barn.

Chalons, blankets, or coverings.

Chalybeat, (*Lat.*) of the Temper, or quality of steel.

Chalybs, a people of *Asia* the less, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæam*. They had great store of Iron, and Steel-Mines, whence some think, *Chalybes* come to signify Steel.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnerie, is a charge made of Brass, or Iron, to put in at the breach of a Murtherer, in Navigation Seamen called that the Chamber of a great Gun, so far as the powder reacheth when the is laded.

Chamberdekins, Irish beggars.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick Treasury; from *Cameræ*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept; there be also two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

Chamfered, is an Epithete given to the stalks of certain Plants, when they have Impressions upon them like unto a gutter or crevice.

Chamelea, or Spurge Olive, a shrubby furculous Plant with slender boughs about a cubit long with leaves like an Olive tree, but lesser, bitter, sharp, mordacious affecting, and exulcerating the tongue, which detract Phlegme, and Coler when assumed in Pills, for to they are most successfull.

Chameleon, see *Camelion*.

Chamelor, or *Chamblar*, a kind of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

A *Chamfer*, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or crevice made in a pillar.

Chamfred, (old word) chapt, or wrinckled.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champaign (*Lat.* *Campesfris*) Lands, Downs or Fields not inclosed.

Champernouns, see *Campernushs*.

Champarty, (*French*) signifieth in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending; on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (*French*) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion is one who is to come Armed on horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall assume the King nor lawful Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dim-*

mocks, hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Chananea, the Holy-land bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan* on the West by *Egypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybanus*.

Chancellor, from the *Latia* word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgment-seats were compassed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of justice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Also the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a supreme Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crowns; the six Clerks; with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an Italian Coyne valuing about twenty-pence.

Channel, the middle or deepest part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth.

A *Chameleur*, (*French*) he that singeth and weepeth together.

A *Chanter*, he that singeth Divine-service in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticles, (*French*) a name often given to a Cuck for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Helene* the son of *Priamus*, was named from his brother *Chaos*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (*Greek*) a confused indigested heap.

Chapin, (*Spanish*) a high Cork-heeled shoe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*; he that dependeth up in the King, or other great person for the instruction of him, and his family.

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head; from the *Latin* word, *Caput*.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon-law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of head to Rule, and Govern the Diocess in the vacation of the Bishoprick: it is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top, or head of a Pillar.

Charactèr, (*Greek*) the print, or seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: also the name

name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

Characteristick, a lively description, and as it were painting forth of any person by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero* and such like.

Charactèrstick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Character.

Charactèrstick letter in Grammar, is that consonant in a verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

Charatus, see *Caratus*.

Charford, a Town in *Hantsire*, heretofore called *Cerdesford* from *Cerduck*, that warlike English Saxon, who obtained a great victory over the Saxons.

Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Lancashire*.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charietism, (*Greek*) gracefullness: also a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expression is softened with a jest or pleasant piece of rollerick expression.

Charing-croft, a famous Monument which stood at the end of the Strand towards *Westminster*. It was erected by King *Edward* the first, in memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the Holy-War suckt the poison out of his body, when it had been wounded by a *Mare* with an unvenomed sword; this Croft was utterly demolished.

Charlatanerie, (*French*) a cozening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch word *Gar*, and *Ethel*, signifying any Noble, or one of a masculine spirit.

Charles-wain, certain Stars near the North-pole.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard growing amongst Corn with a yellow flower, some call the seed of it Rumpseed and Clowns rumpseed, because some ignorant people make a kind of Mustard thereof.

Charms, certain verses, or expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and allurements.

A *Charnel-house*, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the son of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets saign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those that die, over the Sygian-Lake in a Boar.

Chart, (*Lat.*) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in *London*,

founded by Sir *Walter* my of *Henault*, who served under King *Edward* the third, in the *French Wars*, and since very richly endowed for the maintenance of old men by *Sutton* a Citizen of *London*. This place was anciently a very noted Cemetery, or place of Burial.

Charterlands, (in Common-law) such land as a man holds by *Charter*.

Charters, (*French*) written Evidences of thing, done between party and party: also Letters Patents, wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations,

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandise) a Covenant or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Master of a Ship.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Cherivil*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Cersifolium*.

Charvdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Taurontianian* shore; which is feigned to have been a woman of prodigious greediness, who for stealing *Heracles* his Oxen, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulph.

Chasms, (*Greek*) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chastelery, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a great house.

Chasuble, (*French*) a kind of Cope, which the Priest and his assistants wear at Mass.

Chattels (*French*) a Term in Common-law, signifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but such as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chastefworth, a stately house in *Darbyshire*, built by Sir *William Cavendish*, or *Candish*.

Chauxmound, an ancient and Noble Family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in *Latin* Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-mille, signifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, A fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

A *Chauncel*, the most sacred part of a Temple or Church, so called from *Canelli*, or Latices, which separate that part from the rest of the Church; the *Greeks* call it *Adyton*.

Chaunce-medley signifies in Common-law the casual slaying of a man.

Chauncery, see *Chancery*.

Chauntry, (*French*) a Church, Chappel or quire endowed with Lands, and other Annual revenues, for the maintenance of such as are appointed to sing Divine Service.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble Family of *Alebury* in *Buckinghamshire*; they were so

so called as descending from *Cabors*, a Town of *Quebec*, a Province of *France*: in Latin Records they are styled *de Cadurca*.

Cheepgild, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in pligio.

Check, in Foulcory, is when Rookes, Pies, or other Birds come in the view of the Hawk, and she forsakes her natural flight to follow them.

Checks in Navigation, are spliced and thick clamps of wood at the top of the foremast, and mainmast of a Ship.

Checkie, a Term in Heraldry; as a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three pieces of cheque-work, wherein it differs from counter-pane, which never exceeds two pieces.

Cheigo, a small animal which gets into the feet of those that inhabit the *Barbados* tormenting them very much.

Chief, a Term in Common-law, as Lands holden in Chief; See *Capite*. Also a Term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chieftage, *Chivage*, or *Chevage*, (old French) a Term in law being a certain sum of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their several heads, whence it is called *Chevungium*, or *Chvungium* which is as much as to say the service of the head.

Chief-pledge, the same as Headborough, or *Conrab*, a thing-man.

Chelidonia, a snuff like motly. *Chaucer*.

Chelandria, a Gold-finch; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidonium, (Greek) a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonia, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow, see *Chelandria*.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*, it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the reign of King *Henry* the first, it belonged to *Alaurice*, Bishop of *London*, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

Chelophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Caramania*, who feed only upon Tortoises covering their houses with the shells of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

Chennis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Lutona*.

Cherisance, (old word) comfort.

Cheronesus, (Greek) a tract of Land almost environed by the Sea, and joynted to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin, *Peninsula*.

Chert, or *Chert*, (old word) Love, jealousie.

Cherres, merry people. *Chaucer*, *Cherubin*, the plural number of *Cherub*, an Hebrew word signifying fullness of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Chervil, see *Charvil*. *Cheslip*, a kind of little vermin that lies under Tiles.

Chesh, (old word) subject.

Cheslen, (French) a chess-nut.

Chesler, see *Westcheller*.

Chesoul, Poppie.

Chetes, two small peices of Timber with holes, in which the main tack runs and to which the tack is haled down.

To *Chewe*, (old word) to thrive.

Chewit-leather, a kind of soft tender leather, from the French word *Chevercul*, a wild Goat, or whose skin some say it is made; or else from the River *Chivrel* in *Oxfordshire*, which is famous for dressing of leather.

Chewsal, a Gorge. *Chaucer*.

To *Chewice*, (old word) to redeem.

Chewin, a certain Fish having a great head, from the French word *Chief*, a head.

Chewisance, a composition or agreement between the debitor and creditor; from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chewrons, (French) the strong rafters and chiefs that meet at the top of the house, to hold up the covering of the house; also a Term in Heraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a triangle.

Chewronel, a Term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chibboll, a little onion.

Chicksfer, the name of a famous City of *Suffex*, formerly called *Cissancester*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa*, King of the South *Saxons*. It hath a very stately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishop's See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

Chickweeds, (Lat. *Alfisa*) a sort of Herb very effectual for all impostumes, swellings, redness of the face, wheales, pulses, itch, scabs.

Childing, a Term given to diverse Plants; as *Childing Daisies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c. when their offspring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

Child-wit,

Childwit, a Law Term, signifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with Child without your consent.

Childs, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

Childarch, (Greek) a Commander of a thousand men, a Colonel.

Childsights, (Greek) a sect of men, who are also called *Milenaries*, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Childs, the Lacedaemonian, one of the seven Wise men of *Greece*, whose sentences were very brief; whence *Chilonick* signifieth, Compendious.

Chiperick, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or esteem, of whom therefore it was said *Titularis, non Tutelaris Rex, Desit non Praesit Respública*.

Chily, an *American* kingdom, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Terravente* entertain'd *Sr. Francis Drake*, and his Captains.

Chimera, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the middle Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon*, made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon* killed the Monster *Chimera*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimera's*, are taken for Idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermost part of a barrel. *Chaucer*.

A *Chime* of Bells, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say, from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimio, (French) a law-term, signifying the King's high-way, where there is free passage for him and his people.

Chimnage, a toll for wayfaring, or passage through the Forrest.

Chimmar, a black Vestment worn by Bishops between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like only it hath no sleeves.

China, a great Country in *Asia*, which is all under one King, whom they call Lord of the World, and son of Heaven, this kingdom containeth 600 Cities 2000 Walled Towns & 4000 unwall'd.

Chimerie, nigardyness; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chinguita, a Colony of Spaniards upon the bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greatest Lakes that belongs to *America*; said to be fourscore leagues in compass, having many small Islands in it; being of a good and fruitful soil, abounding with fish, and variety of Sca-fowl.

Chione, the daughter of *Pencelion*, and wife

of *Peonius*, the *Epidaurian*: she being got with child by *Phobus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolycus*, to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phobus*.

Chios, an Island in the *Aegean-Sea*, between *Lesbos*, and *Samos*. It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragical, (Greek) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirched see *Churches-feds*.

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noise.

Chirographer, a Law-term, signifying him, who in the Common pleas office, ingrosseth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; also, he that giveth a bill of his hands.

Chirographs signifying in Greek, ones own Hand-writing.

Chirologie, (Greek) a talking by signs made with the hands.

Chirromancy, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines, and marks of the hand. This art is also called *Palmestry*.

Chiron, the Son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*; who by reason that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the shape of a Horse, had his upper part like a Man, his lower parts like a Horse: he grew famous for Physick, brought up *Achilles* and *Aesculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirriote, a Spanish word, used in derision toward the French-men.

Chirurgery, (Greek) the Art of curing wounds; vulgarly called, Surgery.

Chivalrie, (French) horsemanship, valour; also a Law-Term, signifying a tenure of land by Knights service.

Chivanchie, the same as *Chivakie*.

To *Chitt* the seed is said when it shoots its small root out of the earth.

Chives, are the smaller parts of some bulbous roots as of *Daffedill*, *Garlick*, &c. by which they are propagated.

Chivalmes see *Epicartomesis*.

Chloris, the wife of *Zephyrus*, she was called *Flora*, or the Goddess of Flowers; also, the daughters of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Melus*, and brought forth *Nestor*.

Chlorosis (Greek) the green sickness or white Jaundis caused in Virgins by the stopping of their Terms.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink, whose chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cacao*.

Chenix, (Greek) a certain measure containing a Wine quart, of our measure, and a 12th part over.

Choldonley, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name and habitation to the Noble Family of the *Choldonmuleys*, or *Choldmuleys*, by contraction.

Chologgon

Chologogon, (Greek) purging of Cholera.
Chondril, an Herb, like Succory.
Choral, a Law-term; one that by virtue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the choir.

Chords, a Term in Geometry, being a right line subtending an arch of a Circle, therefore it is otherwise called a subtense or Hypotenuse.

Choriambick, (Greek) a foot in Verse, consisting of four syllables, two long ones at each extrem, and two short ones in the middle. There are reckoned several other feet of four syllables, as *Dispondeum*, *Diambus Jonic* in *AdMajor* & *AdMinor*, *Epiritrus primus*, *Pæon primus* &c. But they are all of little or no use in the scanning of Verse, being all of them but Dissyllables clapt each into one Tetrasyllable only the *Choriamb*, cannot well be spared in scanning, the *Aclepiadæan* and *Pentameter*.

Chorion, (Greek) the outermost tunicle that enwraps the Birth.

Chorivres (Greek) a singing-man of a choir.

Chorographer, (Greek) a describer or describer of Countries and kingdoms.

Chorus, a Company of singers in a choir: also that which is sung or plaid in a Tragedie or Comedy, betw. en every Act.

Chrysmatory, (Greek) a vessel wherein they put the holy ointment (used by those of the Roman Church in the Sacrament of Baptism) which is called Chrysm: Also a vessel used in the temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden liquor, or oil from the two Olive Branches by two Golden pipes.

Christiana, a proper name of women, first derived from the profession it self.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christopher, (Greek) a proper name of men, signifying Christ-carrier.

Chromatic, (Greek) keeping its colour; also pleasant, delightful; also vulgarly used for *Acromatic*, see *Acromatic*.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

Chronical diseases, Physicians call such as grow not presently to a height, as the *Acutæ*, but wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or some considerable time, in Astronomy *Chronical*, or *Achronical*, rising of a Star is, when a Star riseth a Sun setting, and this is also called *Ortus Vespertinus*, *Chronical* or *Achronical*, setting, is when a Star sets with the Sun, this is otherwise called *Ocasus vespertinus*.

A Chronicle, (Greek) a History of the times.

Chronodix, (Greek) a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to show how the time passeth away.

A Chronogram, (Greek) a verse wherein the figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (Greek) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (Greek) a computation of years whereby is shown the coherence of Histories.

Chrysites, a kind of Litharge, so called from its golden colour, and not that is the product hereof.

Chrysoal, (Greek) a kind of green earth called *Borax*, wherewith Goldsmiths solder Gold and other metalls together.

Chrysolite, (Greek) a kind of precious Stone of a Gold-colour found in *Æthiopia*.

Chrysopea, (Greek) the Art of making Gold.

Chrysopeia, a Promontory of *Asia*, now called *Scyria*.

Chrysopepe, (Greek) a sort of precious Stone of a greenish colour found in *Asia*.

Chrysothomus, signifying in Greek, Golden mouth: it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Chrysaline-heaven, it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen. 1.* which divideth the water from the waters.

Chrysalis, a precious Stone engendered by cold, of a watry colour, very clear and of great worth, by attraction of the Sunbeams; it tereeth on fire dry straw; being beaten to powder and drunk, it filleth the Dugs with milk. It also asswageth thirst and is good against the Cholick, and passion of the Bowels if worn about one.

Chrysalization, (Lat.) a making Chrysalis, in Chymistry it is the purifying of salts by severall solutions and philtrations; after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

Churchest, (old English) a certain measure of Wheat Corn, which heretofore it was a cullens in this Nation, for every man to pay to the Church on *St. Martin's* day.

Chyle, (Greek) a white substance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomach, and which being there brought to that perfection, passes thence away through the Mesariack veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment in Chyle.

Chymistry, the Art of dissolving metalls, and of extracting the quintessence out of any thing.

Chymere, a coat or jacket: also a Herald's Coat of Armes.

Cibarians, (Lat.) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (French) a cup or box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholics.

A Cicatrice, (Lat.) a scar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women; from the Latin word *Cecilia*, i.e. *Grey-eyed*.

Cicero, the name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*; whence *Ciceronian* is used for *Eloquent*.

Cicers, certaine *Italian* pease from the Latin word *Cicer*, from whence *Cicero* had his name, he or some of his Ancestors having a Wart in the form of such a pease growing on his nose. They provoke Urine, and the Termes, and increase both milke and feed.

To Cicurate, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies, a Lord or great man. This word is used among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, (Pers.) the *Persian* attire for the head.

Cierges, wax-candles, lamps, *Chaucer*.

Cilerie, a Term in Architecture, signifying the drapery or leakage, which is wrought upon the heads of Pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of *Asia* the Less, now called *Caramania*, or *Turcomania*.

Cilicium, (Lat.) belonging to Cilice, or haircloath.

Cylinder, see *Cylinder*.

Cimbeck, (Lat.) a niggard or penny-father.

Cimbrians, a Northern and warlick people anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (Lat.) a Vestry: also a place to put Jewels in.

Cinice, (Lat. *Cimes*) a small red insect or worm.

A Gimiter, see *Seymiter*.

Cimmerians, a Northern people whose Country by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark: whence *Cimerian* darkness is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them is called *Bosphorus*, *Cimmerius*. There is also a people of *Italy*, so called, living between *Baia*, and *Cuma* encompassed about with high hill.

Chumoth, an Hebrew word, signifying a kind of spice.

Cincantener, (French) a Commander of 50 men: also the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, (Lat.) an encompassing with a girdle.

Cingulum veneris, or the girdle of *Venus* is the figure of a semicircle drawn from the space betwixt the forefinger and middle finger to the space between the ring finger and little finger.

Cinipis, (Lat.) a Gnat.

Cink-faile or five leaved Grass (Lat. *Pentaphyllum*, or *Quinque-folium*) an Herb so called from the number of leaves which commonly grow together in a tuft.

Cinnaber, a red stone found in Mines, which is used for a Vermilion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinope*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward *France*, on the East part of *England*; namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of these Ports have many priviledges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country; Also they have an especial Governour, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

Ciperius, a three square Rush growing in divers places, the root whereof is very Odoriferous some take it to be *Galangale*.

A Cipher, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*; to number, signifieth any figure or number; especially that figure in form of an o. which only serveth to augment the value of a number: also a Character wherein secret letters are written.

Cipress, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoods for women are made.

Circe, the daughter of *Sol* and *Perse*, she is said by the Poets (and particularly by *Homer* in his *Odysses*) to have been a person of profound knowledge in Physick and Natural Magick, and to have turned the Companions of *Ulysses* into swine, but to have restored them again to their former shapes at the request of *Ulysses*, whom the not only highly favoured but was also amorous of him.

Cirester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in *Glocester* shire, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*; it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocoronovium*; also *Urbis Possorum*, in regard it was set on fire by Sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Britains* by *Cæsar*, King of the West-Saxons. also *Cintghise* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

Circinate, (Lat.) to make a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Circk, (Lat.) a place in *Rome* made circularly, where the people fate and beheld those Playes, which are called *Circenses*.

A *Circuit* of Action, a Term in Law, signifying a longer course the thing sued for is needfull to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, (Lat.) a fetching a compass, or going about.

Circular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a Circle.

Circulation, (Lat.) an encompassing, a fetching a round circle: also a Term in Chymistry, when any liquor is to be placed in digestion, that it shall rise up and fall down in a continued course, and thereby become more digested and mature, for which use, we use a *Pellican*.

Circumaggeration, (Lat.) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (Lat.) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about: also a far-fetch'd discourse.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (Lat.) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their Children, as soon as they were eight daies old.

Circumdiction, (Lat.) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (Lat.) a line circularly drawn about the Center, as it were a carrying about.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad; three quarters of an inch thick: about the middle of the upper-side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into 120 equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (Lat.) bowed about, see Accent.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (Lat.) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (Lat.) loitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, (Lat.) a powering about.

Circumgration, (Lat.) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (Lat.) lying about.

Circumjession, (Lat.) a word used by Divines, to express the existence of the Holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (Lat.) a binding about.

Circumlition, (Lat.) a daubing or plastering about.

Circumlocution, (Lat.) a circuit of words, or going about the bush.

Circumlocation, (Lat.) a folding about.

Circumposition, a kind of laying when the mould is borne up to the bough which is to be taken of by an old hag, boot or strong peice of old course cloath.

Circumrotation, (Lat.) a wheeling about.

Circumscription, (Lat.) a writing about.

Circumpection, (Lat.) wariness, heedfulness.

A *Circumstance*, (Lat.) a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place.

Circumstantibus, a Law Term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurours; if any impanel'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (Lat.) an enclosing, or trenching about.

Circumvection, a carrying about.

Circumvent, (Lat.) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolute, (Lat.) to fly about.

Circumvolve, (Lat.) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circumvolute, (Lat.) to encompass about.

Circumsonate, (Lat.) to sound about, or on every side.

Cisalpine, Countries on this side the Alps.

Cisbury, a Town in *Sexsex*, to be called from *Gissa*, the son of *Aello*, and second King of the South Saxons, who with his brother *Gimmon*, landed with great Forces at *Gimmon-foot*.

Cistercian Monks: see *Bernardine Monks*.

Cistum, a certain bramble, called the holy Rose.

Citation, (Lat.) the alleading of any Text: also a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citharides, a name given to the Muses.

Cistiale, a Cistern, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomegranate, or golden colour.

Citrull, a kind of Cucumber.

Cissadel, a Castle, or Fortrefs of a City.

Cives, (Lat.) porrune the same as Leeks.

Civer, an Arabian word; it is a kind of Unctuous substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be an excrement coming from some beast.

A *Civic*-Crown, a reward anciently given by the *Romans*; to a deserving Citizen.

Clack Wooll, is to cut off the sheeps mark, which

which maketh it to weigh less, and to yield less custom.

Clack-gesse: see *Barnacles*.

Claim, a Law-Term, is a challenge of interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as *Claim* by *Charter*, or descent, &c.

Clamour, (Lat.) noise.

Clare, thick timbers that lye fore and aft under the beams of the first Orlop.

Clan, a tribe, or family in *Scotland*, as *clan Macknuff*, the family of *Macknuff*.

Clandular, (Lat.) privie, secret.

Clandestine, (Lat.) the same.

Clangour, (Lat.) a shrill cry, or great sound.

Clap, a Term in *Faulconry*; the neather part of a Hawks beak, is called the Hawks clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, signifying in Latin clear or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *clares*, descended from Earl *Cislebert* the Norman: as also the Title of Dukedom, unto *Lionel* Son to King *Edward* the 3d. who for the more full sound, was styled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentiens, one of the Kings at arms.

Clavicord or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, (Lat. *Horminum* and *Geminale*) a plant of *Sol*: *Herculis* affirm, good for the eyes, and a strengthner of the back.

Clarigation, a Law-Term, used by the ancient *Romans*, being the same as *Reprizal* with us: see more in *Reprizal*.

Clarions, a kind of Trumpet.

Clariffonant, (Lat.) clear-voic'd, shrill-sounding.

Clark, a Clergy man, a Schollar, a Secretary: also a man employed in some great Office, as *Clark* of the Crown in *Chancery*, *Clark* of the Crown in the Kings Bench, *Clark* of the Extreates, *Clark* of the Pell, or of the petty Bag, of the Kings Wardrop, of the Kings silver, &c. Which see, in their several places.

Clarmathan, signifies in the practise of *Scotland*, the warranting of stolen Cattel, or goods.

Glas, an order, a rank, or degree: also a Navie.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame.

Clavocymbal, or *Clavicymbal*, a kind of instrument with wire-strings; by some taken for a Harpsical, or Virginal.

Claver, a kind of an Herb, otherwise, called *Trefoil*.

Clavicular, (Lat.) belonging to a key.

Clavis, (Lat.) a key: also an Exposition of hard words.

Classe, an Article, or conclusion: from the Latin word *Claudere*, because it shuts up a sentence.

Claustreal, (Lat.) belonging to a close place, retired, or recluse.

Clear, a small wedge of wood fastned on the yards to keep any ropes from slipping.

Cleavers see *Golegrats*.

Clement, (Lat.) a proper name, signifying mild, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Egypt*, first loved by *Julius Cesar*; afterwards married to *Mark Antony*, who having killed himself, she procur'd her own death; by setting *Asps* to her naked breasts.

Clep, a Scotch Law-term, a form of claim, petition, or libel: or certain solemn words, used especially in criminal causes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepydris, (Greek) an hour-glasse which measures out the time by the insensible flowing of water.

Clergions a *Clark*, *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry: also a Term, signifying an appeal, a Plea in an Indictment: Heretofore only Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clark, see *Clark*.

Cleromaney, (Greek) a Divination by lots, or the cast of the dice.

The *Clew* of a sayl, the lower corner of a sayl, which reaches down to the place where the sheats are made fast to the sayl.

Clewsmett, a rope made fast to the clew of the main and fore-sayles, which in furling hales it up to the middle of the yard. As the Clewline belongs to the Top-sayles, Top-gallant and Sprit-sayles.

Clicket, a clapper of a door: *Chaucer* also useth it for a key.

Clicketting: a Term in hunting; a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his clicketting.

Clentels, (Lat.) a taking into ones protection a train of Clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft mountain, or broken Rock.

Cliff or *Cleave*, in Musicke (from the Latine word *Clavis*) a Character particularly plac'd upon the letter from whence the notes of the song are to be prov'd of these Cliffs or Keys there are only four in use, the first is called *F* *Fa* *ur*, being only proper to the Base or low part, and is thus mark'd (♭) The ad. is *C* *Soi* *fa* *ur* *Cliff*, being

prop'r

Proper to the middle or former parts as the Tenor, or Counter-Tenor and is thus marked the 3d. is *G Sol re ut Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or highest part, and is thus marked on the lowermost line but one (♯) the 4th, is called the *B Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its property being only to show when notes are to be sung flat and when sharp, the *B fa* or *B flat*, is thus marked (b) the *B mi* or *B sharp* thus marked ♯

Climacterical, from the Greek word *Climax*, a scale, or ladder, every seventh, and ninth year is counted a Climacterical year: wherein if any misfortune, or sickness happen, it is counted most dangerous; as likewise those years, which are compounded of 7ths, and 9ths, up to the 63d, which is held most dangerous of all.

Climax, (Greek) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which space there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Climax, (Greek) a ladder, in Rhetoric it is a gradual proceeding from one thing to another, *As, Nun videt hanc usquam cupit, potiturque cupit.*

Clinke, (old word) a key-hole; whose Diminutive is *Clicket*, a key: used by old Chaucer.

Clinick, (Greek) bed-red.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first inventress of History.

Clioris, (Greek) the sinewy part of the womb.

Climax, a Rivolet in *Italie*, which is said to cause the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white colour.

Cloacal full of filth and nastiness; from *Cloaca* a sink, or house of office.

Cladia, a Noble Virgin among the *Romans*, who being left as a hostage with *Porfenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an escape and swam over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Cloffe, that wherein any thing is put for carriage sake, as Pepper into a bag, Butter, Sops, Pitch, &c. in Barrels, the same with Tar.

Closet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*: see *Bar*.

Clofs, an unlawful game, forbidden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three Destinies, who spin the thread of humane life; *Clotho* carries a thread, *Lachesis* spins and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloudsberry, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancashire*; so termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clun, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, descended from *Flaold the Norman*, and defended by them as *Lords Marchers* (and afterwards *Earls of Arundel*) against the inroads of the *Welch*.

Cluniack-Monks, Monks of the Monastery of *Cloune* in *France*.

Clytiack, (Greek) Medicines to beautify the skin.

Clyster, (Greek) a certain instrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemestra, the daughter of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*; the wife of *Agamemnon*: she lived in Adultery with *Aegisthus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his son *Orestes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Aegisthus*.

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who discovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the daughter of *Orchamus*, was slighted by him; and pining her self away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings sons. It comes from the Greek word κλυτοί, i. e. glorious, or excellent: in the same sense was the *Saxon* word *Ætheling* used.

C N

Cnidus, a City of *Gæria*, where *Venus* was worshipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocro Chossus*, or *Gnossus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnomis delf, otherwise called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Cæsus* the *Dane*, caused to be made between *Ramsay* and *Whiteley*, to abate the fury of the Sea there about, where in a great storm his sons and servants had like to have been cast away: it was also called *Swordes delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Coactuate*, (Lat.) to heap together.

Coaction, (Lat.) a compelling, or constraining.

Coadjutor, (Lat.) a Fellow-labourer, an Assistant, or Helper.

Coadunation, (Lat.) an assembling, or bringing together.

Coetaneous, (Lat.) of the same age.

Coeternal, (Lat.) equal in eternity.

Coagmentation,

Coagmentation, (Lat.) is to liquate things, to which dissolving Powders are cast; and after made concrete, by laying them in a cold place, or evaporating their moisture: a term in Chymistry.

Coagulation, (Lat.) a thickening or curdling together, in Chymistry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity.

Coalition, (Lat.) a growing together, an increasing.

Coaptation, (Lat.) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (Lat.) a straightning, a pressing together.

Coassation, (Lat.) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (Lat.) a noise of frogs, a croaking.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden sands; it riseth out of the mountain *Caucasus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Coccinatus, of a Crimson, or Scarlet dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antonius*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cochevale, a Commodity made of little worms proceeding from the fruit of the *Helm Oake*, of which is made a costly grain used much for the striking of pure Scarlet colour; it is very usefull also in Physick.

Cockatrice a kind of Serpent, which is also called a *Basilisk*, ingendred as some say from a *Cocks* Egge.

Cockey, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: also a *Scrowl*, delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Customed.

Cock feather, (a Term in Archery) that feather of the shaft that stands upward in right nocking, which if not observed, the other feathers running on the Bow spoil the floor.

Cockle, (Lat.) a Shell-fish: also a Weed called *Corn-rose*, *Darnel*, or *field-Nigalla*.

Cockle-hairs, a Term in Architecture, winding flairs.

Cockey, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the City, which comes, as some think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called *Cockey*.

Cocles, (Lat.) a man born with one eye: also the name of a valiant *Roman*, who alone fought against all the forces of King *Porfenna*, upon a Bridge, until the bridge it self was cut down, whereupon he threw himself into the River armed, and swam over.

Cocilion, (Lat.) a Seething: also a di-

gestion of the meat in the stomach.

Coculus Indis, a certain Drug used by some to kill lice in Childrens heads.

Cocytus, a River of *Hell*, running out of the *Syagian Lake*.

The *Codex* a volume of the *Civil Law*, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the *Latin* word *Codex*.

Codeta, certain Orchards about *Tibers*, wherein grow many shrubs like horses tails.

Codicill, a word used in the *Civil Law* being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death; without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of Supplement to a will.

Codiniack, (French) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who because the *Oracle* had foretold that the *Peloponnesians* should overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian King*; he disguised himself like a beggar, and voluntarily exposed himself to death, for the safety of his Country.

Codwale, the Husbandman calls such feed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Peas, Beans, &c.

Callacal-Vein, see *Vein*.

Cometaries, (Greek) a Church-yard.

Comptours, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another.

Comotes, (Greek) Community, it is taken for a figure of speech wherein several sentences or parts of a sentence end alike. See *P. Rutilius Lupus de figuris sententiarum*.

Coequal, (Lat.) equal one to another,

Coertion, (Lat.) a withholding, or restraining.

Coessential, (Lat.) of the same essence.

Coexistent, (Lat.) having a being together, or at the same time.

Coff, see *Caulphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings Household, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Household, and payeth them their wages.

Cognition, (Lat.) a thinking or meditating.

Cognition, (Lat.) kindred, or alliance.

Cognifiance, (French) a badge in arms; also an acknowledging of a Fine: also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover a *Cognifiance* of a Plea, is a privilege that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, and that when any man is impleaded for any such thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bayliff of such Franchises, may ask *Cognifiance*.

fance of the Plea; that is that the matter be determined before them.

Coghiffe, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognifour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, (Lat.) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cognominata, (Lat.) to give a Surname to any one.

Cogi, a Village in *Oxfordshire*, famous for the Family of the *Penifstones*: also certain pieces of wood in a Mill-wheel by which the Mill is set a going.

Coherece, (Lat.) a sticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (Lat.) a keeping back, or restraining.

Cohobation, (Lat.) a Term in Chymistry, which signifies a pouring off the distill'd liquor on its feces, and distilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion; and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cohortation, (Lat.) an exhorting, or persuading.

Coincident, (Lat.) falling out together, hapning at the same time.

Coin, corners of a wall: also pieces of wood, where w. h Gunners mount Ordnance: also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames.

Coin, (old word) strange.

Coinion, (Lat.) an assembling together: also carnal copulation. *Coinion* of the Moon, is also, when the Moon is in the same sign and D.gree with the Sun.

Cokoar, or *Cocoar*, Nut-tree, a certain *Indian* Tree, which beareth both meat, drink and apparel whereupon *Herbert* the Poet maketh this mention thereof.

—The *Indian* Nut alone,
Is *Cloathing*, *Meat* and *Trencher*, *Drink*,
and *Cann*,
Boat, *Cable*, *Saile* and *Needle* all in one.

To *Colaphize*, (Lat.) to cuff, or buffet with the fist.

Colation, (Lat. a straining through a sieve) in Chymistry, it is a putting off things in any convenient liquor, and straining them through a strainer of Linnen or the like.

Colatory, (Lat.) a strainer.

Colassure (Lat) a straining.

Colbrand, the Danish Gyant who was

overcome by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.
Colchis, a Country in *Asia*, near *Pontus*, where *Esates* reigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made warre about the Golden Fleece.

Colcothar, a castick medicine.

Colefire (a Term among Husbandmen) such a parcel of fire-wood set aside for sale, or use, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coales.

Colick, a continuall passion and grievous paine of the bowels which is called Colon, followed with a difficulty of voiding the excrements and wind at the lower part.

Colladaneous, (Lat.) mixed together, sucking at the same time.

Collapsed, (Lat.) fallen to decay, ruined.

Collateral, (Lat.) equally with either side: Collateral relations, or kindred, are brothers or sisters children, or those that descend from them. Collateral security is that security which is given, over and above the deed it self.

Collar, in Navigation a great rop; one end whereof comes about the Boltsprit, the other end to the head of the main Mast.

Collation, (Lat.) a joyning or comparing together: also a banquet: also, Collation of a Benefice, is, the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop at the Presentation of another who is Patron of the piece, or hath a Patron's right. It is more-over a Term used by Printers and Book-sellers, and signifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to see if the book be perfect.

Callavoce, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Collaud*, (Lat.) to joyn with others in the praise of any one.

A *Colleague*, (Lat.) a fellow, or a copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (Lat.) a gathering or levie.

Collection, in Astrology when two principall Significates do not behold one another, but both of them cast several aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essential dignities; then shall the Planet which thus collecteth both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collective, (in Grammar) is that sort of of Noun which in a singular number comprehends many persons or things, as *Turba*.

Collects, things gathered out of other mens Works: also, certain select prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the

Epistles

Epistles and Gospels, for such and such days.

Colledge, (Lat.) a place set apart for the Society and cohabitation of Students.

Collens Eartha, a sort of colour used in Painting.

Colignia, a Town in the prefecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brasile*; so named from that famous French Protestant *Gasper Coligni*, Admiral of France; by whose chief assistance and encouragement, it was peopled by the French, but taken from them by the Portuguese, Anno 1558. and all the French put to the sword; 'tis seated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary must in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wind-drawing hories, or men.

Coller, the same as Beazel of a ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconry, when they say, The Hawk collieth, and not breaketh.

Coloration, (Lat.) the brightening of gold or silver, when it is obscured by any sulphureous vapor; a Chymical Term.

Colligate, (Lat.) to fasten, or tye together.

Collimation, (Lat.) an aiming at a mark.

Colligation, (Lat.) a dissolving, or melting.

Collifion, (Lat.) crushing, or bruising together.

Collifrigium, or *Collifridium*, a word used in the practice of Scotland, and signifies a pillory or stocks.

Collocation, (Lat.) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

Collock, an old Saxon word, signifying a Palle with one handle.

To *Collogue*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *Colonnell*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the Latin word *Colonna* a Pillar, because he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (Lat.) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (Lat.) a struggling together.

Collusion, (Lat.) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law, it significth an action commenced against another on purpose to defraud him.

Collybis, (Greek) a Money-changer.

Collyre, (Greek) a Term in Physick, signifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of short coat, teaching to the knees.

Cobiteros, a certain Religious order among the Greeks.

Colon, (Greek) a Member, a middle distinction in Grammar between a Comma or the smallest rest in a sentence, and a Period or full stop, it is thus characted (:) also one of the three great Guts.

Colony, (Lat.) a company of men sent out of one country, to inhabit another.

Colophonia, the Caput mortuum of Turpentine the more liquid part being distilled into Oyle, it is useful in making of Salves.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild Gourd, used by Physicians in purging medicines.

Colos, a Statue of a vast bigness: the most famous Colos in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Colostration, a Term in Physick, being a disease in children, caused by sucking bad milk.

Colpusdash, or *Cowdash*, a word used in the practice of Scotland, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colran, a County of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oss*.

Coltsfoot (Lat. *Inflago*) an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whose distempers, it is very effectual whether a scruple made of the fresh leaves, or the dried ones be taken in a Pipe.

Colubraria, an Island of the Iberian Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the Latin word *Colubus*, a Snake.

Coladamy, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Caldana*, by *Ptolemy* *Colonia*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Prioreesse *Ebba* cut off their lips' and noses, to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbarry*, (Lat.) a Dove-house.

Columbine (Lat. *Aquifina* or *Aquileia*) a Plant which beas a pretty sort of flower sometimes white, sometimes red, sometimes purple, &c.

Column, (Lat.) a Pillar, also among Printers it is taken for the half part of a page, when it is divided into two parts by a line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

Columnæ Herculis, or *Hercules* Pillars; two mountains in the West, the one in Europe called *Calpe*; the other in Africa, called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* separated the one from the other. Others say they were two Pillars of Braffe, in the Isles of *Cadex*.

Colures, two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the Zodiack, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

Colur,

Colus, a beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a hog, and that drinks in water through the nostrils.

Colutea, a kind of bastard *Sena* frequent in the Gardens of those that love rarities.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comalds, a strict Order of Fryers, instituted in Italy, in the year 1012, by one *Romald* of *Ravenna*.

Combat, in the Common law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the sword or bistons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgement is to be given on the Defendant's side.

Combs, a certain measure containing four Bushels, also a small peice of timber, set under the lower part of the beak-head, and used for the bringing theiack aboard.

Combination, (Lat.) a joyning together: also a Term in Law, signifying the entering of two or more into conspiracy, to perform any unlawfull or mischievous design.

Combustible, (Lat.) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

Combustion, is, when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees, and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated seventeen degrees.

Comedie, see *Comedie*.

Comessation, (Lat.) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comestion, (Lat.) devouring, or eating up.

Comet, (Greek) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange events: of their several Scars, vide *Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

Comical, (Greek) merry facetious pertaining to Comedies.

Comfrey, (Lat. *Consolida*) an herb usefull both in Mead and Medicine, it is very usefull to Consolidate broken bones and joints.

Comings of the hatches, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

Comitatu Comisso, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comities, (Lat.) courtesie, gentleness, civility of behaviour.

Comitials, (Lat.) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium*: also in Physick the *Comitial* disease, signifyeth the Falling-sickness.

Comma, (Greek) a Section or cutting, a certain mark in Grammar which signifieth a short pause or rest, before a full sentence be quite brought to a period; and is thus Charactered (,) it is called by a Latin Term *Casumby Aquila Romanus*.

To Commaculate, (Lat.) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willet another to transgress the Law.

Commaterial, (Lat.) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commendry, was in ancient time a Mannour, or chief Messuage, by which lands belonging to the Prior of *St. Johns*, in *Jerusalem* were holden in England.

A Commearour, (Lat.) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (Lat.) a mentioning, or rehearsing the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To Commence, (French) to begin: also a Term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in any action or suite against any one: also, to take a degree in the Universities.

Commedaces, (French) prayers for the dead: also, Verses or Orations made in praise of the dead.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastical writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergyman, until it can be conveniently supplied.

Commendation, (Lat.) a praising or extolling.

Commensal, (Lat.) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Companion.

Commensuration, (Lat.) a measuring one thing with another.

A Commentary, (French) an explaining or Exposition of a thing; it signifieth also, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any mystery.

Commerce, (French) a trafficking, or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (Lat.) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (Lat.) a fierce and vehement threatening.

Commi-

Commintion, (Lat.) bruising or breaking to pieces.

Commiseration, (Lat.) tender-heartedness, or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acceptation of the Canonists, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the Diocese so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellour cannot call the subj. & to the Bishops principal Consistory without their great molestation: also, an officer in War, i. he who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commissiſſion, (Lat.) a delegation or mandate, given for the warrant for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters patents, or the public Seal.

Commissure, (Lat.) a Committing or putting together, in Anatomy the mold of the head is so called, where the parts of the skull are united, in Architecture being a close joyning of planks or stones, or any other material together.

Commitees, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixion, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commodious, (Lat.) profitable, gainful, *Common*, signifieth in the Common-law, that stile or water whereof the use is common in the Town or Lord-ship.

Commondly, (French) the Common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in Westminster, but in ancient time moveable. It was created in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all Civill causes, both real and personal. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Justice of the Common pleas; the rest of the Officers are *Custos Brevirum*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the Jurata-Writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Effoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a tumult, or uproar.

Commates, or *Commoites*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred: also a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

Communication, (Lat.) an imparting one to another.

Communariy, or *Communio*, (Lat.) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communitio, (Lat.) a fortifying.

Communitio, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Communitative justice; is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, inbuying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

Comedie from the Greek words *comos* a revelling (or *comen* a street) and *dia* to sing because it was anciently wont to be sung in recitative style *sub Dio* in some publick place, a part of that sort of Poetrie which is called *Dramaticky* i. e. setting forth actions or things done, *Comedie* it setteth a representation of the common actions of human life digested into some certain formal story acted upon a Stage by several persons interparling one among another, the several parts of a *Comedie* are first the *Prostasis* i. e. the very opening of the *Comedie* and bringing things to a preparation, *Epitasis* the bulke part of a *Comedie*, before things are brought to their full state and vigour, *Catastasis*, the third Act of a *Comedie*, wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripeness, *Catastrophe* the Conclusion or winding up of all.

Compact, (Lat.) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compages*, (Lat.) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance by having lesser parts; or by the more close sticking together of the parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Compagnage, (Ital.) the same as *Cater*, all kind of victual eaten with bread.

Compare, see *Isocolon*.

Comparatis, (Lat.) things compared) in Logick particularly those things which are compared one with another, as *Homo est Bule similis*.

Comparition, (Lat.) an appearing to open view.

Comparativis, (Lat.) capable of comparison, *Comparative degrees* in Grammar is the middlemost degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, as *Pulchrior, faveor*.

A Compasses, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: also a *Mariners* Compass, is a certain Instrument used by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compasses Callipers* belong to the Gunner of a ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compasses but are blunt at the ends, to open as you please to disperse a Peice.

Compassionate, (French) full of tenderness and compassion.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Com.

Compatiens, (*Lat.*) suffering together.
Compartior, (*Lat.*) one of the same Country, a fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (*Lat.*) *Compar*, or *Compteter*, a consort, or fellow: also a Gossip: also in the Isle of Zant, these young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

To *Compell*, (*Lat.*) to force, to constrain.
Compellation, (*Lat.*) a calling any one by their name: also, a mentioning with disgrace.

Compendiosesse, (*Lat.*) shortness, brevity.

A *Compendium*, (*Lat.*) an abridgement: also, a gaining by thirtings.

Compensation, (*Lat.*) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Comperendination, (*Lat.*) a deterring, or putting off.

Competency, (*Lat.*) sufficiency or having enough.

Competitor, (*Lat.*) a rival, one that seeks alter the surpassing that another does for.

To *Compile*, (*French.*) to heap together.
Compitals, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Comptis*, or *Croffe*-ways.

Comptials, certain Feasts solemnized in those *Croffe*-ways:

Complacential, (*Lat.*) milde in behaviour, of a courteous or affable nature.

Complainant to a *Magistrate*, making ones case known, suing for relief.

Complaisance, (*French*) the same as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptness to comply.

Complement, (*Lat.*) a filling up: also, Ceremony in speech and behaviour, also a Geometrical Term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the *Gnomon*, and *Diagonal*, make up the whole: *Complement* of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *Completis*, (*Spanish*) the last or Closing Prayers of the evening Service.

Complex, (*Lat.*) compound, containing several things together; *Complex* notion in Logick, is a uniting of several notions together into one or more entences.

Complexion, (*Lat.*) the state and constitution of the body.

Complicate, (*Lat.*) to wrap or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that a partner may be said to be a companion in good, or evil; a *Complice*, in evil only.

Comportment, (*French*) carriage, or behaviour.

Composition, (*Lat.*) a setting together: also a Work, set forth in any piece of learning, or art; *Composition*, in Grammar is a joining of two words (whereof one is for the most part a preposition) together into one, as *In-justus*.

Compost, (a Term in Husbandry) Soil or Dung for Land, Trees, &c.

Comotation, (*Lat.*) a drinking bout, or merry-meeting.

Comprehension, (*Lat.*) a laying on: also understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

Compressure, or *compression*, (*Lat.*) a pressing together.

To *Comprise*, (*French*) to contain, the same as *Comprehend*.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise, a Term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to referre the ending of their Controversie to the judgment of Arbitrators.

Compton in the bole, a Town in Warwickshire, which gave name and habitation to the ancient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by Queen Elizabeth, to the Title of *Barrons*.

Compsulsion, (*Lat.*) a constraining, or forcing.

Compuention, (*Lat.*) remorse, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Computation, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law, a justifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (*Lat.*) a reckoning, or casting of accounts

De Computo reddendo, a Writ compelling a *Bayliff*, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debaucheries.

Connaght, or *Connaght*, a Province of Ireland, the people whereof were anciently called *Connani*, or *Gaugani*.

To *Concamerate*, (*Lat.*) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof to Arch.

To *Concatenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain together.

Concaue, (*Lat.*) hollow, also substantively hollowness; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a piece.

Conceivity (*Lat.*) hollownesse.

Concealers, a Term in Common-Law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary-Speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King or

of the Sale by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

To *Concede*, (*Lat.*) to yield, or grant.

Concent, (*Lat.*) a harmony, or agreement in Music.

Concentricks, (*Lat.*) Several Sphears, or Circles having all one common Center.

Conceptacle, (*Lat.*) a capacious hollownes that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (*Lat.*) a conceiving with Child: also a bringing forth any fancy or conceit.

To *Concern*, (*Lat.*) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (*Lat.*) a striving together.

Concession, (*Lat.*) a granting or yielding.

Concidence, (*Lat.*) a falling together; a making a Cadence: at the same time.

To *Conciliate* (*Lat.*) to make to agree, to bring together.

Conciliate (*Lat.*) apt, fit, proper.

Conciliatory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a speech made in publick.

Concise, (*Lat.*) short, consisting of few words.

Concited, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking.

Conclamation, (*Lat.*) a great noise or shouting of much people.

Conclave, (*Lat.*) a Closter, or inner Chamber, also an Assembly of the Cardinals, met to consult about the affairs of the Roman Church.

A *Conclusion* (*Lat.*) a shutting up, or ending of a business.

Concoction, (*Lat.*) a seething, or boiling, in Physick that faculty of Nature is so termed whereby the purest of the meat in the stomach, is prepared and made apt for nourishment, the rest being Excrement is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

Concomitant, (*Lat.*) bearing any one company.

Concord, (*Lat.*) agreement, in Common-Law, it is defined to be an agreement between parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass; also a perfect Tune in Music, as an eighth, or a third, &c.

Concorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourse, (*Lat.*) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (*Lat.*) joyned or grown together: also a Logical Term, signifying an accident joyned with any subject; whereas Abstract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (*Lat.*) a growing together.

Concubinage, (*French*) fornication: also a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alledging that she is not wife but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands the lectures to be indowed.

To *Concussate*, (*Lat.*) to stamp upon, or tread underfoot.

Concupiscence, (*Lat.*) a vehement desire of any thing; but more particularly, a lustful, or venereal appetite.

The *Concupiscible* faculty, the sensual part of the Soul, which only seeks after pleasures and lusts.

Concurrence, (*Lat.*) a meeting together: also an agreeing.

Concussion, (*Lat.*) a jumbling together: also extortion by terrifying.

Concussionary, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a Ship, which way the shall go.

Condensation, (*Lat.*) a making thick.

Conderrum, the ancient name of a Town, in the Bishoprick of *Durbam*, where in old time, the left wing of the *Austure*, kept their station; it is now called *Chester*, upon the Street.

Condors, are those men that stand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signes with boughs in their hands unto the Fishers, which way the Herrings passe; which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condescension, (*Lat.*) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condit, (*Lat.*) an appointment or composition.

Condigne, (*Lat.*) worthy, according to merit.

Conditment, (*Lat.*) seasoning.

A *Condisciple*, (*Lat.*) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

Conditied, (*Lat.*) seasoned.

Condition, (*Lat.*) nature, disposition: also estate or fortune. In Common Law it signifies a rate or manner, or Law, annexed to mens acts; staying, or suspending the same, and making them uncertain, whether they shall take effect, or no.

Condolence, (*Lat.*) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (*Lat.*) a pardoning or forgiving.

Conducibile, (*Lat.*) profitable: also to be hired.

Conduits, (French) a guiding: also a management of any affair.

Conduitor, (Lat.) a leader or guider.

Condylome, (Greek) an excrescence of flesh, also (swelling of the Fundement proceeding from inflammation.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottom, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, see *Conical*, also a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (Lat.) a discoursing or talking together.

Confervation, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony with a Cake, anciently used at marriages.

Confession, (Lat.) a finishing, a mingling of divers things together, a making of Conferences.

A *Confidant*, (Lat.) one that is employ'd in matters of secrecy and trust.

Confignation, (Lat.) a making of earthen ware.

Confignation, (Lat.) a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confins, (French) Marches, or Borders of a Country.

Confirmation, (Lat.) a making sure; also a Law-term signifying a strengthening of an estate formerly bad, and yet voidable, though not presently void.

Confiscation, (Lat.) a Law-term, a bringing away a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury; from *Fisus* a Pannier, or Hamper, a place where the Kings Treasure used to be kept.

Conflagration, (Lat.) a great consuming, or destroying with fire.

Confluence, (Lat.) a meeting of divers waters in one: also a great concourse of People.

Confluxibility, (Lat.) an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confederate, (Lat.) joyned together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (Lat.) agreeable, suitable.

Confraction, (Lat.) Rubbings, or grinding.

Confront, (French) to bring face to face: also to compare together.

Confusion, (Lat.) a powering together) a confounding, mixing or putting out of Order; also a trouble or dismayedness of mind, also a blushing or being out of Countenance, in Chymistry it signifies a mixture of such things as are fluid.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d'Estire*, signifies in the Common-law, the Kings permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop; or to an Abby, to chuse their Abbot.

Congeable, in the Common-law sig-

nifies lawful; or lawfully done.

Congenerous, (Lat.) of the same sort; of the same stock.

Congeniality, (Lat.) a resemblance of Genious and fancy.

Congelation, (Lat.) a freezing, or congealing; in Chymistry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by letting in any cold place, turned into a transparent substance like unto Ice.

Conger, (Lat. *Congrus*) a great kind of Sea Eele, which is hard of substance and digestion.

Congerbury, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremitic, whom *Capgrave*, an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours son of *Constantinople*.

Congiar, a gift of a Prince, or great man, to the people.

Conglobation, (Lat.) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (Lat.) a fastning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together; it is also taken for the Assembly, or Company of people gathered together upon some publick occasion.

Congresse, (Lat.) a coming together: also an accounting.

Congruence, or *Congruity*, (Lat.) agreeableness.

Conical, having the figure of Cone, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus est solidum univium*, &c. a Cone is a various solid, comprehended by a *Conical Base*, and superficies, and is made by the conversion of the rest of a Right Angled Triangle upon the Perpendicularine, which makes the *Right Angle*.

Conical Sections, in Geometry, are those Sections of a Conical figure which make the *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbole* and *Parabola*, all which see in their proper places.

Conjettival, (Lat.) that may be conjettured or guess'd at.

Conjessorborough, a Castle in *Yorkshire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquish'd by *Aurelius Ambrose*, call'd his forces, but being again utterly dejected, he was behead'd.

Coniferous, (Lat.) bearing Cones or Clogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to several trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Firr, Pine, &c.

Conjugal,

Conjugal, (Lat.) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjuncter, (Lat. things linckt together) particularly in Logick, things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjuration, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order, particularly in Grammar, a coupling of Verbs with their Moods, and Tences under the same Theme.

Conjunctiva, (Lat.) a coat of the Eye; so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a joyning together; also in Grammar, one of the eight indistinguishable parts of speech, which aptly disposes and joyns together several clauses of a sentence.

Conjuration, (Lat.) a conspiracy, or plot; also a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secret, or effect any purpose.

Conize, and *Conizour*: see *Cognize*, and *Cognizour*.

Conaucht: see *Conaught*.

Connascency, (Lat.) a being born together, a springing together.

To *Conne*, to learn without book, from the Dutch word *Kennen*, to know, or learn.

Connens (old word) can.

Connexion, (Lat.) a knitting, or joyning together.

Connex, (Lat. knit together) in Logick those things are said to be *Connex*, which are joyned one to another without any dependence or consequence.

Connivence, (Lat.) a laining not to see, a winking at a fault.

Connubial, (Lat.) belonging to wedlock or marriage.

Connovium, the ancient name of a City, which flourish'd in old time in *Caernarvonshire*, and took its name from the River *Connovium*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquassation, (Lat.) a shaking together a dashing in pieces.

Conquest, a Term used in the practice of *Scotland*, and differs from heritage in this, that Heritage signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any person, as general Succellour to his father, or any other predecessour. *Conquest*, signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other single contract.

Conquestion, (Lat.) a complaining together.

Conradus, (German) Able counsel; the name of several German-Emperours.

Conscanguinity, (Lat.) nearness in blood, kindred.

Consecration, (Lat.) a pitching, or lowering of several pieces together.

Consecution, (Lat.) a climbing or mounting.

Conseius, (Lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or errour. Whence *Conscience*, substant.

Conscription, (Lat.) a registering or inrolling.

Consecration, (Lat.) a setting a-part to the service of any one.

Conseilary, (Lat.) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

Consecution, (Lat.) an immediate following. Month of consecution, is a Term in Astrology, signifying the space between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Consequence, (Lat.) that which followeth of necessity: also a business of consequence is a business of weight and moment.

Consequent, (Lat.) following, also in Logick being taken substantively, it signifies, the last proposition of an Enthymeme, the first being called an antecedent.

Consevation, (Lat.) a keeping, or preserving.

Consevorator of the peace, significeth in Common-law, him that hath a special charge by virtue of his office, to see the Kings peace kept.

Consevorator of the truce and safe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done against the Kings truce, and safe conducts upon the main-Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

Conseves, (French) fruits conserved, or conditioned.

Consideration, (Lat.) an advising, or taking heed: also, a Term in Common-law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract standeth, or bindeth, Consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing, or else implied, as when the Law inferreth a Consideration.

Consignation, (Lat.) a signing of a Bill with ones own hand.

Consimilarity, (Lat.) a likeness, or agreeing together.

Consistence, (Lat.) a being, or setting.

Consistent, an epithet belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to Fluid.

Conistory, (Lat.) an Assembly of Prelates, a Council-house of Ecclesiastical persons.

Constitution, (Lat.) a planting together.

Consolation,

Consolation, (Lat.) a comforting or putting in good heart.

Consolidation, (Lat.) a sodering, strengthening, or making solid; also a Term in Common Law, signifying a joining of two Benefices into one: and in the Civil-law, an uniting of poss. sion, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Consonantia, (Lat.) a sleeping or dreaming together.

Consonant, (Lat.) sounding together or agreeing: also substantively taken, it signifieth a Letter which hath no sound of it self, but as it is syned with a vowel.

Consort, (Lat.) a fellow companion, or mate: also a Set or company of Musicians.

Confound, (Lat. *Consolidum*) an Herb otherwise called Backwort, or Cusumby.

Conspersion, (Lat.) a bedewing or sprinkling.

Conspicuous, (Lat.) cle r, manifest.

Conspiracy, (Lat.) a plotting, or secret consultation; but in Common-Law it is always tak n in the evil part, and signifieth an agreement of such as bind themselves by Covenant or other Alliance, that each of them shall assist the other, maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain, pleas; also used as cause children within age: to appeal men of Felony; and such as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malicious enterprises.

Conspirations, a Writ that lies against Conspirators.

Conspuration, (Lat.) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conspiration, a spitting upon.

Constable, *quasi comes stabuli*, or Master of the Kings horse; or, as others say, derived from the Dutch word *Konmin-stable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word is diversly taken in Common-law, either for the Constable of England; a place formerly of great Dignity or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Manours; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the peace; and called high Constables: and under these, the Constables of every Town or Parish, who are called petty Constables.

Constant, (Lat.) standing firm to ones duty, or principles.

Constantinople, see *Byzantium*.

Constantinus, the son of *Constantinus* and *Helena*; he was the first Roman Emperour that profess't Christianity, and for his

great deeds, was called *Constantine* the Great.

Constellation, (Lat.) a Company of Stars embodied together, and representing some figure.

Consternation, (Lat.) amazement, or astonishment.

Constitution, (Lat.) a close imbodying together.

Constitution, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining: also constitution of the body, is the state and complexion of the body.

Constraint, (French) a forcing, or compelling.

Constriction, (Lat.) the same, also a binding together.

Construction, (Lat.) a placing, or setting together: also a Term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of words, or sentences.

Construpration, (Lat.) a ravishing, or deflowering a Virgin.

Consubstantial, (Lat.) of the same Essence with another.

Consuete, or *Consuetudinal*, (Lat.) usual or accustomed.

Constitutio in rem & servitium, a Writ that lieth against a Tenant, who detraceth his Lord of the rent, or service due unto him.

Consul, from the Latin word *Consulere*, to give counsel; it was a place of the highest dignity among the Romans, brought in after the expulsion of their Kings; and at this present day the chief Governours of divers Cities are called Consuls.

Consultation, (Lat.) a taking counsel: also, the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

Consummation, (Lat.) a fulfilling, or finishing, also a making up an account.

Consumption, (Lat.) a falling away, or consuming: also a disease which enfeebles the body to consume: and wast away, it is also vulgarly called *Tisick* instead of Physick from the Greek *stivis*.

Constrabulation, (Lat.) a fastning of planks or boards together.

Contaction, (Lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (Lat.) infection, the spreading of a disease.

Contamination, (Lat.) a polluting, ordering by touch.

Conteste, (old word) strife, or contention.

Contemneration, (Lat.) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of Saint Ma-

ry *Magdalens* Order: who wore black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) a deep considering. *Contemporary*, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) of the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of respect and scorn.

Contemneration, a Term in Law, being the freehold-land, which lieth to a mans house or tenement.

Contention, (Lat.) a striving.

Contentionation, (Lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Controlled, (old word) controlled.

Conterferation, (Lat.) an entering into league, or amity with strangers.

Contestation, (Lat.) a calling to witness.

Context, or *Contexture*, (Lat.) a weaving together: also the style, or form of a process or discourse.

Contignation, (Lat.) a laying of rafters together, in Architecture signifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) a nearness or close touching.

Contentus, (Lat.) temperate, containing ones self from any thing: also substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main land.

Contingent, (Lat.) a happening by chance.

Contingence, (Lat.) Casual, or falling out by chance, in logick it is particularly taken for that proposition which may be true or false according as it falls out.

Continual claim, a Term in Common-law, signifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, seemeth to signifie in Common-law, the same as prerogation in the Civil-law, as Continuance until the next Assizes, when it chanceth that the Record cannot be found.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (Lat.) a lengthning, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contraforion, (Lat.) a pulling away, a wrestling.

Contrabanded, prohibited; from the Italian word *banda*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

Contract, (Lat.) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage, in Common-law, it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawfull consideration, or clause.

Contraction, or *Contratation*, (Lat. and Span.) a contract, or bargaining.

Contraction, (Lat.) a drawing together, also a making short.

Contradiction, (Lat.) a gainsaying. *Contradictory*, (Lat.) gainsaying, Contradictories in Logick are those things which are contrary by Affirmation and Negation.

Contramure, a Term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the wall of a City, a Countercastr.

Contrary, (Lat. being against) Contraries in Logick are those sorts of opposites wherein any one thing is opposed to another, as *Visus & caritas*.

Contrasto, (Span.) Contention or strife.

Contragerava, a West-Indian Plant much used by the Spaniards and others in Counter-poysons. There is a water made thereof by Distillers.

Contrabation, (Lat.) a wanton handling of a woman.

Contribution, (Lat.) a joynt-giving of monee or supplies, towards any buisness of importance.

Contributions faciendae, a Writ that lieth in case monee are bound to one thing, yet the whole burdenn is put upon one.

Contributio, (Lat.) a making sad.

Conviction, (Lat.) a bruising, or breaking, by rubbing one thing against another, also remorse or penitence.

Convoyers, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other officers accounts. Controller of the Hamper; an officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clark of the Hamper, inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. Controller of the Pipe, an officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriffs, to levy the debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer, of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Convoive*, (old word) to devile.

Controversie, (Lat.) contention in dispute, as it were a turning things contrary.

Contumacy, (Lat.) stubbornnesse, rebellion.

Contumely, (Lat.) injury, reviling.

Contumptions, (Lat.) an intombing together.

Conulsion, (Lat.) a bruising, or beating in pieces, in Chymistry, it is a reducing to powder by pounding in a mortar.

Convalescence, (Lat.) an increasing in health or strength.

To *Convoive*, (Lat.) to warn into any Assembly.

Conveniency, (Lat.) fitness, or meetness. *Convent*, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people: also a Society of Religious men dwelling

dwelling together in a house.

Conventicle, (*Lat.*) a private Assembly.
Conventual, (*Lat.*) belonging to a company of Religious persons. *Conventual-Church*, a Parish Church.

Conversufion, (*Lat.*) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Conversion, (*Lat.*) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good, in Logick it is the transposing of the terms of a proposition still retaining the quantity and truth, in Rhetorick it is the same with the figure Apoftrophe.

Convexity, (*Lat.*) the out-side of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (*Lat.*) in Common-law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury for when a man that is out-law'd appears, and confesseth.

Convivial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Feast.

Convocation, (*Lat.*) a calling or assembling together; Convocation-houle, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

Convoy, (*French*) a guide or conduct.

Convulsion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling together; also a disease where the sinews are shrunk up, and down together.

Come, the foot that gathereth over your Ovens mouth, also a certain measure containing four bushels.

Co-operate, (*Lat.*) to bear another company in the same work.

Coot, (*Lat. Fucica*) a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moor hen.

Copal, a kind of white Resin brought from the Indies, which they use for a Perfume.

Cope, a Cloak: also a Vestment that Bishops were wont to wear.

Coparceners, or *Parceners*, signifying in Common-law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestours.

Copiosis, (*Greek*) a growing deaf, in Physick there is a disease so called wherein the hearing is totally lost, so that the patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, Writ that lyeth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

Copy-hold, signifieth in Common-law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is also called a base Tenure, or Tenure in Villeinage.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentiful.

Copise, or *Copse*, from the French *Couper*, to

cut down; a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down; before they grow to be great Trees.

Copland, (*Saxon*) a headland or hadland is a Land whereunto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do floot.

Coporas, a kind of mineral, otherwise called vitriol.

Copt-hall, the name of a stately house, belonging in ancient times to the *Fitzzauchers*, and afterwards very much beautified by Sir *Thomas Hentage*.

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (*French*) a prattling like a Gossp.

Cocquination, (*Lat.*) a dressing, or Cocking of meat.

Cor Scopii, a constellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, petrifies, and becomes red.

Coral-line, a kind of plant, otherwise called Sea-moss, or Coral-moss.

Coralwort, (*Dentaria*) an herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, it helpeth the stone and easeh pains in the sides and belly: it is called also *Toothwort*, from the likeness that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is said to be good by signature.

Corsians, a fiercer and Warlike people living in the North of *Asia*, who were forced to leave their Land and to betake themselves to the *Sultan*, of *Babylon*, who bestowed on them all the lands which the *Elpians* held in *Palestine*, they took *Jerusalem* without resistance, which was never since regained to its Religion, and utterly subdued all the *Elpians* in the Holy-land; soon after they fell out with the *Sultan*, who rooted out their nation, so that none of their name remaineth.

Corban, a Hebrew word, signifying a gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corber*, a Term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering piece in Timber-work jutting out like a bragger.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient Family in *Shropshire*, who about the Coming in of the *Normans*, held divers Lordships by the service of Roger *Montgomery*.

Coriolousness, (old word) compulency.

Corck, or *Orchal*, a kind of blue colour, used in painting.

A *Corck*, of Wood a parcel of firewood, set out as the Colcfire containing in measure four foot in breadth, as many in height, and eight in length.

Cor dage, the tackle of a ship, a word used in

in Navigation: also stuff to make ropes of.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of *St. Francis*, so called because he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (*Lat.*) comfortable to the heart.
Cordon an old English word, signifying Reward: in like manner also the French word *Guerdon*, is used by us, also a Term in Fortification, being the end of the parapett towards muraille.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goatskins, so called from *Corduba* a City of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, where the best sort of that kind of leather is made.

Cordwainer or *Cordinar*, (*French*) a shoe-maker.

Coriander, (*Lat. Coriandrum*) an Herb somewhat like Parsley but of a very strong favour, the seeds of it is useful in Physick, being first prepared by being steeped in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

Corinaus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinaea*, it is fabulously reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a City of *Achaia* in *Greece* in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was restored to *Corinthus*, the son of *Marathon*, or as some say, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Iustean*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Darbyshire*.

Cork, a Country of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Pothie* & *Coriondi*.

Cornandel, a place in the East Indies upon the Coast whereof standeth Fort *St. George* a Plantation of English Merchants.

Cormorant, a Sea-Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men used to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invasion of a Northern enemy was perceived, also a certain imposition upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which

some think to be the same with *Corneoli*.

Cornauis, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at present called *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of flower, called blue-bottle.

Cornea, (*Lat.*) the Coat of the Eye, being of a horny-substance.

Cornelian, the same as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone: also *Cornelion-law*, was a Law made by *Cornelius-Sylla*, that any who would follow him in war, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper name of men; from *Cornu*, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, signifying a Corner: also a fore-part of a house.

Cornuel, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals: It is also called a *Sardy*, or *Onyx*.

Corneous, (*Lat.*) of a horny substance.

Cornet, (*French*) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law, used to wear on the collar of their Robes as an Ensign or badge of their degree: also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, signifying the crests, or flourishing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is also called a frieze.

Cornigerous, (*Lat.*) wearing horns, an Epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called Horn-tree, because its branches are hard like a horn.

Cornimufe, (*Lat.*) a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix, see *Cornalin*, and *Corneol*.

Cornu cervi, a Term in Chymistry, the mouth of an Alembick.

Cornucopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthaea*, whereby she enjoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornuted, (*Lat.*) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word *Corrodos*; it signifieth in Common-law, a summe of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings servants out of an Abby, or religious house, whereof the King is the Founder.

Coradio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or Religious house.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: also a gilt beltowed on the people at publick feasts.

Coromandel, a Country in the East Indies, stretcht from Cape Comorin to the famous Gulph of Bengala, and hath in it these famous Towns of trade: *Nagapatan, Meliapore, Policat, Armagun, Narvinga, Melupatan* and *Bijilpatan*.

Corona, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to say, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially abut the Moon: also, a celestial constellation upon the shoulder of Boetes.

Coronal Suture, this is by Chyrurgions called, The foremost seam of theskull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (*Lat.*) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Common-wealth of England, his Office, is to inquire of every man that is slain or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or Freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King, or State; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporals (*Lat.*) belonging to the body: also a Commander of a band of ten Soldiers: also the fine linen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (*Lat.*) in the Civil-Law, signifieth a Body politic, authorised by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one or more head Officers, and Members; able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, (*Lat.*) the form, or constitution of the body.

Corporeal, (*Lat.*) of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, (*Lat.*) a Philosophick Term, **Corporeature**, a bodily substance.

Corporification, (*Lat.*) a making, into a body) in Chymistry is a Spirit re-assuming its body, and manifesting it self again to our senses.

Corps, (*French*) a carcase, or dead body.

Corps-d'eguard, (*French*) a Term in Military Discipline; signifying a company of Soldiers fitt to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

Corpulency, (*Lat.*) fullness of body.

Corpus-Christi, a Colledge in Oxford, built by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of

Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cause of any man lying in Execution upon a judgement for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain measure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (*Lat.*) to scrape together, to exhorte.

Corrections, (*Lat.*) an amending: also a chastising, in Rhetoric, it is taken for the same figure which the Greeks call *Epanorthosis*.

Corridor of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recorderd the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (*Lat.*) a Term in Logick, signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Corruption, (*Lat.*) a snatching suddenly away, the Grammatical figure which the Greeks call *Syllepsis*, the *Latins* term *Correptio*.

Correspondency, (*Lat.*) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in Fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, see *Cortin*.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) able to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governour or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

Cornival, a competitour, one that makes suit in the same business.

Corroboration, (*Lat.*) a strenghtning, or making firm.

To **Corrade**, (*Lat.*) to gnaw, to fret.

Corrosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or fretting; in Chymistry, it is the calcining of bodies, by corrosivethings.

Corrosive, (*Lat.*) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is spoken of those things which are used in Physick, for the eating away of dead flesh.

Corrugation, (*Lat.*) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (*Lat.*) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifieth in law an Intickion of the blood, growing to the estate and issue of a man tainted with Treason, whereby he loseth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corsary, (*French*) a Courtier.

Corse-present, a Law term, the body of a beast or some such like Offering, given to the Priest out of a dead mans goods. It is also called, a Mortuary.

Corset,

Corset, (*Ital.*) the same as *Cuirass*; in *French*, Armour for the back and breast.

Corfure, or **Corfwer**, (old word) a Broker.

Corfobritum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the same with *Prolemius Curis Otadisorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinamon brought first from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

Corticated, (*Lat.*) covered with a bark or rind.

Cortin, that space of the Terrasse or Murraille which is between the Bastions.

Coven, (old word) cayed.

Corvine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

Corviser, see *Cordwainer*.

Coruscation, (*Lat.*) lightning, a flashing or glimmering of light.

Corvantes, the Priests of *Cybele*, who uled to celebrate the Feasts of *Cybele* with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the same with the *Curteses*; and *Idei Dactyls*.

Coffer, (old word) a Lamb brought up without the Dam.

Cofinoimancy, (*Greek*) a divination by a Sieve.

Cofenage, a Writ that lieth where the father or the Great grandfather is seized in his demes as of a fee at the day of his death, of certain Lands and Tenements; and he dying, a stranger entereth and intrudeth. Then shall his heir have th's Writ of *Colenage*.

Cofser, or **Costerel**, (old word) a Cottage.

Cofham, a Town in *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the Mansion house of King *Ethelred*.

Cofbacks, Girdles that Turkish-women wear.

Cofier, (old word) a Butcher, called also a *Sowter*.

Cofines, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius* or whole Sine to a Quadrant or ninety degrees.

Cofimical, (*Greek*) belonging to the World. **Cofimical rising of a Star**, is a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a Star rising at the same time with the Sun, It is otherwise called *Ortus Mautininus*, the *Cofimical* setting of a Star, is when a Star sets at Sun rising, it is also called *Occafus Mautininus*.

Cofmography, (*Lat.*) a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Cofometry, (*Greek*) a measuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part

of *Geography*, or *Cofmography*.

Coffick an Epithete to those numbers that are used in *Algebra*.

Coffa Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the *Garnier*.

Coffive, (from the Latin word *Conspicium*) having the belly bowed.

Coffmary, (*Lat.* *Coffus herterum*) a sort of garden herb otherwise called *Alcecoat* or *Maudlin*.

Coffrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Coffie a certain Drug coming from the *Indies*, whereof there is the sweet and the bitter.

Coffe, a kind of refuse or clotted wool: also a cottage or sheepfold.

Coffeswold, (old word) a company of sheep-coates, and sheep feeding on hills.

A **Coffager**, significth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or house without land, or at most having but four Acres belonging to it.

Coffeterel, see *Coffe*.

Coffin, see *Coffe*.

Coffton, a kind of stuff, otherwise called *Frize*, or *Bombasin*.

Cofyledones, (*Greek*) in Latin *Acetabula*, the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veines (one proceeding from the *Spermatick*, and the other from the *Hypogastrick* branch) with the mouths of the *Umbilical* veins; through which the superfluity of blood (called the *Courles*) is monthly derived and through which the feed attracts the nourishment; to it self.

Cofchant, (*French*) lying or squatting close to the ground; a word often used in *Heraldry* to exprest that posture.

Cofvenable, or **Cofvenenble**, (old word) suitable or convenient.

Cofvenant, (*French*) a bargain, pact, or agreement; also *Cofvenant* in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made though in words it be not exprest; also the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

Cofvent, see *Convent*.

Cofventry, a famous City in *Warwickshire*, (so called from a *Covent* of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofric*, who imposing heavy taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earliest intercession of his wife *Godiva*, upon condition the world side naked through the chief street of the City: which the performed; but to covered with her long hair, that no body could discern her.

Cofvercle, or **Cofverkill**, (old word) a lid, or cover.

Cofvert, (*French*) an ombrage, or shady place for Deer, or other beasts.

Coverture, in Common-law is the condition of a married woman; who by the Laws of England, is under Covert-baron, and is disabled to make any bargain without her husband's consent.

Coughston, a place in Warwickshire, the principal Mansion of the Throgmorton, a very ancient Family.

Covise, (French) a term in fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the Latin word *Convincere*, signifieth in Common-law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coulant, (French) flowing or gliding along.

Coudray, (French) a hazel Grove.

Coule, a vessel to carry water in: also a tube which Fryers use to wear, called in Latin *Cucullus*, also to *Coule*, in Archery, signifies to shoot or cut the feather of a shaft high, or low.

Coulter, (Lat.) a Plough-share.

Council with a c. (Lat. *Concilium*) an Assembly of Counsellours.

Count, (French) an Earl: also a Law-Term coming from the Latin word *Computatio*, and signifies the Original declaration in a Process, chiefly in real actions.

Countenance, (French) the face, or visage: also estimation, or credit, also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor men, that will swear they have nothing wherof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Trades-mans chest, where he puts his cash, or money: also, a prison in London, where men are put for debt from the French word *Compter*, or from the Dutch word *Castor*, a secluded place, also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Countercompounded, a Term in Armory, as a bordure countercompounded, is a bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Countours, or **Contours**, are those which a man fetcheth to speak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas **Plaidours**, speak as Counsellours at Law for one, who is present himself.

To **Counterfeit**, (French) to feign.

Countermarch (a Term in Military discipline, a way of rallying Souldiers, wherein the the Leaders of every File turn to the hand directed (which is chiefly to be observed) and pass through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders' ground, making it good, and then turn and pass through the company after their Leaders; this is done either to change the Flankers

or level the Ranks, or otherwise; for by a Countermarch the Rear may become the Front, in the same ground that the Front stood, having brought the men up, and faced about.

Countermand, (French) a revocation of a former command.

Counter-mine, another Mine made to oppose and hinder the effort of the Enemies mine.

Caustermure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town-wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of Deeds, or Indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that, which the Demandant alladgeth against a Tenant in court esse, or in dower, who prayeth in aid of the king, or him, who hath the reversion, for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition; also a Term in Musick (Lat. *Contrapunctum*) being the old manner of composing parts, by letting points or pricks one against another, the measure of which points or pricks was according to the words or syllables to which they were applied, the Notes now in use, being not then found out; and because now a days in plain song Musick we set note against note, as they did point against point, hence it is that this kind of Musick doth still retain the name of Counterpoint; also a Term in Needle-work, called backstitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visite the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in Fortification) that side of the moat, which is opposite to the Foretrench.

Counter-tails, or **Counter-tally**, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of wood, wherof any thing is scored; wherof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Counter-tenour, see *Chiff*.

Countervail, (French) to be of equal price.

County or shire, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County Court, a Court held every month by the Sheriff, or his deputy the under-Sheriff.

Coup (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupan, (French) a cutting or lopping.

Couped

Couped, in Heraldry is spoken of trees cut from the trunk.

Couple-cloze, a Term in Blazon, being the fourth part of a Cheveron.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courfers, (French) a horse of service.

Court, the house where a King hath his present residence: also a place where justice is judicially ministred, from the Latin *Curia*, or from the Greek *κωρη*, i. e. a Lord.

Court-baron, a Court that every Lord of a Mannor hath within his own precincts.

Court of Requests; a Court of Equity of the same nature with the Chancery; only this Court, instead of a *Sub-pana*: useth a Privy-Seal.

Courtesie of England, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man, marrying a woman seized of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general; if she have a child by her, which cometh alive into the world, though she and the child die immediately; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant per legem Anglia, or the courtesie of England.

Courtilage in Common-law, is a Garden, or piece of void ground lying near a messuage, from *Curtus*, Manfion-house; and *legere*, to gather.

Courvisan, (French) a Court-Lady; it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courvaise or **Contelasse**, a short sword.

Courvass, quasi *Kenmonth*; knew, from the Saxon word *Ken*, to know.

Couboutlaugh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cherisheth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobber.

To **Covvre**, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the Italian word *Covare*.

Covners, the hollow arching part in the Ship-stein.

Coy or **Coyen** (old word) nice, dainty, also, to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crab, (a Term in Navigation) is an Engine of wood having three claws placed on the ground, for the lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabbar, (French) handsome, comely; also sustantively taken, it signifieth a Gorget for women, or a kind of ridingband for men.

Crade, (a Term in Navigation) is a frame of timber made along a ship, or the side of a Gally by her billidge for the more easy and safe lanching, much used in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, also a frame of wood fixed to some sorts of Sythes.

Cratch, a crib or rack for beasts.

Crabs eye, a stone found in a Crab which resembleth an eye.

Cramp, a disease that happens to Hawks in their forrage, by taking cold; and lies in the wing.

Cravage, (a Term in Law) money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up wares.

Crainesbill; an Herb so called from the feed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes beak or bill, it is called in Latin *Ceranium*.

Cranks, (old word) lusty, blithe, jovial.

Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sail, a Term in Navigation.

Crappent, (Lat.) glutted with meat, having taken a surfer.

Crass, sick, distempered, from the Greek word, *Crassis*, temperate.

Crask, (old word) fat.

Crasse, (Lat.) thick, heavie, dull, lumpy.

Crassitude, (Lat.) thicknesse, grossenesse.

Crater, is a signe in Heaven, called the bottom of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*. Also the line on which Hawks are fasted, when reclaimed; of what sort soever they be.

Cray, a disease in the Hawks, that hinders their mauling.

Creance, (French) trust, confidence, credit, also a Term in Faulconry, and is a fine small long line of strong even-twined packthread, fastned to the Hawks leath when shee is first lured.

Creansour, Law term a Creditor.

Creast-tile, a roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house.

Creations, (Lat.) a making or forming of something as it were, out of nothing; also the first donation of honour from a Prince to him that hath done him good service.

Crebrons, (Lat.) often, usual.

Credible, (Lat.) that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief; also, esteem.

Creditor, (Lat.) he that lendeth or trusteth out money.

Credulity, (Lat.) aptnes to believe.

Creed, a set Form, containing the Articles of Christian Religion.

Creak, from the Dutch word *Cracken* to make a noise; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Creaze, a broad sharp and waved Indian weapon about two foot long, sharp pointed and desperately Poysoned, the hilt being of wood,

Wood, Hewn, or any other Metal according to the quality of the owner, and cut in the figure of a deformed pagod.

Cremaster, (Greek) the Muscle, that holds up the Sones.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line dented like the Battiment of a Wall.

Creon, the son of *Menatus* King of *Thebes*; he was brother to *Jocasta*, the wife of *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his Mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polinices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom; and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civil Wars, *Creon* regained the kingdom, but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theseus*, and slain.

Crepitation, (Lat.) a creaking noise.

Crepuscul, (Lut.) the dawning of the day.

Cressant, (French) the figure of a half Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresses, (Lat. *Nasturtium*) a sort of herb vulgarly called *Nasturt*.

Crestet, (old word) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

Crest, (French) a part of a Helmet: also the upper part of a Scutcheon in arms.

Crestmarine, an herb otherwise called *Rock-sampshire*.

Crete, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the Greeks, because it had a hundred Cities; it is now called *Candia*, and is a great part of it in the possession of the *Turks*.

Cretism, or *Creticism*, (Greek) a forging of lies, falsehood, or perfidiousness.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds-Castle* in that County: they are stiled in ancient Records, *de crepito corda*.

Crevet, or *Cruvet*, from the French word *Creux*, hollow, a Goldsmiths melting-pot.

Cressis, the daughter of *Priamus* and *He-cuba*, and wife of *Aeneas*, by whom he had *Acanis*; the following her husband out of *Troy* when it was set on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reason that he led his son in his hands and carried his father on his shoulders through the flames, but going back to seek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Cribration, (Lat.) a sifting through a sieve or hair cloth, of any thing that hath been been grinded or pounded.

Criminal, (Lat.) guilty of any crime or fault, blame-worthy.

Crimed, having hairs, from the Latin word *Crimis*, it is a word used in Heraldry.

Cringles, or *Creengles*, in Navigation, are little Ropes spliced into the Bolt-ropes of all Sails belonging to the main or Fore-mast.

Crinisus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Sagelta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be exposed on the fury of a Monster, whom *Neptune* sent to destroy the Country, because of *Laomedon*s perfidiousness; *Hippotes* a noble *Trojan*, committed his daughter *Hegesta* to the wild Sea, and the bray by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Crinisus* fell in love with her, and turning himself into a Bear, ravish her, whereupon she became with child, and brought forth *Acastes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Crinites, a Term in Falconry; the small black feathers, like haire, about the *Sere*.

Criplings (a term in building) those spars on the side of a house.

Crisis, (Greek) a judgment of discerning into any thing, also a term in Physick, denoting the sudden change in a disease, tending either to recovery, or death.

St. Crispin-Launce an awle; from *Crispin*, who was the Patron of the Shoemakers.

Crispid, (Lat.) frised, curled.

Criology, (Greek) a gathering in of the first fruits of corn.

Critical, (Greek) of a nice judgement, apt to censure. Also *Critical* days in a disease, are those days wherein a disease comes to its Crisis, and they are the odde days, a, the third, fifth, seventh, and so on; but the most critical are counted the fourteenth. The Crisis in acute diseases, is judged by the Moon, but in Chronick diseases, the Crisis is judged by the Sun.

Criticisms, (Greek) a playing the Critick; Learning which consists in the curious, and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, significth in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which the Ju ge is to pay to the nearest of kin to a man that is slain, in case he minister not justice as he should do.

Croce, (Scotch) a pott.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds staff, or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolshire*, now called *Ancaster*.

Crocus, (Greek) Saffron, divers other Flowers also resembling Saffron are so called, likewise several Chymicall preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis* qu. Saffron of *Mars*, or Iron, *Crocus Veneris*, qu. Saffron of *Venus*, or Copper, *Crocus metalorum*, &c.

Crocute,

Crocute, a certain beast imitating the voyce of a man, and ingendered of *Hyena*, and a *Lionnesse*, it cometh from the *Ethiopian* word *Crocotas*.

Croesus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in War by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon*, *Solon* *Cyrus* demanding the reason, he acquainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, who was the happiest man, told him None could be happy till his death; and that the greatest Riches could not keep a man from misery; whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Counsellors.

Croft, from the old word *Croafts*, i.e. handy-craft; a little *Clofe* joyning to a house, it being lookt to with more than ordinary care.

Croisada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the sign or badge of the Croffe, in an expedition of Christians against Infidels.

Croiser, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of *Saint John* in *Jerusalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both so called from the sign of the Croffe, which they used to wear on their garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of Iron; from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crooked.

Crouical, see *Chronical*.

To *Crool*, (old word) to mutter.

Crozier a Bishops staff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds crook; or for that it bears the figure of a Croffe.

Crosse, one of the Ordinaries in an Escutcheon, being composed of two double lines, dividing each other at equal angles, and equally dividing the Escutcheon, of this Ordinary there are several kinds.

Crosse avellane, in Heraldry is a Croffe whose ends shoot forth like the husk of a filberd.

Cross-Fitched, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coate with a sharp end,

(*Crosse Fourch*, forked)

Crosse Flurry, a croffe with a flower de luce at each end.

Crosse Milvine, a croffe whose ends are clamped and turned againe like the Milrine that carries the Millstone.

Crosse voided, when you see the field through the croffe.

Crosswort, (Lat. *Cruciata*) an herb whose leaves and flowers, both grow in the manner of croffes.

Cross-bar-shot, a Term in Gunnery is a round shot with a long Spik: of Iron cast with it, as if it went through the midst of it.

Crossstaff, a Mathematical Instrument,

wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croftrees, those croffe peices of timber which are set on the head of the Mast of a ship.

Crotch, the forked part of a tree, usefull in many cases of husbandry.

Crochet, a measure in Musick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it significth also a humour, or whimsey; also among Hunters, the chief master teech of a Fox, are called *Crochets*.

Crotels, or *Crotyngs*, (a term in hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Cruch, (old word) Croffe; whence to *Crouch*, i.e. to Bieis.

Crow, is a celestial Constellation, and sets upon *Hydra*s tail; she hath her Mansion in the Austral parts.

Crow-foot, (Lat. *Ranunculus*) a sort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolshire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with spirits, untill such time as devout *Gushlac* lived there an Hermit's life, to whose memory *Etzelwald* King of the *Mercians* built a famous Monastery.

Crown, Of the several sorts of Crowns, as Triumphant, Civic, Gramincal, Mural, and the like: see *Antim Gellius*, cap. 8. *Crown* is also metaphorically taken for glory, honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancery for special matters of State; as Commissions of Lieutenancies, Justices, or such like; with their Writs of Afforiation, and *dedimus passatem* for taking of oaths; also all generall pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of special Executions, &c.

Clark of the *Crown*-Office in the Kings Bench, is he who frames, reads, and records, all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Crowsbill, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument used in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads, broken bones, and such like out of a mans body.

Crowsfeet, in Navigation, are small lines recved through the dead-mens-eyes of small use, only to make the ship shew full of small rops.

To *Cruciate*, (Lat.) to assist, to torment.

Crucible, (Lat.) A glasse used by Chymists, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for being to powder.

Cruciferi, (Lat.) the same as *Crooked-Fryars*

Feyer, an Order that came into England, Anno 1244. and had their first Monality at Colchester.

Cruicite, (Lat.) to fasten, or nail to a Crook.

A *Cruicifis*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

Crudities, (Lat.) rawnesse, ill digestion of the stomach.

Cruet, or *Cruet*, a vial, or narrow-mouth'd glasse, to keep oil, or the like in.

Cruise, a word used in the practice of Scotland, for a Hogs-tye; it is also called *Cruisera*.

Cruet, (Lat.) belonging to the thighs.

Cruets, (old word) grille.

Cruisance, (Lat.) cruised, or covered with a hard shell.

Cruiter-Friars, the same as chrouched, or cruised Friars.

Cruzada: see *Croisada*.

Cruzada, a Portugall Crown of Gold.

Cryptography (Greek) the art of secret and obscure writing by Cyphers, or otherwise.

Cryptology, (Greek) a speaking in secret, a whispering.

Crystall, a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of glasse.

Crystalline Humour, a white splendid and shining humor, not flat nor round, seated in the Center of the eye, and is the first instrument of sight.

C U

Culbridge head, a division made across the Fore-castle and Half-deck with boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a solid body square every way, comprehending six equal sides; also in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a square number, multiplied by its root, it is so called because the unites of this number may be disposed into the foresaid figure, and one linear side of the number is called a *Cubic* root.

Cubebes, a certain kind of Indian fruit, not unlike Ivy-berries, used in severall cordial powders and Confections.

Cubic-root, see *Cube*.

Cubicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Bedchamber.

Cubite, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow, to the end of the little finger.

Cucaneale, a little worm bred in the fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a certain

costly Grain, wherewith they dye Scarlet, or Crimson colour. Some say, it comes from the Latin word *Coccinus* Scarlet,

Cucking-stool, see *Trubret*.

Cuckspint, a sort of Herb in Latin *Arum*.

Cucullated, (Lat.) having on a Monk's Cowl.

Cucupha, Caps quilted with medicinal things, as are good for the head as Rosemary, Marjoram, &c. applied to the head.

Cucurbit, (Lat.) a Gourd: also a Cupping-glasse, being a deep hollow glasse, which physicians and Chyrurgians apply to the body, with Tow or Flax within it to raise a blister or draw out blood from between the flesh and the skin, by letting fire on the Tow.

Cucule, a strange kind of Bird in *Hispaniola*, having eyes under the wings, which in the night time, shine very bright.

Cudweed, (Lat. *Gnaphalium*) a certain Herb whose leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotton; it is also called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players when any of them are to begin to speak.

Cuerpo, (Spanish) a body: also a Corporation; to walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak.

Cui ante divorcium, a Writ, that a woman divorced from her husband hath power to recover her lands from him, to whom her husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a writ of entrey, that a widow hath against him, to whom her husband did alienate her lands in her life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuirasser, (French) he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corset, which is a kind of armour for the breast and back.

Culdeis, quasi *cultores Dei*, a sort of religious people, that were anciently in Scotland and Ireland.

Culerage (French) lechery, also an Herb called Water-peper, or Arle-fanart, Latin *Peticaria*.

Culinary, (Lat.) belonging to the kitchen.

Cullers, in Latin, *oves rejiculae*, sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for meat.

Cullion head, the same as Bastion, Schonce, or Block-houle.

Cullis, from *Colare* to strain the juyce of boiled meat strained through a strainer.

Cullor, from *Cullus* the talle, a cushion to ride post with.

Culm,

Culm, from *Climen*, the top, Smoak or Soot.

To *Culminate* (Lat.) to get up to the top, in Astrology a plant is said to *Culminate* when it appears in the Meridian or mid-heaven.

Culcaeb or *Colraeb*, signifieth in the practice of *Colubine*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the replegging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (Lat.) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (Lat.) a manuring, or mulling.

Culture, (Lat.) the same.

Culver, (old word) a Pigeon or Dove.

Culverine, quasi *Colubine*, from *Coluber*, a Snake, a piece of Ordnance so called from the form.

Culvertails, a Term in Architecture, a manner of fastning boards, or any Timber by letting one peice into another.

Cumbles (French) full heaped measure.

Cume, a City by the Sea-side in Italy, near *Pozzoli*.

Cumin, (*Comminum*) is a plant like Fenell but less, the seed whereof is so small, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconsiderable things to be divided, is called *Cuminis seller*.

Cumulatio, (Lat.) a heaping up together.

Cunctation, (Lat.) prolonging of time, delaying.

Caneglassus, the name of a cruell Tyrant, who succeeded *Vortiporus* in his government of the Britains of Wales and Cornwall.

Cunicle, (Lat.) a Minc or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eastern parts of Britain, he succeeded *Mardubratim* in the Kingdom.

Cuntee, signifieth the same as the ordinary Jury, or trial by the Country.

Cupidity, (Lat.) covetous, or lustfull desire.

Cupping-glasse, see *Cucurbit*.

Capulo, (Lat.) a Term in Architecture, a high Arch in a building.

Carbulla, tanned leather, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Carfews, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that every one should put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *Convirte se fur*, i.e. cover the fire.

Caria Ottadivornus, an ancient Town of Northumberland, see *Corstopium*.

Carialium Secorie, is equivalent to that

which we call *Courtesie* of England.

Carle, a kind of fow, so called.

Carrianto (French) a running French Dance: also a musicall Air, of a more than ordinary swift time.

Curricur, a kind of East-Indian Barge.

Currieday, a curry-favour, or harte-ter.

Current, a running stream; from *Current* to run.

Curstier, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery, who makes Original Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Curses, the name of King *Edward*, the Saints Sword, which is the first Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*) a Term in Law, signifying a part of ground, garden place, belonging to a messuage.

Curruer, or *Corrupter*, (Lat.) a praucing of a Horse of service; from the Latin *Curvus*, crooked, because they bend in their feet.

Curry, (Lat.) crooked necks.

Curses, (Lat.) those of the Roman Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curnis Sella, an Ivory-seat, which was placed in the Roman Consuls Chariot.

Cusco, the chief City of that part of the new world, which contains *Brasilis* and *Peru*.

To *Cuspidate*, (Lat.) to make sharpat the end, from *Cuspis* a point.

Cuspe, the entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line, whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houses.

Custoda admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Custody, (Lat.) safe hold.

Custom, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestours hath been, and is daily practised.

Custos brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon files, every return by it self, and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonoraries, all the Records of *miss prius*, called the *Palles*.

Custos Rotularum, is he that hath the custody of the Rolls, and Records of the Sessions of peace, and of the Commission in chief: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum*

Corona.

Custos spiritualium keeper of the *Spiritualities*; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocese, during the Vacancy of the See, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (*Saxon*) famous knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (*Lat.*) significeth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin-skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and cutting the sum paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kind of fish, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juice like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obscurity, and so escapes the fisher.

Cutisla, a Lake in the *Reatine* Province in *Italy*, where there is a woody Island, which continually moves up and down.

Cutnu-mus, the second King of the *Turkes*, under whom they won *Mesopotamia*, the greatest part of *Syria*, and the City of *Jerusalem*.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the sharpnels of the ship before.

C Y

Cymba, a City in *Asia*, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes, and all kind of Spices.

Cybele, the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and the wife of *Saturn*: she is otherwise called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Vesta*, *Magna Mater* or Grandmother of the gods; also *Dindymene* and *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, 50. Islands in the *Ægean* Sea, called by the *Italians*, *Isole del Archipelago*.

Cycle (*Greek*) a Term in Astronomy: *Cycle* or *Circle* of the Sun, is that which in 28 years (for so long it is in completing its revolution) causeth the Dominical letter and by consequence, the day of the week from the changes, which the *Bissexile* or leap-year made in them, to return again to their former station or day of the month, for the seven first letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical letter is varied according as the first of *January*; (which being the period of this circle, is always marked with A) shall happen to fall upon this or that day of the week, if it fall upon *Sunday* A must needs be the Dominical letter, if upon *Monday* C, if upon *Tuesday* F, but in *Bissexile*, which is every fourth year, there are used two Dominical letters, the first in

revers order until the 24th of *February*, the other from thence until the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which time, both of their motions recur to the same point, see *Prime*.

Cyclopedic, (*Greek*) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclopes, the sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Atheniensis* saith of *Cælus* and *Terra*: they were the servants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronce*, *Strophe*, and *Pyracon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others say, they were a very ancient people of *Sicily*, of a very Gyantlike stature.

Cycnus the son of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a combat with *Heracles*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his sons death, resolv'd to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cycnus*, the son of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneel'd upon his neck and stifled him.

Cydippe, see *Aconitum*.

Cydianum, Conserve of Quinces, called Marmalade.

Cygnus, Vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (*Greek*) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allies, being just of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it signifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave; It is a Term in Architecture, signifying carved-work, which resembles waves.

Cymbal, a Musical instrument, made of plates of Brass, resembling a kind of a boar, called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the *Welsh*, or old *British* language.

Cynanthropy (*Lat.*) a kind of phrensie, or Disease, which possesseth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegeticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynegirus, or *Cynegiris*, an Athenian Soldier who catching hold of one of his Enemies Whens held it first with his right hand, and when that was cut off, with his left, and when both were cut off, yet still kept it with his Teeth.

Cynical, (*Greek*) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynofurs,

Cynosure, (*Greek*) a constellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailors are directed in their course.

Cynorexia, (*Greek*) a greediness and unnatural ravening appetite, or desire of meat.

Cynthia, a name attributed to *Apollo* as *Cynthia* to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latoa* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyon, a young tree, or slip, springing from an old.

Cyprian, (*Greek*) a proper name of men: from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpasian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Berone*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the son of *Cambyses* and *Mandana*: he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Assyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*; but was at length overcome and slain, by *Thomyris* Queen of *Scythia*; who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a tub of blood, cried out, Now satisfie thy self with blood, after which thou hast always thirsted.

Cyrtick, (*Greek*) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is called *Cyrtis*. *Cyrtick*-vein significeth in Anatomy a branch of the *Portwine*, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joynd to the Continent with two bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

D

Dæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Æneids*.

Dabuz, a kind of weapon carried before the Grand Signior, in the nature of our Mace.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europea*, which at this day is divid'd into *Transylvania*, *Zyferland*, the seven *Camps*, *Ruscia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (*Greek*) the fruit of the *Palm-tree*, a Date: also a foot in Verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short: also a finger: as *trig*, the long syllables being marked over head with this Character (-) the short with this (^).

Dactylog, (*Greek*) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

Dadalus, a famous Artist, who made the famous

famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his son *Icarus*, for having made a wooden Heifer, in which *Papirus* was enjoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a bull. But he making artificial wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the wax, and fell into the Sea.

Dæmoniack, (*Greek*) possess'd with a Devil, or evil spirit.

Dæmonologie, (*Greek*) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Dæff, (old word) a Coward, or a Dastard.

Dæffadill, a kind of flower; otherwise called *Narcissus*.

A *Dægg*, a Pistol; so called from the *Dacians*, who first used them.

Dæggswain, a rough, or coarse Mantle.

Dalanson, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolshire*, commonly called by contraction *Dalison*.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwise called a Tulip, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country of *Greece*.

Dalmatiok, a kind of Vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalreudim, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; so called from *Reuda* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of Prunes, which are called *Damask* prunes, or *Damascines*.

Damiatra, a chief haven of *Egypt*, anciently *Pelusium*; seated on the Easternmost stream of *Nilus*; here the East and West world meet together to exchange their ware; she grudging for trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* it self.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law; any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate: also a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, passing for the plaintiff, in a civil action.

Dammagefesant, in Common-law, is when a strangers beasts are in another mans ground, and there feed without licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grass, or Corn; in which case the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kind of fine stuff, first made in the City of *Damascus*.

Dammation, (*Lat.*) a condemning, or giving sentence.

Damocrita, a Roman Matron, whose Husband *Alcippus* being banish'd, and shee forbid

to follow him, and her Daughters Prohibited Marriages, that his Race might be extinct; the revenge, when the chief women of the City were met in a house to sacrifice, set fire on the house; and when the few people run to their aid, the first killed her Daughters, then her self.

Pan, (Hebr. judgment) one of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took the denomination off.

Danae, the Daughter of *Acrisius*, King of *Argos*: see *Acrisius*.

Danaus, the son of *Belus*, and a Brother of *Aegyptus*, he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Danette, is much like *Indented*, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant, vulgarly called *Pissbeds*.

Dandruff, a kind of scurf, or small Scales, sticking to the skin of the head, which look like Brann.

Dane gilt, from *Danes* and *gelt*, which signifies money; it was a tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the Danes, of twelve pence for every Hide of land through the Realm.

Danewort, *Dwarfse Elder*, or *Waltwort* (Lat. *Ebulus*) a plant with flowers like unto Elder springing up annually and decaying again: it openeth, and purgeth Cools, Phlegm, and Water, helpeth the Droopie, Gout, Piles, &c.

Dagwalleter, (old word) *Excessive*, *quasi* making the walleter to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almost invironed with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (Hebr.) judgment of God.

Danifme, (Greek) Ulury.

Dank, moist, from the Dutch word *Dampigheit*.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island now called *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*.

Danifcum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland*, called *Danzick*.

Danwort, a kind of plant called *Dwarfelder*; in French *Hible*, from *Hybla* a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

Danubius, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the Mountain *Arnobus*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the Daughter of *Penem*: she flying from *Appollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnelion, (Greek) *Oleum Laurinum* in Latin: in English, Oil of Bay.

Daphnomaney, (Greek) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, spruce; from an old Latin word *Taper*, i. e. swits; or the Dutch word *Dapper*, stout, agils; or else from *Dapifer*, which signifie: in Latin a Sewer; or he that serves up the first dish at a Feast.

Darapti, a word by which in Logic is signified the first Mood of the third figure, wherein the two first propositions are Universal Affirmatives, the last, a Particular Affirmative.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyshire*; so called by Contraction from *Derwentby*, because it standeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Etibelfleda* the Victorious Lady of the *Mercians*; it is the *Danes*, of whom she made a very great slaughter.

Darcy's or *de Adreay's* the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolshire*, descended from *Norman de Adreay*; or *Darcy*, *de Notion*, who lived in great favour and esteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Eleetra*; who having killed his mother *Jasius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwaros he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardanus*, or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coin, bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Persia*, there were several of that name, when of the last was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, i. e. last; as *Darrein* presentment, last presentment.

Darreighn, (old word) an attempt.

Dartes, one of the membrances that involve the stones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Daren*, where King *Edward* the third built a Nuncrey, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Darizj, an artificial word among Logicians, by which is signified the third mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism wherein the first proposition is a universal Affirmative, the two last particular Affirmatives.

Datary, an office in *Rome*, for the collation of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: also the day of the Month or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datiff,

Datiff, the fourth Mood of the third figure in Logic in which the propositions are aswerable to *Darizj* in the first figure.

Datizm, (Greek) an often rehearsal of the same thing by a heaping of synonyma together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*.

The *Dative Case*, the third of the six Cases in Grammar, used in actions of giving or attributing.

Daveport, or by contraction *Dampport*, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name to an ancient Family to called.

David, (Hebr. beloved) the son of *Jesse*, he slew the Giant *Goliath* the Champion of the *Philistines*, and was by Gods appointment anointed King of *Israel*, after the death of *Saul*.

Dauphine, an Appellation commonly given to the King of *France* his eldest son, from a Province so called of *Gallia Braccata* or *Narbonensis*, a certain Earl whereof named *Humbert*, sold it to *Philip of Valois* King of *France* for a very small rate; but upon condition that the heir apparent of *France* should still be called the *Dauphin of Viennois*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

Daussette a term in Heraldry, being almost the same with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Daustry the name of a very ancient Family in *Suffex*; filled in Latin Records, *de atrypa*.

Day, signifieth, in Law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges; wherein the party should appear and plead; As for the Astronomical and Political distinction of days and the parts thereof, see *Macrobium* and *Cosorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddesse, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they worshipped as a Goddes; she was also called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fama*: the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidannum*, she was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle-twigs.

De aviri plac, a certain Goddesse among the ancient *Romans*; in whose Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a minister, or servant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

Deadmenets, Blocks full which are used in ship.

Dead-pledge, land or moveables pawned for money; which is to be the Creditours for ever; if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on: it is also called, *Mortgage*.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the stern of a ship.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Canons; and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop over other Ministers and Pastors near adjoining, are called *Deans* rural.

Deauration, (Lat.) a gilding over.

Debaucherie, or *Debaucherie*, (French) riot, disorderly revelling.

Debellation, (Lat.) an overcoming in War or Duell.

De bene esse, a Term used in Common-law, as when a Defendants deposition is only allowed for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debet & solet, a Writ of Right, which hath thole word in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, a suit to a Mill, or common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, (Lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, a bargain for any thing sold.

Debonairity, (French) curtesie, mildnes; also sprightliness.

Deborah, (Hebr. a word or a Bee) *Rebecca's* Nurse, also a Prophetesse who judged *Israel*, and sent *Barak* against *Sisera*.

Deboherie, or *deboisnesse*: see *Debaucherie*.

Decade, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (Lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a Term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (Greek) the ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews from God by *Moses*.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by *Boccaccio*; so called because it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decantation, (Lat.) a pralling; in Chymistry it is the pouring off of any liquor which settleth by inclination.

Decapitation, (Lat.) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, so called because it contained ten Cities.

December, one of the 12 Months, so called as being the tenth from *March*.

Decempedel, (Lat.) ten-foot-long.

Decentales,

Decentales, a Law-term, being a supply of ten men empanelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to those that were empanelled.

Decemviri, (Lat.) the *Decemviri*; which were ten noble men among the Romans, chosen to govern the Common-wealth in place of the two Consuls, until the law were fully established.

Decennial, (Lat.) lasting, or being of the age of ten years.

Deception, (Lat.) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

Deceptione, a Writ that lyeth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Deception, (Lat.) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decestration, (Lat.) a striving for any thing.

Deceffion, (Lat.) a going away, or departing.

Decretantium, a Writ that lyeth against a Juor that taketh money to give his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathematical instrument for the measuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (Lat.) a gathering tithes: also a punishing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors aliens Lands, of the Kings.

Decimers, or *Dixiners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Forts for the maintenance of the peace, the limits of whose jurisdiction was called Decima.

Decision, (Lat.) a determining of any business or controversy.

Decius, a Roman Emperour one of the ten persecutors of the Christians.

The Deck of a ship, the Floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

Declamation, (Lat.) a crying out against any thing: also an Oration, made only for exercise.

Declaration, (Lat.) a shewing forth: also in Common-law, it is the shewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff against the Tenant or defendant, wherein he suppoleth to have received wrong.

Declension, or *Declination*, (Lat.) a declining or bowing down; also in Grammar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nouns and Verbs. In Astrology the Declination of a Planer is his distance from the E-

quator; and as he declines from thence either northward or southward, so is his declination nominated either North or South.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

Declivity, (Lat.) a bending downwards; as steepness.

Decolium, (Lat.) a boyling away; it is applied chiefly to medicinable things; as herbs, roots, &c.

Decollation, (Lat.) a beheading.

Decomposite, a term in Grammar signifying a word compounded with two other words, as *In-dis-positio*.

Decorate, vide *Facies*.

Decoratio, (Lat.) an adorning or decking.

Decortication, (Lat.) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (Lat.) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon-law, composed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

Decrement, (Lat.) a decreasing.

Decrepid, (Lat.) weak and impotent with age.

Decressant, (Lat.) the waning or decreasing Moon.

Deconstruction, (Lat.) a taking away the uppermost rind or crust of any thing.

Decubence, (Lat.) a lying down.

Decumbiture, (Lat.) a lying down, it is a word particularly us'd in Physick, when a man is so violently taken with a disteate, that he is forced to take his bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the diseased, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (Lat.) tenfold.

Decurion, (Lat.) the chief of a *Decuria*, which signifieth a band of ten soldiers, or a company of ten Senators, also an Alderman or Burgels of a City.

Decussation, (Lat.) a cutting across, or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decussion, (Lat.) a shaking off.

Decedation, (Lat.) a disgracing, or dishonouring.

Dedentition, (Lat.) a shedding of teeth.

De designation, (Lat.) a disdaining.

Dedimus potestatem, a Writ whereby commission is given to a private man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge: it is called by the *Civilians*, *Delegation*.

Deditio, (Lat.) a rendering up.

De diti, signly in Common-law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between man and man, which the *Civilians* call *litterarum obligatio*.

Deepfeal-

Deepfealine, a small line with which Seamen found in deep waters to find ground.

Deesis, (Greek) a beseeching, a figure of sentence which is oftentimes elegantly made use of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occasion either of earnest intreaty or calling to witness; as *Lydia dic per omnes, te, deos oro*. Horat. *Per has ego lacrymas dextram; tuam te*. Virg.

Defaillance, (French) a failing or default.

Defatigation (Lat.) a making weary.

Defaulking, (French) an abating, or cutting off: It is called in Latin *Defalcation*.

Defeasance, or *Defeasance*, signifieth in Common-law, a condition annexed to an act, obligation, or recognizance, which being performed, the act, &c. is made void.

Defecation, (Lat.) a refining or clearing from dregs.

Defection, (Lat.) a failing: also a revolt, or falling away.

Defiance, see *Defeasance*.

Defendant, is in Common-law, he that is sued in an action personal; as Tenant is he who is sued in an action real.

Defensimus, a word used in Enforcement or Donation, binding the Donour and his Heir to defend the Donor.

Defender of the Faith, a Title heretofore proper to the King of England, as most Christian to the King of France, Catholic to the King of Spain. It was first given by Pope Leo the tenth.

Defensatives, a Term in Physick, those Medicines which divert the humours from the place affected.

Deficiency, (Lat.) a want or failing.

Definition, (Lat.) an explication, or according to Logicians, an unfolding of the essence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference.

Deflection, (Lat.) a turning away: also a bending down.

Defloration, (Lat.) a ravishing, or deflowering.

Defluxion, (Lat.) a flowing downward: also in Physick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deft, (old English) little, pretty and handsome.

Deformatio, a Protopopæa.

Deformity, (Lat.) ugliness.

Deforsion, in Common-law; is one that casteth another out of possession by force, whereas *Disseisin* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free: also to pay anothers charges, from the Dutch word *Freshen*.

Defunct, (Lat.) dead.

Degenerate, (Lat.) to fall from a more noble to a baser kind, to go aside from the virtues of ones Ancestor.

Deglutination, (Lat.) an unglewing.

Deglutition, (Lat.) a speedy devouring: in Physick it is taken for a power of the animal faculty, which makes us swallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (Lat.) a casting out from any Dignity or Office.

Degree, (French) a step or stair; by a Metaphor, any state, or condition, which is as it were an ascending, or descending from one step to another: in Astronomy it is the 30th part of any of the twelve Signs; in Physick and Chymistry, it is the intenseness, or remissness of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Depravation, (Lat.) a disswading.

Deianira, the Daughter of *Oeneas*, King of *Ætolia*: she was first espoused to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules*. Being to pass over the River *Euenus*, *Nessus* the Centaur offered his service to carry her over; but as soon as he was on the farther side, he attempted to ravish her, whereupon *Hercules* shot at him with a poisoned arrow; *Nessus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged, presented *Deianira* with a shirt dyed in his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, it would draw his affection from all other women; which the believing, gave it to *Hercules*, but the shirt sticking to his body to burnt his flesh, that to avoid the torment, he threw himself into a flaming pyre; and *Deianira* for grief slew her self.

Dejuration, (Lat.) a taking a solemn oath.

Deify, (Lat.) to make a god of one.

Deiphobus, the son of *Priamus* and *Heccuba*, who caused *Paris* to be slain by treachery, and married his wife *Helena*.

Deipnosophists, (Greek) a company of wise men discoursing at supper.

Deis, (old word) a feat.

Deity, (Lat.) Divinity, or Godhead.

Delamere, a Forrest in *Cheshire*, whereof the Downs of *Uckinton* were; by the gift of *Ranulph* the first Earl of *Cheshire*, made Foresters by hereditary succession. In this Forest *Adelsted*, the *Mercian* Lady, built a Town called *Eadelsbury*, i. e. the happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbish, is called the Chamber in the Forest.

Delatour, (Lat.) an accuser, or informer.

Delayed, an Epithete given to wine, when it is mingled with water.

A Delegate, (Lat.) he that executes judgment in the place of a Civil, or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Delesion, (Lat.) a blotting out.

Delgo-

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) a sacrificing: also a tasting.

Deliberation, (*Lat.*) a consulting, or debating.

Delict, (*Lat.*) an offence, or crime.

Delimitation, (*Lat.*) a drawing the first draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (*Lat.*) one that hath committed an offence or crime.

Deliquations, (*Lat.*) the preparing of things melted upon the fire. A Term in Chymistry.

Deliquium, (*Lat.*) A Chymical Term, signifying the dissolving of any hard body into a liquor, as salt, or the powder of any calcin'd matter, &c. in a moist place.

Deliration, (*Lat.*) a dozing or being besides ones senses.

Delos, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, the chiefest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called the *Delian-Twins*.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escuecheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and catcheth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Delton, (*Greek*) a constellation of Stars resembling the figure of a Greek Delta, Δ.

Delusion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (*French*) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demagogue, (*Greek*) a leader of the people, it is taken for one that heads any party or faction.

Demand, in Common-law, is opposit to Plaint: for in pursuit of Civil actions, if they be real actions, the pursuer is called Demandant: if personal, Plaintiff.

Demasnes, or *Demains*, (*French*) by the *Civilians* called *Dominium*, is that land which a man holdeth originally of himself, whereas *feodum* are those which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superiour.

Demetrius, the name of several famous Kings in *Asia*, who succeeded *Alexander*: the word signifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in *Greek* is called *Demeter*.

Demis, (*Lat.*) joyned with another word, signifieth, Half; as *Demi-god*, &c.

Demis, (old word) a Judge.

To *Demise*, (*Lat.*) to farm or let.

Demission, (*Lat.*) a casting down, or abatement.

Democracy, (*Greek*) a Government wherein

the Magistrates are chosen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the world to be composed of Atoms; and, that he might the better contemplate upon natural causes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning bason. His father was a man of so great riches, that he feasted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (*Lat.*) a casting down, or ruining.

† *De-monachation*, (*French*) an expelling from the Monkish order; also a forsaking of the same.

Demoniack, see *Demoniack*.

Demonstration, (*Lat.*) a shewing, or making plain.

Demonstrative, (*Lat.*) easie to be shewn or explain'd, in Grammar it is taken substantively for that sort of Pronoun which shews a thing that was not spoken off before.

A *Demonstrative Syllogisme*, see in *Syllogisme*.

Demophon, the son of *Theseus* and *Pbedra*: he was driven by Tempest upon the shore of *Thrace*, and married *Philis*, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; but *Theseus* dying, he took the government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Philis*, she for grief hanged her self upon an Almond-tree.

Demosthenes, a famous Orator among the *Greeks*, who was banish'd by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at last poisoned himself to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Denar, signifieth in Common-law a kind of pause upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an acre of Land: it is also called *Farding-deal*, or a farndell of Land.

Denary, (*Lat.*) the number of 10; also the same as *Denier*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbigh-shire* called by the *Britains*, *Cled fryn yn Rose*, i. e. a rough hill in *Resse*; for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Denier, a kind of Copper-Coin, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denwere, (old English) Double.

Dene, (old word) a Valley.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dionysius*, which some fetch from *Dios nous*, i. e. Divine minde. The chief of this name, was *St. Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: it is also a womans name contracted from *Diana*.

Denick, (*Arabick*) the tail of the Swan.

Denick

Denick elced, (*Arabick*) the tail of the Lion.

Denick Albedi, (*Arabick*) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tail of the Goat.

Denizon, quasi *Danes-son*, or from the *French* word *donation*, an endowing; and signifieth in common-law an alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalised may inherit by descent.

Dennington, a Castle in *Berkshire*, built by *Sir Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*; afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (*Lat.*) a giving a name, from any occasion.

Dense, thick, opposit to rare by Philosophers; and that body is said to be dense where the substance is more, and this quantity left.

Density, (*Lat.*) thicknes.

Dent, a Term in Blazon; as a bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is inuened in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a small Shell-fish, oblong, white, sharp without, very smooth within, hollow like a little tube, and acuminate, on one side like a Dogs-tooth, whence it hath its name, it is an ingredient in the *Cytrian unguent*.

Dentell, in Architecture the teeth immediately above the *Cymasium*, by some also *Asstri* from their square form.

Dentefrice, (*Lat.*) a certain powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentiscalp, (*Lat.*) a tooth-picker, or tooth-scraper.

Dentition, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming or denouncing.

Devotus, (*Lat.*) a thing devoted, and consecrated to the service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt, or mischief it hath done.

De Deoneranda prarato portione, a Writ that lieth where a man is distrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himself.

Devolucation, (*Lat.*) a kissing with eagerness.

Deporter, a Term in Law, signifying, He that pleading one thing at the first in bar of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth, in his rejoinder, shew another matter

contrary to his first plea: also a departers of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie, and part those metals from the coarser sort: they are also called, *Parters* and *Finers*.

Departure in dispride of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in spite of the Court.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) a making-poor.

Depuculation, (*Lat.*) a publick thievery, or stealing from the Common-wealth.

To *Depend*, (*Lat.*) to stay, or rely upon.

Depford, a famous sheep-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the Kings Navy use to be built, and where a relic of *Sir Francis Drake*s ship is put to be seen. It was anciently called *Westgreenwich*, and at the Conquest of *England*, was given to *Cislebert Mammignor*, one of *William* the Conquerours Souldiers.

Depilation, (*Lat.*) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Depilation, (*Lat.*) a moutting for or bewailing.

To *Deplume*, (*Lat.*) to strip off feathers.

Deponents, (*Lat.*) laying down, in Grammar, it signifieth a Verb which hath a passive termination; and an active signification; also in Common-law it is he who deposeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (*Lat.*) a spoiling, or unpeopling any Country.

Deportation, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

Deportment, (*French*) a carriage, comportment, or behaviour.

Depositum, (*Lat.*) a pledge in fee or trust.

Depravation, (*Lat.*) a spoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

Depredation, (*Lat.*) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (*Lat.*) a diverting God's judgements by prayer; a praying against any calamity.

Deprehension, (*Lat.*) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depression, (*Lat.*) a pressing downward; also a humbling.

Deprivation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, or taking away.

Deprumtion, (*Lat.*) a bringing out.

Deputacion, (*Lat.*) a visiting or corrupting.

Deputison, (*Lat.*) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the Place of another.

To *Dequace* (old word) to dash.
Deradation, (Lat.) a casting forth of rays or beams.

Derben, a strong and famous Port Town in *Persia* upon the *Caspian Sea*, viewing from her lofty Towers, the *Armenian* and *Hiccanian* Territories, as also *Ararat* and the Sea.
Derbies, a people of *Asia* inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucasus* who strangle their kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of seventy years, and eat their flesh, inviting their neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Butial.

Derecto, the name of a certain Idol Goddiseanciently worshipped at *Askalon*, her forehead representing the shape of a woman, her hinder part the shape of a fish: most probably the same with *Dagon*.

Dercyllidus, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who succeeded *Thymbron*; he took *Larissa*, *Amaxitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Persian*.

To *Dere*, (old word) to hurt.
Dereliction, (Lat.) an utter forsaking.
Dereins, from the French word *Deranger*, or the Norman word *Desrene*, signifieth the proof of an action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies.

Derbam, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Glocestershire*, where *Caesuln* the Saxon King slew three Princes of the Britains, *Commeal*, *Condadan*, and *Pariemeiol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Derick, a proper name of a man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderick*.

Derision, (Lat.) a scorn or laughing at.

Derivation (Lat.) a drawing or taking; it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original: also in Physick it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another: also in Logick it is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of diction with *Paregmenon*, see *Paregmenon*.

Dermouth a Port-Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times *Monfieur de Casle*, a French Pirat, going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted, and slain.

Derogation, (Lat.) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any things, or any person.

Deruclination, (Lat.) a taking away weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

Derivus, an Order of religious persons among the *Turks*, who under go very sharp and strict penances.

Descafsar, (Spanish) a sort of Fryars in *Spain* that go bare-legged

Descent, (called in Latin, *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *Fredon*) is a term in Music, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other part.

Descent, (Lat.) a coming down: also, a deriving ones pedigree.

Descension (Lat.) a descending or going down, in Chymistry it is a falling downward of the Essential Juice dissolved from the matter to be distilled.

Description, (Lat.) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

To *Desery*, from the French word *Cry*, or clamour, to discover a star off.

Desfection, (Lat.) a cutting, or mowing down.

Desert a Wilderness, or solitary place; from the Latin word *deserere*, to forsake: but *Desert*, with the accent in the last syllable, it signifieth merit; from the French word *deservir*.

Desertio, (Lat.) a forsaking, or abandoning.

Desiccation, (Lat.) a drying up.
Desiderij, from the Latin *desiderium*; desire, or lust. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Designation, or *Design* (Latin and French) a purposing or contriving: also in Rhetoric, Designation is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of Speech which some call Distribution, see *Dieresis*.

Desidions, (Lat.) negligent, lazy, sluggish.

Despience, (Lat.) foolishness, indiscretion: also in Physick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

To *Desist*, (Lat.) to leave off, to cease.
Dislav, lecherous, brautly; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Desmonia, a County in Ireland, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Desmond*.

Desolation, (Lat.) a loneliness, or lying waste.

Despection, (Lat.) a casting ones eyes downward.

Desperation, (Lat.) a despairing or giving over.

Despicable, (Lat.) liable to contempt, or to be despised.

Despoliation, (Lat.) a robbing or spoiling.

Despondency, (Lat.) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

Desponsation, (Lat.) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Despote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as chief Lord, or Governour of a Country.

Despotic-dominion, the power of a Master over his servant.

Despumation, (Lat.) a taking off the scum or froth.

Destina-

Destination, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Destiny.

Destiny, Fate; the three Destinies, were the three fatal Sisters. See *Aerops*.

Destitute, (Lat.) an utter forsaking, or deserting.

Destruition, (Lat.) a destroying or undoing, also a Rhetorical figure so called by *Ruffinus*, being the same with *Anastrophe*.

Desuetude, (Lat.) a desisting from any custom, or use.

Desultorious, (Lat.) given to vaulting.

Detektion, (Lat.) a revealing or laying open.

Detention, (Lat.) a detaining, or withholding.

Deterioration, (Lat.) a making worse.

Determination, (Lat.) a purposing, or intending.

Deterr'd, (Lat.) frighted, discouraged.

Detersion, (Lat.) a cleansing or wiping with a dry cloth.

Detestation, (Lat.) a detesting, or abhorring.

Detinues, (French) a Writ that lieth against him, who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

Detonation, (Lat.) a thundring down, in Chymistry it is a driving away of all the Sulphurous and Mercurial parts of a body, which are not pure, that earthly only may accompany with the fixt Sulphur, in which is properly inherent the virtue of Minerals.

Detorsion, (Lat.) a wrestling away.

Detraction, (Lat.) a drawing away: also a slander.

Detriment, (Lat.) hurt or damage.

Detritus, (Lat.) a wearing away.

Detrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting away.

Detruncation, (Lat.) a cutting off a limb, or branch.

Deturpation, (Lat.) a fouling, or defiling, or making filthy.

Devastation, (Lat.) a laying waste.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, (Lat.) a Writ lying against Executors for paying of Legacies without specialties before the debt, upon the said specialties, be due.

Deucalidians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Western parts of *Scotland*; They were vulgarly called, *Pills*.

Deucalion, the son of *Prometheus*; he with his wife *Pyrtha* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were saved in the universal Deluge, being carried in a ship to the top of *Parnassus*, and consulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they should take to restore mankind, and being told they should throw the bones of their first mother behind them, they took stones out of the earth, and cast them behind them. Those which *Deucalion* cast, became men; and those which *Pyrtha* cast, became women.

To *Devest*, (Lat.) signifieth in common-law, to deprive of a possession.

Devil-bit, (Lat. *Morsus Diabolis*) a kind of Plant, whose root looks as it were, and is said to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envy, because of the many excellent vertues and propertys it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

Develop'd, (French) unfolded.

Deviation, (Lat.) a turning aside out of the way.

Devirgination, (Lat.) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginity.

Devise, in Common-law is, when a man in his will bequeaths his goods or his lands, to another, after his decease; and he, to whom the lands or goods are bequeathed, is called the Devisee: Devise also signifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Pictures, and is also called an Imprese.

Devonshire of Lands, is to take turf from the ground, and burn it to ashes, and to spread on Land and ploughed, it yields a very great improvement, even to barren soil: which kind of husbandry (so takes it denomination from *Devonshire*, where it was first used.

Devo, an Idol, adored by the *East-Indies*, of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (French) duty. *Devoirs of Calicut*, were the customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, (Lat.) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (Lat.) vow'd, or consecrate to God.

Devotion, (Lat.) a vowing, or consecrating; also piety religiousness.

Desfan, any kind of hard fruit that lasteth long; so called from *durare*, to last.

Deuteroemathick, see *Intention*.

Deuteronomy, (Greek) a book written by *Moses*, signifying the second Law; being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a moist thin cold vapour, only exhaled so high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdraws himself from our Hemisphere, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldness of the air congealed, dissolved into water.

Dewlaw, among Hunters the bones or little nails behind the foot of the deer.

Dewlap, called in Latin *palcare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Oxe.

Dexterity, (Lat.) nimbleness, readiness, agility.

Dexter aspect, is contrary to the succession of the Signs.

Dexter point, a point in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

Dia, A preposition set before divers physical Compositions, to which the principal Ingredient therein is adjoined by Physicians and Apothecaries in their Dispensatories.

Diabatical, (Greek) a term in Physick, signifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a disease wherein a mans water runneth from him without any stay; after which followeth a violent thirst and consumption of the whole body.

Diabolical, (Greek) devillish.

Diacalamine, a powder whose main ingredient is mountain Calamin.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or Physical Composition of universal use, serving as a gentle purge for all humours.

Diachylon, a Plaister composed of juyces, or mullages of certain fruits, seeds, and roots, whose office is to soften and concoct.

Diademum, a Syrtup made of the tops of Poppies and water.

Diagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

Diacoep, a Rhetorical figure, see *Diastole*.

Diacydonium, a Confection made of the flesh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called *Marmalade* being compounded with Spices it becomes an Electuary.

Diademe, (Greek) a wreathed hat-band; also a King's Crown.

Diastesis, (Greek) dividing, also a Poetical figure, wherein for the verse sake one syllable is divided into two, which are noted over head with two points, as *Evoluisse* for *evoluisse*; also a Rhetorical figure of Speech which distributes several things; as, *Hic Dolopum mannis, hic Jussu tendebat Achille*; &c. this is called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, *Distributio*, or *Designatio*.

Diagalanga, (Greek) a confection of Galjngale, and certain hot spices, good against the wind-cholick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

Diagnostick, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or discerning. In Physick, Diagnostic signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent. Among Herbalists it is some particular sign whereby one herb may be known from another.

Diagonal, (Greek) passing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common angle & *Diagonal* line with the principal *Parallelogram* or Square.

Diagonal, a line in a Quadrangle, which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a sentence or decree, also a Geometrical figure: also a certain form described in demonstrative Sciences: also a proportion of measures in Musick, distinguished by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to the art of Painting, or Graving.

Diagyidium, the dried juyce of the root of the herb *Scommony*, but not called so till it be prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Cholera, Phlegm, and watry humours.

Dialeth, (Greek) a propriety of speech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each several Country, as in Greece heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Doricke*, *Ionicke*, and *Eolicke* *Dialeth*, or *Idioms*; it is also the art of Logicke.

Diallel-lines, (Greek) lines running cross, and cutting one another.

Dialogism, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, wherein a man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself, as it were with another, what is to be done, as *Quid igitur faciam?* *Terent.*

Dialogue, (Greek) a written discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Dialyto, (Greek) dis-joynd, a Rhetorical figure being the same with *Alyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very restorative powder generally mentioned and taught how to be made in dispensatories, it is so call'd from the *Margarita* or pearl, which is the Basis thereof, and is of two sorts *Calidum*, and *Frigidum*.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical word, signifying a straight line drawn through the middle, or center of any figure.

Diamond, a sort of precious stone, called also *Adamant*; so hard, that it is not to be softened by any thing but Goats blood; it cometh from the Greek word *Adamas* un-tameable.

Diamoscha, a medicinal powder, whose chief Basis is Musk.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Latoa*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. Shee, that she might keep her Virginity, fled into the woods, and admitted her self wholly to hunting; whereupon she was called, the Goddess of the Woods.

Dianees, (Greek) a considering, a figure in Rhetoric, signifying a serious consideration of matter in hand: a *Dianoetic* Argumentation in Logicke is that which carries on a discourse from one thing to another.

Diapafum, (Greek) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is used upon several occasions.

Diapa-

Diapason, (Greek) an Eight, or the most perfect Concord in Musick.

Diapente, a certain Chord in Musick vulgarly call'd a fifth: also a Compulsion consisting of five Ingredients *viz.* Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries, if a sixth thing *viz.* honey be added it is called *Diabexaplastis* is given by Farriers to horses that want purging.

Diaper, a kind of linnen-cloth, which is wrought with flourishes and divers sorts of figures.

Diaper'd, a bordure in Heraldry is properly said to be *Diapred*, where it is fretted all over and hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diaperying, in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finish'd with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sun-beams.

Diaphanicon, (Greek) an Electuary used by Physicians to purge phlegm and cholera, the Basis thereof being Dates, called in Greek *ginnis*.

Diapnetica, (Greek) Medicines that bring a tumor to suppuration, that it breakes a sore.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-roses; and divers other Simples, being good to cool the body in burning feavours.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harsh sound, a sound, which maketh a discord.

Diaphora, (Greek) difference, a figure in Rhetoric, wherein a word repeated signifies another thing than at first it signified.

Diaphoretick, (Greek) easily piercing through; a word used in Physick, and signifies a Medicine that discharges any humour by concoction or transpiration, or sweating.

Diapragm, (Greek) a fence, or hedge; in Anatomy it signifieth a skin, or muscle, which passeth overthwart the body, separating the breast or middle region, from the stomach or lower region.

Diapadesis, (Greek) the sweating of blood, through the pores of the veins.

Diaporesis, (Greek) a doubling, a Rhetorical figure in which there seems to be doubt propos'd to the Audience before whom the Oration is made.

Diarrhea, (Greek) a gentle flux of the belly without inflammation or ulceration of the Entrails.

Diastyrion, an Electuary, whereof the Basis is *Satyrion*, used by those in whom the generative faculty is less vigorous.

Diastordium, an Electuary of great use in all peccilential and infectious diseases, driving the cause thereof from the heart which is the seat of life: it hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Basis thereof.

Diasena, a purging Electuary, whose Basis is *Sena*, good against Quartan Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

Diastole, (Greek) Extension, a figure of Proffodie, whereby a syllable short by nature is made long; also a Rhetorical figure of Sentence wherein between two words of the same kind some word is to be put, and sometimes two; as — *Dii mea vota, Dii audivere Eycos*. Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos &c.* This figure is otherw'fe call'd *Diacoep*, and by *Ruffianus* by a Latin term *Separatio*: also in Physick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulses, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to *Systole*, which contracts them.

Diaprum, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision.

Diastesson, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a fourth: also a Plaister that consists but of four ingredients.

Diatonic musick, see *Enharmonic*.

Diavragamb, (Greek) a Confection made of Gum *Tragamb*, and other Simples, good against the heat of the breast.

Diatribe, (Greek) a place where Orations, or disputations are held.

Diatsypsis, (Greek) a description in Rhetoric, it is a figure wherein a thing is so lively described that it seems to be set as it were before our eyes; as in the descriptions of the shield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Herodotus*, and of *Aeneas* in *Virgil*.

Dibble, a two-tooked Instrument, wherewith they set herbs in a Garden.

Dicacuity, (Lat.) taunting or mocking.

Dicæarch, (Greek) a just Governour or Prince.

Dicæologia, a figure in Rhetoric, in which the justice of a cause is set in as short a sentence as may be.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (Lat.) a promising, devoting, or consecrating.

Dichotomy, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a speech, or discourse, into two parts.

Dicker, (a Term in Law) a quantity of Leather containing ten Hides.

Dilate, (Lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from *Devil kins*, or little Devils.

Dilatator, (Lat.) a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief authority

'ity for the time being, both in war and Peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary (*Lat.*) called in Greek a Lexicon; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dium, the ancient name of a City in *Caerleon-shire*, now called *Diganwy*.

Dilvna, a name attributed to *Diana*; who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain nets which are called *Dilya*.

Didapper, a kind of bird so called from the Greek word *Didapein*, to duck-under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus* King of the *Tyrans*; she was married to *Sichaeus* Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but the gathering all the wealth he could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byrsa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Iubas* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, he killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Aeneas*, who was driven by tempest, on her coast, he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coin valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lyeth for the heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-service, or in Socage and dyeth. It is directed to the Eschetour, to enquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Triennial (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

Diespiter, quasi *diesi pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diata*, from *daie* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the German Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dietarationabilis, a reasonable days journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical (*Greek*) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Dizyngmenon (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetoric in which several clauses of a sentence have reference to one verb; as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis avaritie abhorret*. It is otherwise called *Epizyngmenon*, and in Latin by *Aquila Romanus Disjunctum* and *Injunctum*.

Diffamation (*Lat.*) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffarations (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficulty (*Lat.*) uneasiness, hardness.

Diffidence (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Diffused (*Lat.*) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Diffusion (*Lat.*) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffusion (*Lat.*) a flowing asunder, or several ways.

Diffusion (*Lat.*) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma (*Greek*) the *Aeolic* letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter *F*.

Digestion (*Lat.*) a digesting: a concocting of meat in the stomach, in Chymistry it is a contradicting and maturing of crude things by an easy and gentle heat.

Digest, in French, *Pandectes*; a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as *V*. the figure of five: also the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation (*Lat.*) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation (*Lat.*) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by Chancery.

Dignity (*Lat.*) honour, reputation, advancement, Essential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, triplicities, and faces. How these are assigned to every Planet, see in *Mr. Lillies* Introduction, Fo. 104.

Dignoscere (*Lat.*) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression (*Lat.*) a wandring out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Judication (*Lat.*) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the Dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the

the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilatation (*Lat.*) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation (*Lat.*) a taking away, or riddng of stones: also a wasting.

Dilatation (*Lat.*) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilatory (*Lat.*) breeding or making delays.

Dilection (*Lat.*) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma (*Greek*) a double acception or tacking in Logic it is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dill, (*Lat. Anethum*) an herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a child born when the parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Divelestone*, because it standeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oswald* slew *Cadwalla* the British Tyrant.

Dilucidation (*Lat.*) a making clear or plain.

Dilution (*Lat.*) a purging, or washing away: also Wine diluted, signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial (*Lat.*) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimension (*Lat.*) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth are called the three Dimensions.

Dimete, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Countries now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardigan-shire*.

Dimeter Iambic, see *Iambic*.

Dimication (*Lat.*) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation (*Lat.*) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Dimockes, an ancient Family in *Cheeshire*. See *Grand Sergeanty*.

Diminutio (*Lat.*) little, small; in Grammar; it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or detaching of some particular point of the *Eshchebon*, by the imposition of some stain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Dinah, (*Hebr.*) judgment, *Jacobs* daughter by *Leah*, ravish'd by *Hemor* the son of *Sichem* a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Diocesan, A Bishop to whom the care of a Diocese is committed.

Diocesis, from the Greek word *Diocesis* a Governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Dioclesian an Emperour of *Rome* one of the ten Persecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he resigned his Empire and betook himself to a private life, spending most of his time in the study of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and wasted away with long and painful diseases.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher; who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition, and clownish conversation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Aetolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefest Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his horses and the *Palastridium*, he wounded *Achilles* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Aeneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being ashamed to return home, because of the worthful pranks of his wife *Aegiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Dauuus*. There was also another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*; who used to feed his horses with mans flesh; but at last *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horses.

Dionysia, a noble Gemm so called which brayed and assumed, though it resemble the sapor of wine, yet it resists Ebricity. The Poet thus describeth it. *Nigra micat rubris Dionysia confusa gemmis*.

Dioptric-Art; that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending

the Interspaces of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sun,} \\ \text{Moon, and} \\ \text{Stars.} \end{array} \right.$

Dioptrical (*Greek*) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrat.

Diphyrget, the subsident drops of perfect brals cohering to the bottom of the fornace, like the ashes of burnt wood; it is very defecative, and cures rebellious Ulcers.

Diphthong (*Greek*) a syllable composed of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a mark in the margin, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipsa, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

Dispeilme, see *Deepsealine*.

Diptote, (Greek) signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Dipycheis, (Greek) folded tables out of which the names of famous men were formerly recited at the Altar; those alive being written on the one side and those dead on the other.

Diree, (see *Ambion*).

Dire, (Lat.) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, (Lat.) a directing or putting in the right way. In Astronomy a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology the number of direction is a number consisting of 35 which containeth the term of years between the highest and the lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

Director, (Lat.) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

Diversion, (Lat.) a letting apart.

Diraption, (Lat.) a snatching or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine service, offered to God for the soul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to distribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are mustered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (Lat.) a bursting asunder.

Disamis, a word by which Logicians denote the third mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogism; as Some learned men are admired, all learned men have errors; Therefore some that have errors are admired.

Disard, a doltish fellow from the French word *disard*, loquacious; or the Dutch word *Dwaasfaerd*, i. e. A man of a stupid wit.

Disarmed (among hunters) Deer are said to be when the horns are fallen.

Disastre, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Discent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Ancestors.

Disception, (Lat.) a contentious disputing.

Discern, (Lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Disception, (Lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Discession, (Lat.) a departing.

Hair Dischevelled, (French) loosely scattered out of order.

Diskint, (Lat.) unguided: also, careles.

Discipline, (Lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Disciplinants, an Order of Religious men that scourge themselves.

Disclaimer, in Common-law is an express denial or refusal in standing out against any action.

Dislosed, in Faulconry is said of young Hawkes who are newly hatched and as it were disclosed from the shells.

Discolour, (Lat.) of divers colours.

Discomfiure, (French) a total routing or vanquishing an enemy.

Disconsolate, (Lat.) comfortless.

Discontinuance, or *Discontinuity*, (Lat.) an interruption or breaking off; also in Common-law, Discontinuance of possession is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover possession by Law.

Discordance, (Lat.) a disagreement, jarring or being out of tune; for in Musick those Notes are called Discords, which sung or play'd make harsh and unpleasant sounds, as seconds, fourths, sevenths, &c.

Discount, a term amongst Merchants, who in exchanging of wares do not count how much they are to receive but how much less they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; some call it setting off.

Discrepance, (Lat.) a differing or varying one from another.

Discretion, (Lat.) a separating, or distinguishing; also wisdom, prudence; because it teacheth us how to make a right distinction of things.

Discriminations, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetoric it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*.

Discombence, (Lat.) a sitting or lying down to eat; it being a custom among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Discrete, to discover, a word used by Chaucer.

Discurfion, (Lat.) a running to and fro.

Discurfion, (Lat.) a shaking off, or into pieces; also a searching narrowly into a business.

To *Disembogue*, (Spanish) to come not of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free Denizens.

Disgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himself of the crime

crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (Lat.) a scattering or separating.

Disguise, (French) to put into another guise or form.

Disgust, (Lat.) to distaste.

Disherit, or *Disinherit*, (French) to put out of possession.

Disjunction, (Lat.) a severing or disjoining.

Disjunctive Argument in Logick is that which from two contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunction, a Rhetorical figure, which see in *Discrepancy*.

Dislocation, (Lat.) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a bone being out of joint, or any other part of the body being out of its proper place.

Disfodge, a term in Hunting, applied to a Buck, when you first raise him.

Disloyalty, (French) unfaithfulness, perfiduousness.

Dismanle, (French) to take off a cloak, or mantle: but by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fort.

Disremembering knife, see *Cusling*.

Disnes, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

Dismission, (Lat.) a lending away.

To *Dismount* a piece, in Gannery and Navigation, is to take her down from her carriages.

Dispansion, (Lat.) a spreading, both waies.

Disparagement, (Ital.) a disgracing, or undervaluing; in Common-law; it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heirels under their degree, or against decency, Some derive it from the Latin word *dispar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreeable.

Disparates, (Lat.) in Logick are those sort of Opposites wherein something is opposed to many others.

Disparity, (Lat.) unevenness or diversity.

Disparpled, or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a Term used in Heraldry.

Dispaupered; signifieth in Common-law, deprived of the privilege of *forma pauperis*.

Dispend, (Lat.) to spend or lay out money.

Dispensation, (Lat.) a distributing or dealing also a performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispensatory, a Book set out by able Physicians to direct Apothecaries in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their compositions; it is also called by a Greek name *Pharmacopeia* i. e. the way of making Medicines.

Dispersion, (Lat.) a scattering into several parts.

To *Dispers*; to finde out the difference of the diameters of metals between the breach and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Dispicience, (Lat.) a looking diligently, a considering.

Dispicience, (Lat.) a displeasing.

Displasion, (Lat.) a bursting in two; also the shooting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, (Lat.) a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Disposse, (old word) to disposs.

Disposition, (Lat.) a placing or disposing of things; also the natural inclination of the mind: also the constitution of the body.

Dispossession, (Lat.) a depriving any one of their possession.

Disproportion, (Lat.) inequality.

Disprovved, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Disputation, (Lat.) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

Disquantation, (Lat.) a taking off the scales or bark of any thing.

Disquisition, (Lat.) a narrow search after any thing.

Disrationare; in French *disfener* to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Affiae.

Disfina, (French) dispossession, see *Safina*.

Dissection, (Lat.) a cutting asunder, or in pieces.

Disseisin, in Common-law, is an unlawful dispossessing of a man of his Lands or goods, Disseisin upon Disseisin is, when the Disseisor is disseised by another.

Dissemination, (Lat.) a flying or scattering up and down.

Dissestantious, (Lat.) discording, disagreeing. In Logick those things are said to be Dissestantious which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clear taken separately.

Disstatory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Disstoriae; a disclaiming any ones service; a doing an ill office.

Diffidence, (Lat.) a disagreeing, or falling out.
Diffidence, (Lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, falling atunder.

Diffimilar, (Lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the dissimilar parts of the body, are those which are compounded of several similar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of flesh nerves and bones, is called a dissimilar: or organick part.

Dissimilitude, (Lat.) unlikencels, whence a form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse quality; as The Stork in the air knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle and the Crane and the Swallow, &c. but my people know not, &c.

Dissimulation, (Lat.) a counterfeiting, or disguising, also a Rhetorical figure, see *Ironia*.

Disseveled, see *Disseveilled*.

Dispersion, (Lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

Dispire, (Lat.) Remote.

Dissection, (Lat.) a separating or putting atunder.

Dissolution, (Lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also, a dissolution; debauchery, or licentiousness of life: also, contrary to Annexation; also in Chymistry it is the turning of bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity: In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Diatypon*.

Dissimilance, (Lat.) a difference in sound: also a disagreement.

Dissuasion, (Lat.) a perswading against any thing.

Dissyllable, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, (Lat.) a being a far off.

Painting in *Dilempor*, or size, is a kind of painting which hath been anciently in use, than that which is oild colours.

Distention, (Lat.) a drawing out or stretching to the full length.

Distick, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same Rhyme or measure.

Distillation, (Lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck it is defined by Chymists an Extraction of the humid part of things by vertus of heat, being resolved into a vapour, and then condensed again by cold.

Distillatio per descensum, is when the liquor drawn from the distilled materials falls down into a vessel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymistry.

Distinction, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical distinction is, when a word having several

significations, may be taken either way.
Distortion, (Lat.) a pulling away, or wringing several waics.

Distraction, (Lat.) a drawing several waics: also perplexity or madness.

Distract, or distracting, (in Latin, *Distractio*) is a straitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common-law, it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court; or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distribution, (Ital.) a dividing amongst many. There is a figure in Rhetorick so called, which see in *Diarepsi*. In Logick it is a resolving of the whole into parts.

Distributive Justice, is that whereby is signified the justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trusts said to give every man his own: also in Grammar a Distributive Noun is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into several orders or distinctions; as *Singuli, Bini, Terni, &c.*

Distriction, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *Trica* small threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Districtum, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Disturbance, or *disturbation*, (Lat.) a causing trouble, or uneasiness.

Disunited, (Lat.) disjoined or severed.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne, anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*: also any kind of lusty or jovial Song.

Diton, (Lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

Dittander, or *Dittany* (Lat.) *Lepidium* or *Dittannum* from *Dite* a Promontory of *Cree* (where some say it was first taken notice of) a sort of herb which hath a cleansing quality, sharp taste, and is a Martial plant; it is otherwise called *Piperitæ*, or *Pepperwort*; the ancient tradition of Deers curing their wounds with that herb deserves inquiry.

Ditto, (Italian, said) a word used much in Merchants accounts, and relation of foreign news.

Diology, (Greek) double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words composed to a tune.

Divana, a great solemn Council or court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divaporation, (Lat.) is exhalation by fire of vapour; a term in Chymistry.

Divarication, (Lat.) a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Disverbera-

Diverberation, (Lat.) a violent beating.

Diversified, (Lat.) varied.

Diversity, (Lat.) a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be diverse which have an Opposition to another but differ only in circumstance.

Diverticle, (Lat.) a by-way: also a device or shift.

Diversifement, (French) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided: also the share which is equally divided among the Followers of a College. A *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dvidual, (Lat.) callit, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (Lat.) a praelaging of things to come.

Divine, (Lat.) heavenly: also it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a *divinitre*.

Dvishbly, *Phisophick*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Division, (Lat.) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gauls*, who as some say, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce, in Common-law is a separation between two married together; not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Dvour, see *Dvour*.

Divertical Medicines, (Greek) provoking urine.

Diurnal, (Lat.) belonging to the day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Dvurnity, (Lat.) lasting, persistent, or long continuance.

Dvulgation, (Lat.) a making known abroad.

Dvulsion, (Lat.) a pulling violently atunder.

Dvzain, (French) the number ten: also a kind of French Coin about the value of a penny: also a long consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D. La solve. the name of the fifth Note in each of the 3 Septenaries in the *Gamut*, or ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the lowermost Septenary *La* is wanting, and in the uppermost *Re*.

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Brittains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxfordshire*, and *Glostershire*.

Doced, or *Doued*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Ducliner*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (Lat.) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Doek, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Dochion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lupatum*, the root whereof is good against the yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out: also a Term in hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boar's chine between the middle and the buttock.

Docket, a Brief in writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, (Lat.) belonging to a Doctor, i. e. Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document, (Lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned: also called as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, (Lat. *Epithesum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemrie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiac is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, it is said the same Deity, of which wood it was said that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dodonius, a famous Physician and Herbalist of the City of *Meublin*, he set forth an Herbal which is of very great esteem.

Dodranial, (Lat.) of the weight or measure of nine ounces.

Doeg, (Hebr. Careful) *Sauls* chief heard-man, who betrayed *David*, and at *Sauls* command slew the Priests of *God*.

Dog dices, see *Cariculus* daics.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forrest law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the tent of a hound, which he cleareth in his hand; being one of the four circumstances; wherein a Forrester may Arrest the body of an offenser against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest, the other three being Stablestand, Back-beyond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the supreme Magistrate or Duke of Venice.

Dogger, a kind of ship.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect or opinion.

Dogbane, an Herb so called because it kilch dogs: the *Apocrynum rellum latifolium Americanum*, or great Dogsbane of America is a stately and costly plant, not to be seen but in the Gardens of the most curious.

Doge-grass, (Lat. *Gramen Caninum*) a thing common in Gardens and ploughed fields; it provoketh Urine, and wasteth the Stone.

Dolation, (Latin) a making (mirth or plain Dole, (Lat.) deceit, fraud: also grief: also, a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or Bils.

Dole fish, in Common-law, is the fish which the North Sea Fishermen do by custome receive for their allowance.

Dollar, a Dutch Coy of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (Lat.) painful, or sorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of fish, so called as some say from the Delpbi, who were the first finders of it: also the Title of the Eldest Son of the King of France, from Dauphin a Province of France: also a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Mite.

Dolt, a fat, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Dull*.

Dolven, buried, from the old word *Delve*, to die.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Donable, (Lat.) taneable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town house, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domestick, (Lat.) tame, belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (Lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (Lat.) a ruling, or lording over: others: Dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time upon what day of the week any Immoveable Holy-day will fall; as St. Marks day which is on the 25 of April, be marked with b. when the Sunday Letter is A, it

sheweth that it falleth upon Monday, if with C. on Tuesday, the order of the letters shewing the order of the dai. s.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by St. Dominick a Spaniard, about the year 1206, who is also said to have been the first author of the Inquisition.

Domino a kind of hood worn by Canons: also, a mourning veil for women.

Domition, or **Domiture**, (Lat.) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lyeth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Donary, (Lat.) a gift, or Present.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*: they held the Son to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Sons and affirmed the true Church to be only in Africa. They were instituted by Donatus, Bishop of Carthage, in the year 358. the more moderate sort were called Rogatists.

Donative, (Lat.) apt to give. It is substantially taken for a Benefice merely given by a Patron to any man: also a Princes gift.

A Donden, (old word) a short fat woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given; as **Donour**, is he who giveth them.

Donegal, see *Tyrconel*.

Doomsday-book, a book made in the time of Edward the Confessor: some say, of William the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient Demans of England were registered, with the names of all those that possessed them.

Doonf-man, a Judge; from the Saxon word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Doree, the proper name of a woman; the word signifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (Spanish) guided over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in Dorset-shire; it was in old time called *Durnavarria*, i. e. the River-passage. It was miserably barrast by Sveno the Dane, and afterwards by *Hush* the Norman; but flourish again in King Edward's daies: There is also another Town of this name in Oxford-shire; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. **Dour** signifying in the ancient British tongue, Water.

Dorias his Wound wort, a lusty herb with broad leaves, so called from one Captain Dorias who used them to cure himself and his Soldiers being wounded.

Dorick-dialec, see *Dialec*.

Dorick-mood, in Musick among the ancients was that which consisted of a slow solemn Spontadic time, it commonly began that Key which

which we call *C. solfa ut*, and reacht to *Ala mine* above: also **Dorick**-work in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; she being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture: also in Law, a writing **Dormant** is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

Dormant-tree, is a great beam, which lieth cross the house which some call a Summer.

Dormers, windows made in the roof of a house.

Dornix, a kind of stuffer used for Curtains, Carpets, and hangings, so called from *Dornick* a City in Flanders, where some English learning the way of making it, came into England and taught it here.

Dorothea, a womans name, signifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or **Thorp**, a Country Town, or Village.

Doronicum, an herb like unto *Aconite* in form but not in qualities, for it is said to be a sovereign Cordial, and to resist the poison both of beasts and other Medicines.

Dorris, a kind of fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dortor, or **Dormitory**, a place where many sleep together: also a place where people are buried.

Dose, (Greek) a Term in Physick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physician to his Patient.

Dosology, (Greek) a discourse concerning the dose or quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time, and so likewise in compounded as well as simple Medicines.

A Dose, or **Dorsel**, from the Latin word *dorsum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes sit: also, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Dored, (Lat.) endowed, having a joyneur. **Dorkin**, or **Dodkin**, the eighth part of a Stiver or French shilling.

Dattrel, a kind of bird, so called from its doltish foolishness in imitating the gestures of the Fowlers till it be caught in their net, there is plenty of them in *Lincoln-shire*.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two several matters in bar of the Action.

Double quarrel, (a Term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other person to the Archbishop of the Province against any Infe-

riour Ordinary, for delaying of justice in any Cause Ecclesiastical.

Double, in Greek Diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain fields, and chafeth about to deceive the hounds, it is said, the **Doubleth**.

Doublet, a precious Stone, consisting of two pieces joynted together.

Doubleting, a Term used in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Manes of State, or other Garments.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbill, good for the Wind-cholick, Stone and gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and also ruptures.

Doughty, (old word) stout, valiant.

Doulets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Dovane, (French) Custome, or Imposit.

Douvi, see *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure,

Doufabel, (French) sweet and fair (Lat. *Dulcibella*) a womans name answering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douset, or **Doulcet**, a kind of Custard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widows of Princes and great Persons.

Doway, see *Duacum*.

Downs, the finest feathers of Geese, where-with beds and pillows are filled: also a soft woolly substance growing upon the tops of Thistles and other plants when they grow old: also the name of a Town in Ireland, formerly a Bishops See.

Downes, hilly plains: also a part of the Sea lying near the sands, from the Saxon word *Dune*, a hill; the same word signifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, signifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is also taken for that portion which she bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dow*, the former is called **Donatio**.

Dowsets, the Stones of a Stag, so termed in hunting, also the same as *Douset*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, (old word) a faw Beggar or Trull. **Doxology**, (Greek) a Verse or Song of praise, anciently instituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine-service after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R

Drabber, in Navigation, is a piece added to the baromet, when there is need of more fall.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in Athens by one Draco; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called Draco's Laws.

Dragant, or **Tragacant**, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in English called Goats-horn.

Dragon's-Head, called in Greek *αράβιακος*, a node or piece in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and ascends from the Austral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragon's-Tail, called in Greek *καταβίακος*, is a node opposite to the Dragon's-Head in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Austral.

Dragons, (Lat. *Bisaria*, *Cowbyrd*, and *Dracunculus*) a certain herb otherwise called Scorpionary, or Vipera Bugloss.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Dracemitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burden of wood or other wares down the River.

Dranton, a Town in *Shropshire*; near which a very bloody field was fought between the two Houses of York and Lancaster.

Drake, a famous Sea Captain commonly called Sir Francis Drake, born of mean parentage in Devonshire, but very painful and industrious, he having gotten good skill in navigation took a voyage into America, where discovering from the mainlands the South Sea, he craved the assistance of God, that he might one day navigate and survey the same, and hereunto he bound himself by a vow which he afterwards performed, passing through the Straits of Magellan, discovering new Albion and surrounding the world came into England, his ship was drawn up into a creek near *Devford*, where the Catacote of it is yet to be seen.

Drum, or **Drachme**, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatick, (Greek) a five Dramatick Poem, is that which being compos'd to be acted by several int. speaking persons upon a stage sets before the eyes a lively representation of things done; of this sort are *Comedie*, *Tragedie*, &c.

Drup de Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the County of Berry in France.

Drupery, a Term in Painting, being a work

where in cloths are represented. See *Cheris*.

Draught, a first Copy from the Latin word *tractus*.

To **Draule**, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

Drauelatchets, a sort of highly thicks, so termed in divers Sautes; they are also called *Robert's-men*.

Drawing, a Term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate or portray. I comprehend the Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landship, &c. It is by some called, *Designing*.

Dredgers, fishers for Oysters, a term used in the law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dreie, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to vary.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to Urfury.

Drillers, (old word) small portions or pieces.

Driffeld, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred King of Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift, of the Forest, a driving of Cattel, of a view of what Cattel are in the Forest; also a boat is said to go a drift when it hath no oody to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsel or Policy, from the Dutch word *driften*, i. e. to Act; also in Navigation it is any piece or utensil of wood that floats in the Sea.

Drift sail, that which is onely used under vared, outright a head by Streets to keep the ships head right upon the Sea in a Storm, or when a ship drives too fast, in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutter's tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: also a *Baboon*.

Drivebul, in Navigation, is a long piece used for the driving out a tree, nail, &c. the like.

Drogeday, the name of a Town in Ireland usually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Affon* and several hundreds besides were put to the sword by *Cromwel*.

Drogoman, or **Truchman**, in Greek *Dracommis*, a word used by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in Common-law a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Dronkew, (old word) given to drink.

Droony, (old word) droubled.

Dropax

Dropax, a Topical Medicie made of pitch and other ingredients somtimes hard like a *Sauve*, sometimes soft like a *Pultis*; as the case requires: It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomites, Colicks and Cruditities; it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of nutriment.

Droping, in Falconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several drops.

Dropwort, (Lat. *filipendula*) an herb of *Venus* (as some will have it though hot and dry) it is couared good against the strangurie, or Stone in the Kidney's or bladder.

Drus, (Sax.) subtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drogo*.

Drugge any dry simple used in Medicine, from the Dutch word *Drooghe*, i. e. Dry, because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests anciently of great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, because they loved to inhabit among the woods.

Druy, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

Druzilla, the proper name of divers famous women, particularly the wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duane, or **Doway**, an English Seminary in the *Neatherlands* instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of Oxford in the year 1568.

Duall, (Lat.) of or belonging to Two: *Dual* number in Grammar is that which signifieth two things or persons and no more.

To **Dub** a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word a *Dauber*, to Arm complet.

Dubious, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin the chief City of Ireland, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon *Hurdis*. Some say, it was built by *Harold King of Norway*, (when he conquered Ireland) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at Dublin, in the reign of *Tyrrough*. This City was bravely defended by the English, against *Afcuph Prince of the Dublinians*, and *Gottard King of the Isles*; and in the time of King *Henry the second*, was given to a Colony of *Bristow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dever*, having a very

fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Cæsar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducat, (Lat.) belonging to a Duke.

Ducats, a certain kind of silk used for women's garments.

Duckmeats, (Lat. *Lenticula*, and *Leptanthris*) an herb swimming on the top of stinking waters, it is good against all inflammations and swellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ, summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducker, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about six shillings: first Coined in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supreme Magistrat stamp upon it.

Dulcilio, (Lat.) easie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to metals.

Dulvino, (Lat.) a leading.

Duell, (Lat.) a single combat between two, from *duo*, i. e. two, and *bellum*, i. e. War.

Duellona, see *Bellona*.

Dulim, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Dulcarion, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Ox to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarion*.

Dulcariens, (Lat.) such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, (Lat.) a making sweet, in Chymistry it is the washing off the salt from any matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm water in which the salt is dissolved and the matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Sambuc*, in Greek *Saxiphon*.

Dulcisonant, (Lat.) sweetly sounding.

Dulcizans, (Lat.) sweetens.

Dulcoration, (Lat.) a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

Dulocrass, (Greek) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (Lat.) fulness of bryers and brambles.

To **Dun**, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothian* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scottish Army* under the command of *Lesly*, by *Oliver Cromwell* then

D U.

then General of the *English Forces*.
Dunce, (old word) *deaf*.
Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taodunum* by others *Alethum*.

Duni pacis, see *Knots of peace*.
Dunmow, a Town in *Essex* wherein was a Priory, founded by *Juga* a noble Lady, in the year 1111. for black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastery, proverbially famous for allowing a fletcher or Gammon of Bacon, to such married couples as repeated not of their bargains within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial transgression nor offence each to other in word or deed, upon their solemn oath first taken kneeling on two stools at the Church door before the Prior or Convent.

Dunstan, (*Sax.*) most high.
Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (*Lat.*) a being double or twofold.
Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (*Lat.*) a doubling: also a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader; also in Rhetoric it is the same with the figure *Anadiplosis*.

Dura mater, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that in folds the brain.

Duration, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or lasting.
Dures, in Common-law, is a plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to swear a Bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the title of *Urbis* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Walsingham* sheltered themselves, when they fled with the body of *St. Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunbalm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge; see *Bernard Colledge*.

Durity, (*Lat.*) hardness.
Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.
Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Britains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorset-shire*.

Dunkie, obscure; dark; from the Greek word *δυσκός*, thady.

Dutchie-Court, a Court wherein all matters

belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dawle, a kind of herb called, *Sleeping* or *deadly nightshade*.

Dwindle, a word vulgarly used, signifying to waste, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume; to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blew with green colour, used by the *Dyers* and others, to make a yellow colour: its root curth tough and digesteth raw phlegm, thinneeth grosse humors, dissolve hard tumours and openeth obstructions.

Dyna, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (*Greek*) Supreme Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, now called *Dinazzo*.

Dyscrasy, (*Greek*) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (*Greek*) a disease called the *Bloody-Flux*.

Dysphasy, (*Greek*) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (*Greek*) ill digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Dyspnea, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

Dysury, (*Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

E

E*Ad*, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.
Eaglestone, a certain precious Stone found in the necks of *Eagles*, in Greek called *εβηστιτες*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power.

Eadulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor.

Eagle, a young or little *Eagle*.

Ealderman, or *Alderman*, the same as *Adelman*.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Counsel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground;

D Y E A.

E B

ground: from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (*Sax.*) a noble man; from *Ebrejt*, i. e. Honour; and *Edel*, i. e. Noble.

To *Ease* a Ship, signifies among Seamen to slacken the shrouts when they are too stiff.

To *Ease* the Helms, is to bear or let her fall to the Leeward.

Easel, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Earthen, (*Lat.* *Nucula terrestris*) a root growing somewhat deep in the ground in the form and taste like a nut, from which arise a few fine leaves, with a stalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto *Saxifrage* or *Meadow Parsley* but lesser.

Easement, in Common law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription: as a passage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitius prædii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of *Christs Resurrection*, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, i. e. Return: on, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pascha*, from the Hebrew word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time the Jews celebrated the Feast of the Passover.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*; also, *Easterling money*, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Currant money*; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the first caused to be coined in those Parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eastmeth, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Menth*; it is divided into 18 Baronies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Aethiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses; the wood thereof is called *Ebony*, and is sometimes used in *phylick*.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of *Christ*, and rejected all the Gospels but *Saint Matthews*'s; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Odoen*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Britains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*; *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*,

E C

from the *Britains*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Britains*; or as others say from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Ebulis, the same as *Theb*.

Ebullition, (*Lat.*) a bubbling, or boiling up.

Eburnean, (*Lat.*) made of Ivory.

E C

Eccentric Orb, in Astronomy, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

Ecclesiastical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

* *Echen*, (old word) they increase also they help.

Echiane, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his enemies Bow, succeeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephus*; the dying for the love of *Narcissus*, was signified by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipse, (*Greek*) a want, or defect: an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving of its light, by the interposition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the earth.

Ecliptick, line, a line running through the midst of the *Zodiack* and twelve signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that line.

Elegna (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but licked, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the stomachs it is a liquid confection, thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary; it is vulgarly called a *Loback*.

Elogue, or *Eglogue*, a pastoral Poem, or speech between two Shepherds.

Ephorosis, (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Pathetical figure of sentence whereby the Orator both expresseth the vehement affection and passion of his own mind, and stirs up the affections of those to whom he speaks; as

O spes fallax! pro vana voluptas!
Ob falso spes! vain pleasure!

Echthase, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature,

sure; also a *Trance*, or suddain rapure of spirit.

Eclipsis, (*Greek*) a prefixing out, it is a word particularly used in the scanning of Latin verse for the thrusting out of *m* with the vowel before it; when the word following begins with a vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its vowel seem utterly lost as *Duo Lucido* for *Divum Lucido*.

Ellypsa, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Etke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to peccer, or enlarge.

E D

Edacity, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrell.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delictation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddies, the turning round in a stream.

Eddie tide, in navigation is where the water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Edelsteda, or *Edsteda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Angles*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (*Lat.*) to make toothless.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where the first pitched battle was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of England.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (*Lat.*) building; also is metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (*Lat.*) a house or building.

Edile, or *Edile*, (*Lat.*) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples, and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred*, overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Himchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon homines*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a setting forth of any thing, but commonly it is taken for the Impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace.

St. Edmundsbury, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's guard*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Eufimi*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was

cruelly put to death by the *Danes*; and his body translated thither; a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus the Dane*, was built anew by his son *Cannutus*, to expiate his fathers sacrilege.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthily) the surname of *Esau*, from whom descended the *Edomites* a great and martiall people, with whom the *Israelites* had wars a long time.

Educations, (*Lat.*) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue; happy-keeper.

E F

Effable, (*Lat.*) to be expressed, or uttered.

Effed, (*Lat.*) the doing, or finishing of a thing; in *Logick* it is said to be that which follows from the cause.

Effection, (*Lat.*) a forming; or expressing of a thing.

Efferos, (*Lat.*) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficiency, (*Lat.*) vertue, ability, also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (*Lat.*) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in *Logick*.

Effigies, (*Lat.*) the term or representation of any thing.

Effiguration, see *Prosopopea*.

Effigation, (*Lat.*) an earnest requesting, or importuning.

Effluence, (*Lat.*) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Effluvia*, (*Lat.*) a flowing forth.

Effamination, (*Lat.*) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Effort, (*French*) Violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (*Lat.*) broken or ground to powder.

Effragation, (*Lat.*) unbridledness, or rashness.

Effronterie, see *Affrontedness*.

Effusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out or wasting; in *Chymistry* it is a pouring out the water by inclination, when the matter by its weight is sinken into the bottom of the vessel.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-sooner, (old word) quickly.

E G

E G

Egbert, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue ever bright and famous.

Egession, (*Lat.*) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb so called, from the Dutch *Egbel*, i. e. a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It is also called sweet-Bryer.

Eglogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (*Lat.*) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meschines*, held by Knights-service of King *Henry* the first.

Egression, or *Egress*, (*Lat.*) a going forth, also see *Epanodos*.

Egrimony, see *Aegrimony*.

E H

Ehud, (*Hebr.* praying) a Judge of *Israel*, the slow *Eglon* King of *Moub*.

E J

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a casting forth: also by *Metaphor*, a spiritual trance.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Egbr* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in *Glocestershire*, where a single combat was fought between *Edmund* King of the *English*, and *Cannut* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (*Greek*) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pitiful crying out.

Ejuration, (*Lat.*) a renouncing, a yielding up one place.

E L

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young man) the father of the *Elmites* a great people.

Elami, the name of the sixth note of each septenary of the ordinary scale of Musicke, onely in the uppermost S. pienary *Mis* wanting, and the note is called *Ela*, only.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with exactness and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Laboratory*, (*Lat.*) a place to work in, properly a Chymist's work-houle, or shop.

Elip-dations, (*Lat.*) a taking away stones.

Elapsons, (*Lat.*) a slipping away.

Elated, (*Lat.*) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete juice of wild Cucumbers.

Ela, (old word) age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleonor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Elasgar, (*Hebr.* the help of God) the son of *Aaron*, and his successeur in the Priestly Office; also the name of several other eminent men mentioned in scripture.

Elcampane, in Latin *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal; whose root is esteemed very good for the lungs; whence that old verse

Enula Campana, Reddit precordia sana.

Election, (*Lat.*) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signs, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Elitors, certain Princes belonging to the Roman Empire.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the sisters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable composition made of the most select drugs.

Eleemosinary, (*Greek*) an Almshouse, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (*Lat.*) gallantness in speech, or apparel.

Elegiac verse, a sort of verse otherwise called *Pentameter*; seldom or never used of it self, but alternately plac'd with the *Hexameter*, it consisteth in the first place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the second place of a *Choriambus*, or *Molossus* then of a *Dactyle*, and lastly of a *Choriambus*, which two last are always certain as

ad vici | d'andri | concine | abas | dor.

Eligie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournfull verse or funeral song.

Elegit, a writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Element, those pure unmixt bodie, which are principles of all things; an Element is denyd by the Philosophers, to be a body not composed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are compos'd; also the rudiments of any Art: also the single letters of the Alphabet.

Elemis, a certain Gum comming from the *Wells-Indies*.

Elench, (*Greek*) a subtile argumentary Re-proof.

Elenge, (old word) strange.

Elephantia, or **Elephantiac**, (*Greek*) a kind of distace, called a Leprosie.

Elevation, (*Lat.*) an exalting or lifting up. In Chymistry it is the rising of any matter in manner of fume or vapour, by virtue of heat.

Eleyson, see *Kyrie Eleyson*.
Ely, a fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguae, the left shoulder of *Orlon*.

Eliab, or **Elijah**, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the famue among the *Israelites*, and did very many strange miracles, and was at last intranc up into heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God arifeth) *Hilkiah's* son, also *Josiah's* son, whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Fathers stead.

Eli, *Hebr.* the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Israel*, and father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Priests: at the news of the Arks being taken, and his sons death, he fell backward from his chair and brake his neck.

Ely, a City situate in the midst of the great and large Fens in *Cambridge-shire*, formerly famous for a Vineyard therabouts, as the following Verses intimate:

Four things of *Ely* Town much spoken are,
The leaden Lanthorn, *Maries* Chappel rare,
The mighty Mill-hill in the Minster field,
And fruitful Vineyards which sweet wine doth yield.

Elibation, see *Delibation*.
Elicitation, (*Lat.*) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) apt to be elected or chosen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the son of *Baalabel* and one of *Jobs* friends.

Elimination, (*Lat.*) a fling off.

Elimination, (*Lat.*) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doots.

Eliphas, (*Hebr.* the endeavour of God) one of those that argued with *Job* in his sickness.

Eligument, (*Lat.*) a fat juice which is squeezed out of any kind of flesh.

Elysa, (*Hebr.* the health of God) the son of *Shaphar*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no less eminent than his predecessor for the number and greatness of his miracles.

Elyson, (*Lat.*) a hitting against.

Elixation, (*Lat.*) a fetching.

Elixir, (in *Arab.*) significeth strength; it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, and sometimes for the Philosophers Stone.

Elizabeth the proper name of a woman

from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavaug*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alex*, i. e. Strengeth.

Ellipsis, (*Greek* a wanting) a figure wherein some word is wanting to make up the sense;

Quid plura
or,
I cannot iniquity,

Also in Geometry, it is one of those sort of crooked lines which comes from the Bisectiion of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of these Conical and Cylindrical Sections, see *Apollonius Pergaus*, and *Mordorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematics.

Ellus, a proper name corruptly for *Ehas*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the son of *Ella*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the British King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper speech, handsome utterance.

Elogie, (*Lat.*) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloiment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby she loseth her dowry, whence that old Verse;

*Sponte virum fugiens mulier & adulter a facta,
Dote sua caret nisi Sponsi sponte redacta.*

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) neatness, power, and perswasiveness in speech.

Elucidation, (*Lat.*) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elus, Scarcrow to affright children, some say this word had its original from the *Guelpha* a faction in *Italy*, as *Goblins* from the *Gibelines* who were of the contrary party, terrible enemies to one another.

Elusht, (old word) toward.

Elusberia, (*Greek*) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysiun-fields, certain Pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

Elyptoides, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the 3 tunicles (and the innermost of them) which covers the testicles.

E M

Emaceration, (*Lat.*) a making lean.
Emaciating, the same.

EMAN-

Emaculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of spots.
Emanation, (*Lat.*) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (*Lat.*) hath the same reference to Children, as *Manumission* to servants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal setting them from the power of their fathers before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (*Hebr.*) God with us.

Emargination, (*Lat.*) a tem in Chirurgery; signifying a cleansing wounds or sores, of the scurf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embalming, the seasoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preserve it from putrefaction; also the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, gum and other ingredients, in honour of the parry, deceased, and in token of incorruption to come in heaven.

Embargo, (*Span.*) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Embattell'd, (set in Battel array, being spoken of an Army; also the same as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Ember-week, in Latin *Cineralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads; saying, Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return, *Ember*-week is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. daies.

Embellish, (*French*) to deck or beautify.

Embesel, to besel from the Italian word *Emaligare*, i. e. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (*Greek*) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: also an expressing a moral sense by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signifie the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (*Greek*) a casting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolued, (old word) swelled.

Embossment, or *Emboucher*, (*French*) a putting into the mouth.

Emboss, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is so hard chact, that she foams at the mouth; it comes from the Spanish word *Dofembocar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of weariness.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (*Ital.*) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by some so called, but it is rather a gente

rubbing or an applying of linnen or woollen dipt in oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

Embyryo, (*Greek*) the imperfect feature of a Child, unsh-ped in his mothers womb.

Embusement, see *Embossment*.
Embussade, an Ambulment; or secret lying in wait.

Emden, a City standing upon the River *Ems* in *Friesland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *English* Merchandize.

Ems, (old word) an Aunr.

Emendation, (*Lat.*) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is said to help the falling tickness, restore the memory, and comfort the sight.

Emergent, (*Lat.*) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion, is taken for a business of great consequence.

Emetical, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (*Lat.*) a shining out;

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a passing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Dun*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtile Doctor.

Emittance, (*Lat.*) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emissary, (*Lat.*) one sent abroad to spie, or give intelligence.

Emission, a throwing, or sending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: some will have it to be the same with *Amie*; others contract it from *Egiva*, which significth *Help-giver*.

Emmit, a little Insect call'd a *Pismire*.

Emolient, (*Lat.*) softning, mollifying, or softwaging.

Emolument, (*Lat.*) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out, a stirring up: also a trouble of mind. *Cleop*.

Empaise, (*French*) to diminish, to make worse; from the Preposition *in* and *pra*, worle.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i. e. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick service.

Emparance, (*French*) in the Common-law, is a petition in Court of a day of respice;

ptir. It is called, in the Civil Law, *peritio induciarum*.

Empasus, (Greek) Medicinal powders, that are used to allay inflammations, and to scarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace, or *Emphasis*, which is a significant, or intent expression of ones mind. *Emphasis* in Logic is a figure, whereby a tacit virtue and signification is given to words.

Embraffica, (Greek) Medicines that stop the pores of the skin by their clamminess.

Emphyteutick, (Greek) let out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Physician which cures by receipts taken upon trust.

Emplaster, a topical Medicine of a thicker consistence than a *Cereus*, and more glutinous, as being to be spread upon cloth, leather, or some such like material, and so applied.

Emplasteration, (Lat.) an applying a plaster, a dawbing; a'lo'o grafting.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprired, a term in hunting, signifying a Harts forsaking the herd.

Emprize, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for *Enterprize*.

Emprosotonos, (Greek) a kind of Cramp.

Emption, (Lat.) a buying.

Empyema, (Greek) corruption or matter, lying between the breast and lungs after a pleurisy.

Empyreal, (Greek) fiery, *Empyreal Heaven*, is the highest Heaven, or Seat of the Blessed.

Emuid, (Lat.) mouldy.

Emulation, (Lat.) a striving to exceed others either in Vertue or any kind of art, or in greatness.

Emulgent, (Lat.) stroaking, *Emulgent Vein*, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reins; and by which the reins do separate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulsion, (Lat.) a stroaking; also in Physick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the juice of fruites and seeds pressed forth and prepared into a kind of creamie substance, and used chiefly in those cases which require lenitive and emolgent things.

Emunctories, (Lat.) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrements, or superfluities.

E N

Enach, in the practice of *Scotland*, a satisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

Enamel, to vary with little spots; from the French word *Maille*, a spear.

Enantiosis, (Greek) Contrariety. In Rhetoric it is a figure in which that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood as it were by affirmation; as, There was Strength against Nimbleness, rage against resolution, Pride against Nobleness. *Obsequium amico, Veritas odium parit.*

Encoftick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (French) to set in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain strange words, or verses.

Encheffon, a Law French word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, (Lat.) a small Book, that one may claspe in ones hand.

Enclitick, (Greek) enclining. An *Enclitick* in Grammar is, a Partic commonly joyned to the end of a word, and so called because it causeth the accent to encline towards the last syllable of the word.

Encumbrance, (French) an hindrance.

Encomiastick, (Greek) belonging to an *Encomium* or speech made in praise of another.

Encroachment, in Common-law, is a pressing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopadie, see *Cyclopadie*.

Endamage, (French) to hurt; to damage.

Enditement, in Common-law, is a Bill of accusation for some offence exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto an Officer or Court that hath power to punish: in the Civil Law, it is called accusation.

Endive, (Lat. *Intybus*) a garden herb very much used in feavours and other hot diseases by reason of its cooling faculty.

Endorse, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*, see *Pallet*.

Endorsed, see *Indorsed*.

Endowment, in Law signifieth the bestowing, or assuring of a Dowry: also a sending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Irish Robe.

Endymiona certain shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon,

ad

and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Latmus* Hill, the every night stoops down to steal a kiss from him.

Eneya, in the practice of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritages, which goes to the eldest son, called in French *Paisne*.

Energy, (Greek) force; or efficacy. In Rhetoric it is a figure in which great force of expression is used.

Enervation, (Lat.) a weakening.

Enfield-chefe, a place in *Middlesex*, where yet are to be seen the ruins of an old house, the dwelling place, heretofore of the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*; from whom this *Chafe*, descended to the *Behans*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (French) the incorporating of any man into a society, or body politic.

Engastrimich, (Greek) one that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright-Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, (old word) is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*; which word used to comprehend every alien that is murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless Englecery was proved; that is to say; that it was an English man that was slain.

Engonastin, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly Constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Jugeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engrailed, see *Ingrailed*.

Engscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enharmonic, one of those Genus's of Musick which makes a different mode of harmony and sixth from the other two; viz. the *Chromatic*, and *Diatonic*.

Enhancement, (French) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, see *Enigmatical*.

Eniff, Alphabetary, (Arab.) the yarning of *Pegasus*.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the son of *Seth*; the one of brick, the other of stone, whereupon was engraven the whole art of Astronomy.

Enneades, (Greek) the number Nine.

Euneagon, (Gr.) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecatad, (Lat.) killed.

Enocroma, (Gr.) the clouds that hang indistilled waters, or in Urines; especially when the disease is breaking away.

Enowed, (old word) made new.

Enovation, (Lat.) an unknotting, a making plain;

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*; a Rule, and the Proposition. It signifies irregularity, or unreasonableness.

Enquels, in Common Law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Ensaue, a Term in Falconry; to purge a Hawke of her glut, and grease.

Enseeth, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, and putting it through the upper eyelid; and so likewise on the other, making it fast under her beaks that she may not see at all; then is she enseethed.

Entenche, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schanse*, a military Fortrefs.

Enfferrou, (Lat.) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Ensign, (French) an *Blutcheon* wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family; also a military Banner.

Enfusal, from the Greek word *Enfallein*; i.e. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entails, in Common-law, signifieth fee-tail, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangles quasi inter angulos ducere, to enlarce, to embroil.

Entatched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward soul, or power to move or act.

Entendment, (French) signifieth in Law the true meaning or sense of a word or sentence.

Enterfaire, (French) to hit one against another, to clash or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common-law, is the discouring of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law, it is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

Enthysia, see *Enthysia*.

Entubement, (Greek) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood; also in Rhetoric a figure wherein the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries.

Enthyfists, (Greek) a certain sect of people, which pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common-law a sole possession in one man, whereas several Tenancy, is a joynt or common possession.

Entires pertrausiers, is in Heraldry a line, which crosseth the middle of the shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position.

Entire, pertingents, are lines that run the longest way of the shields position, without touching the Center.

Entiry, (Lat.) the having a being.

Enoite,

Entoile, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxicacion, a poisoning from the Hebrew word *Tach*, i. e. poison.

Entrails, bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is also taken for a story, which, after many intrangled passages is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common-law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrifion, in Common-law, signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrifion de gard, a writ that lyeth where the Infant within age, entred into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entwessel, a fair house in Lancashire, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family so called.

Entuciation, (*Lat.*) a taking out the kernel: also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

Envivion, to compals about; from the French word *Envivres*, i. e. about.

Enumeracion, (*Lat.*) a numbering, or counting.

Enunciation, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

Enoury, in Heraldry, is spoken of all borders of Coats that are charged with beasts,

E P

Epact, a certain number of daies by which the Solar year exceedeth the Lunar, which number of excess is eleven, in regard the Lunar Month consisting but of 29 days, and one and half maketh but 354 days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath 365. For the equacion of which years differing thus eleven days, certain daies are yearly supplied by the Epact never exceeding 30. (because the daies between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a thirteenth month be added, whereby every third year becometh Embolifimal, being a Lunar Leap year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the Thebans, who much weakened the strength of the

Lacedemonians, by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Manantina*.

Epanadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as, Severe to his servants, to his children severe.

Una dies aperit, conficit una diem.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanadiplosis*, but we follow the authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the figure in *Latin* *Inclusion*.

Epanalepsis, (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word is for enforcement sake reiterated; as It is known that thou hast done this, it is known.

Epanaphora (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word begins several sentences; as

Ver adeo frondi nemorum. Ver utile sylvis.

Epanodos, a figure wherein the same found or word is twice iterated in several or in the same sentence: in an inverted order; as

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

This is called by *Rossianus*, *Everfion*, or *Egression*.

Epanorthisis, when some foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the speech; as

O Clementia, seu potius Patientia mira!

Epavrides, (*Greek*) certain Noble-men among the *Athenians*.

Eparch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epanthesis, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between in any word; as *Imperator*, for *Imperator*.

Epbe, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Epheby, (*Greek*) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephebern feveris, a fever that lasts but one day.

Epimerides, (*Greek*) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are registered: also Astronomical calculations.

Ephefus, the chief City of *Ionis* in *Asia* the *Less*, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephefus* the son of *Cajster*, who gave name to the City.

Ephefalter, (*Greek*) a kind of disease called the Night-Mare or Elf.

Ephepiated, (*Greek*) saddled.

Epheod, a kind of breast-plate, or Priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the Jews.

Epheori, (*Greek*) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedemonians*.

Epheorim,

Epbraim (*Hebrew*.) Fruitful or increasing: the second son of *Joseph* and the father of the *Epbraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manasse* were reckoned among the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Epibole, (*Greek*) a figure of sentence whose iteration of the same word at the beginning of several sentences hath respect to the matter, whereas in *Epanalepsis*, it hath regard principally to the style.

Ep certomesis, see *Chlenasmus*.

Epic Poem, that which is written in Heroick verse, and is taken contradistinct to *Lyrick*.

Epicrasis, (*Greek*) a slow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epicadie, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicene, a word of the *Epicane*, Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with *Masculine*, or *Feminine* article without any regard to sex in a word that signifies a living creature; as *hic passer*, a sparrow, whether cock or hen; *haec Aquila* an Eagle, &c.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, who held pleasure and absence of pain, to be the chiefest good.

Epicycle, (*Greek*) a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of some Planet is solved.

Epick poeise, (*Greek*) is that which is written in Heroick Verse; and is taken contradistinct to *Lyrick*.

Epidemia, (*Greek*) the plague.

Epidemical, (*Greek*) Epidemic, or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epidermis, (*Greek*) the outward skin or Membran, which serves as it were for a covering to the main skin of a mans body.

Epididymis, (*Greek*) one of the four tunicks which involve the stones.

Epigastrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Epigastrium*, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomach to the navel.

Epiglottis, (*Greek*) the weasell of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the *Larynx*.

Epigram, (*Greek*) a witty sort of Poem (for the most part very short) playing upon the senses and conceits, that offer themselves from any kind of subject whatsoever.

Epigraph, (*G. e. k*) a inscription.

Epileptick, (*Greek*) troubled with a certain disease called the *Epileptic*, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the sense and understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (*Greek*) a conclusion; also a speech made at the end of a Play.

Epilomic, (*Greek*) good against the Plague or Pestilence.

Epimone, (*Greek*) a carrying long upon one matter, a figure in Rhetoric whereby the same cause is continued and persisted in; much after one form of speech.

Epiphonema (*Greek*) Acclamation; an applause of a thing approved, or a sententious clause of a discourse worthy of credit and observation; as,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
Or

Inconstant is the favour of Princes.

Epiphany, (*Greek*) an Appearing bright, or shining: also the Feast celebrated on the twelfth day from Christs Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which concluded the *Wile men*.

Epiphora, (*Greek*) Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetoric, in which one word is repeated at the end of several sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in that it hath respect chiefly to the matter.

Epiphlexis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetoric which by an Elegant kind of upbrading, endeavour to convince. As,

Nov ego te vidi manum, &c. Terent.

It is otherwise called *Epitimesis*.

Epiphase, (*Greek*) a gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abstraxit, abstraxam exercitavit, &c.*

Episcopal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Bishop, or Overteer.

Epispastick, (*Greek*) drawing Blistering Epispastick plaisters, from drawing plaisters, in *Latin*, they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epistolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle, which comes from the *Greek* word *Epistolein*, to send.

Epistrophe, a turning to the same found, a figure wherein divers sentences end alike, as *Ambition seeks to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best.*

Epistyle, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a Pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (*Greek*) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitasis, (*Greek*) the busy part of a Comedy,
R
medy,

medy, before things are brought to their full state and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial Song, or Poem (which used anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing a fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a future happy life, and now and then wanonly glancing upon the pleasures of the marriage bed.

Epithem, (Greek) a liquid Medicine, outwardly applied to the body, by a peice of Cotton, or Scarlet, to assuage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned, it considered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer noun Adjective, however there is nothing more frequently used in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a substantive, adorns Illustrates, or at least sets forth the nature of the thing that other word implies, as *Floridum ver*.

Epirope, (Greek) a rebuking, see *Epirope*.

Epiroge, (Greek) a garment worn loose over another.

Epitom, (Greek) a making short, or abridging.

Epirrhos, (Greek) a foot in Greek, a Latin verse consisting of four syllables, one short and three long, as *amātrino*, but there are three other kinds of *Epirrhos*, which see in *Georgius Fabricius in re Poetica*.

Epirachasmus, (Greek) a slightly running over (for to the word implies) several things for brevities sake, as *Caesar Cornutum ceperat, Urbe potiebatur, Pompeium sequebatur*; It is called in Latin *percursor*.

Epirope, (Greek) permission; a figure when a thing is seriously or ironically permitted as

I, sequere, Italiam ventis, &c. Virg.

Epizynth, a repetition of the same word or found in the same sentence or verse; as

Ab Coridon, Coridon, what madnesse hath thee moved.

Epoche, (Greek) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of some Empire.

Epode, (Greek) a kind of lyric Poësie, wherein the first verse is longer than the second.

Epulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (Greek) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, or other sores.

E Q

Equator, see *Equator*.

Equestrian, (Lat.) belonging to a Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus*.

Equilateral, (Lat.) see *Equilateral*.

Equinoctial-line, see *Equator*.

Equipage, (French) a furnishing, or setting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (Lat.) things compared, or made equal; a term in Logic.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (Lat.) a being of equal force or value.

Equipped, (French) set forth or accounted.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (Lat.) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (Lat.) a Logical term, having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

Equeorean, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Constellation in Heaven.

E R

Er, (Hebr.) a Watchman, the first born son of *Judab*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedness was brought to an untimely end.

Eradication, (Latin) a destroying, or pulling up by the Roots.

Erasada, (Lat.) scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beast which seems torn from the body, is called *Erasada*.

Erasmus (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Erasians, a sort of Hercticks, founded by one *Erasmus*, a Physician.

Erato, the name of one of the nine muses.

Erebemald, (Germ.) a bold or speedy learner. A proper name, answerable to the Greek *Dasypodius*.

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of Night. It is Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (Lat.) a raising, or making to stand upright.

Erektor, (Lat.) a lifter up. Physically it signifies the muscle, that causes the Yard to stand.

Eremittical, (Greek) belonging to a desert or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (Lat.) a snatching or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the Athenians, and the son of *Vulcan*; who desirous to live with *Minerva*,

and the resisting him, he spilt his seed upon the earth in the corn, out of which sprung *Erichthonius* with Dragon feet; which desirous to hide, he invented the use of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in Italy, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Pa*; made a constellation by ancient Poets.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarus*: who hanging her self for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

Ermine, a little beast whose fur is very costly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that sort of fur is blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermine*; if yellow be powdered with *Ermine*, if to the white powdered with black a red hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-streets, see *Ikenild*.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernst, (German) severe; it seems contracted from *Arrovistum*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Erogation, (Lat.) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, according to the Ethic Poets the God of love, who in Latin is commonly called *Cupido*, also the name of *Mark Antony*'s servant who killed himself, because he would not see his Master fall, the word in Greek signifying Love.

Erosion, (Lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erostratus, one, who make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Erotesis, or *Erotema*, (Greek) an asking a question in matters which might as well have been positively affirmed; this is a figure frequently used in Rhetorick, and sometimes instead of a vehement affirmation or Negation, as *Fuistine illo in Loco, dixistine hæc ita esse gesta*.

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word, *Err*, i.e. a journey.

Errata, (Lat.) faults escaped in Printing.

Erribinet, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (Lat.) subject to errors.

Erubescency, (Lat.) a being ashamed of blushing.

Eruption, (Lat.) a belching forth.

Eradition, (Lat.) an unjusticings, or bringing up in leaning.

Ereption, (Lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Ereption, (Lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, see *Sea-holly*.

Erysipely, (Greek) a disease called *Saint Anthony*'s fire causing blisters, being bred of *Cholerick blood*.

Erythraean Sea, the *Arabian Gulf*, nor the *Red-Sea*, as some have supposed.

Erys, the son of *Eurus* and *Venus*; he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called *Whirl-bar*.

E S

Esaia, (see *Isaiah*).

Esharaddon, (Hebr.) binding cheerfulness, the son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esau, (Hebr.) Doing or working, the son of *Isaac*, he sold his birthright to his brother *Jacob*, for a mess of Pottage, and was by him supplanted of his fathers blessing, nevertheless he became a great Prince and father of a very populous Nation.

Escal, (Lat.) fit for food.

Escambie, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Eschear, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manor, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Eschere*, to fall.

Eschcheon, from the French *Esch*, a shield or Buckler, in Heraldry, it is the whole circumference of the shield or Coat of arms.

Eseuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Esculent, see *Escal*.

Escorial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom Fryers*; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Esestry, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Eson, or *Eson*, the father of *Jason*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Thessaly*; he had his

youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jafon*.

Eplex, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Esquire, in French *Equire*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Espringald, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the seven Hills, upon which Rome was built.

Essay, (French) a trial: also a preambule.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breast, or Brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Esquary, (Lat.) one that fights in an Esfeld or warlike Chariot.

Essenes, certain philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the People, and led a kind of Monastical life.

Essential, (Lat.) having a perfect essence, or being.

Essential debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, fol. 184.

Essoine, in Common-law, is an excuse pleaded for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Essoines*, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the Essoin-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them against when they are written.

Establishment of Dowry, is the assurance of Dowry, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friend, about the time of marriage.

Estandard, the standing measure of the King or Common-wealth; to the standing whereof all measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

Esther, (Hebr.) secret or hidden; *Mordecai's* Uncle's daughter who being advanced to be *Ahasuerus*'s Queen in the room of *Vashti* saved the Jews from a destruction which was plotted against them.

Estimation, or *Estimation*, (Lat.) valuing or esteeming.

Esopel in Common-Law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Esouper*, to stop.

Esouvers, in Common Law, signifieth that substance, which a man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, du-

ring his imprisonment: it cometh from the French word *Esouver*, to Foster.

Estreat, in French *Estreit*, in Latin *Extratum*, the Copy of Original writing.

Estreat, in Latin *Extratum*, signifieth in Common-law, a Beast not wilde, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man.

Estreptem, (from the Spanish word *Estreptor*, to set upon the wrack) signifieth, in Common-law, spoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Laads or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion: also a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Estuate, see to *Estuate*.

Esurition, (Lat.) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua-fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Etesian-winds, (Lat. *Etesia*) certain mild Easterly-winds.

Etching, see *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly-bright, or renowned, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were surnamed *Etheling*, i. e. Nobly born.

Ethelstaine, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, see *Aetherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, see *Ethiopia*.

Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Greek) a discourse of manners.

Ethopaea, (Greek) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons either to their praise or reproach, it is called in Latin *Figuration*, or *Expression*.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, situate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Wasting-street*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the second Roman Station from *Manvedum*, or *Manchester*, in *Warwickshire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to Etymology, which is a true derivation of words from their first Original.

E V.

Evacuation, (Lat.) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Anaphora*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destruction*.

Evade, (Lat.) to escape.

Evagation, (Lat.) a wandering abroad.

Evagination, (Lat.) a drawing out of a sheath.

Evant, the same as *Ivon*, see *Jabu*.

Evander, an *Arcadian*, son of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having slain his Father he fled into *Latium*, where having subdued the *Latines*, he made himself King, and built the city *Pallaneum*, his son *Pallas* was slain by *Iunus* King of the *Atull* in his war with *Aeneas*.

Evangelists, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings; a preaching the Gospel.

Evania, (Lat.) soon decaying.

Evaporation, (Lat.) a sending out vapours.

Evastion, (Lat.) a making an escape.

Evchavist, (Gr.) a giving thanks: also the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Emcrasie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Euchymie, (Gr.) a being supplied with good juice.

Eudora, (Greek) a Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word signifies a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eves, and *Treue*, in the practice of *Scotland*, are such servants, whose Predecessours have been servants to any man, and his predecessors.

Evcek, a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

Evellion, (Lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (Lat.) issue, or success.

Eveneration, (Lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventulation, (Lat.) a winning, or fitting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of a business.

Everard, (Germ.) well reported; a proper name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*: others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardsness.

Eversion (Lat.) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the same figure, according to *Ruffianus* with *Epanodus*.

Evesigation, (Lat.) an earnest seeking after.

Eugeny, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleness of blood.

Eviktion, (Lat.) a vanquishing, a convincing by argument, or law.

Evidences, (Lat.) testimony; in Common-law, it is used for any proof, either of men or instrument.

Eviration, (Lat.) an unmaning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (Lat.) a shunning.

Eulogy, (Greek) a praising or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women; and hereafter from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (Lat.) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Construction being a reducing of the third Person either to the first or second; as, *Ego tua delicta istuc veniam*.

Evaporie, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

Ephemism, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which vaies a word of a soul signification with a modest term.

Euphonia, (Greek) a graceful sound, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant called Gum-thistle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first inventor.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglais* and *Tbalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatched back again, because he look'd back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Euboea*, now called *Golphe de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

Euroclydon, (Greek) a furious and stormy North-east wind, which happens usually about the beginning of winter; some call it the Seamans plague.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phoenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxia, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eufebius, (Greek) pious; or godly; a Proper name.

Eufpace, a proper name, from the Greek *Eufpachius*, or *Eufpachius*, i. e. standing firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muses. *Euthymia*, (Greek) quietness and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapely, (Greek) courteous, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutychians, a Set of Hercticks, instituted by *Eutychis*, in the year 443. This chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Euvulson, (Lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Excacerbation, (Lat.) a making sore in Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Sarcasms*.

Excacination, (Lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Excadion, (Lat.) a Term in Law signifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows not any fee.

Excaggeration, (Lat.) an increasing or heaping up together: also the same as aggravation.

Excogitation, (Lat.) a stirring up. *Excaltation*, (Lat.) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymistry it is the attaining of any matter by digestion to greater purity.

Exalted, being joynd as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as exalted vertue.

Example, (Lat.) *Exemplum* is a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the Conclusion of one singular from another.

Exanguous, (Lat.) bloodless.

Examination, (Lat.) a depriving of life; also a dismaying.

Exanthemi, (Greek) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantilation, (Lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (Lat.) a plovning up: also a weiting, or engraving.

Exarch, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople* Emperours, who governed the affairs of Italy; a id was called the Exarch of Ravenna, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt.

Exasperation, (Lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (Lat.) a satiating.

Exattoration, (Lat.) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

Excandescency, (Lat.) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (Lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (Lat.) highness, loftiness.

Excentrick, see *Eccentric*.

Exception, (Lat.) a taking out in Law; is a barr or stop to an action, and is either delatory, or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain distinctions of words which differ in their manner of declining from some general Rule.

Excerptio, (Lat.) a culling, or choosing out.

Excess, (Lat.) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

Excester, (i. e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of Devonshire: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Isca Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Albhestane* who drove the *Britains* quite out of it: also it is famous for the birth of *Joseph Isaac* the most excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exclusion, (Lat.) a barring, or shutting out.

Excogitation, (Lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (Lat.) is a punishment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a secluding them from the Sacrament, and other spiritual privileges, called in the Common-law *Excommunicationem*.

Excoration, (Lat.) a fleeing or pulling off the skin.

Excretion, (Lat.) a spitting out.

Excrementitious, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of excrements, i. e. dregs, or ordure.

Excrecence, (Lat.) an unusual growing out or swelling.

Excretion, (Lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours; a sitting, or casting out.

Excruciation, (Lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excursion, (Lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excursion, (Lat.) a roving or running out.

Excusation, (Lat.) an excusing, or freeing from blame.

Excusson,

Excusson,

Excusson,

Excusson, (Lat.) a shaking off.

Excuration, (Lat.) a curling, or detest-ing.

Execution, (Lat.) in Common-law, signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

Executor, (Lat.) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to dispose of the deceased parties Estate.

Exegesis, (Greek) an Explication, a figure of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at first more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the same sentence rendered more clearly and intelligible; as, Time at one instant seemed both short and long: short in the pleasure of calling to mind, long in the stay of his desires.

Exemplification, (Lat.) a drawing out of an example, transcribe, or draught, out of an original Record.

Exemption, (Lat.) a taking out, or freeing; also a Term in the Common Law, signifying a privilege to be free from service, or appearance.

Exenteration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels or guts.

Exequies, (Lat.) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (Lat.) often exercising; also a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exergasia, (Greek) a polishing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, sentences and exornations; as, She was the object of his thoughts, the int'retainment of his discourse, and the contentment of his heart.

To *Exert*, (Lat.) to put forth, to thrust out.

Exflorous, (Lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (Lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are engendered: also a blowing or breathing out.

Exhausted, (Lat.) drawn quite out, wasted.

Exhibition, (Lat.) a shewing, or presenting; also an allotment to anyone, to their maintenance.

Ex hilaration, (Lat.) a making merry, or joyful.

Exciccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigent*, an Officer of the Court of Common pleas.

Exigent, (Lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to

be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-dates under pain of outlawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a straitsness and necessity.

Exigenter, (Lat.) an Officer in the Commonpleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which process of Outlawry lies.

Exignity, (Lat.) slenderness, or smallness.

Exilition, (Lat.) a leaping out.

Exility, (Lat.) the same as *Exignity*.

Eximious, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinavition, (Lat.) a making void or empty.

Existence, (Lat.) a being.

Existimation, (Lat.) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any person in a Plays from the Latin word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (Lat.) bringing danger or destruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out; the title of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exolesale, (Lat.) stale, grown out of use.

Exoveration, (Lat.) an unloading.

Exoptation, (Lat.) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, (Lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (Lat.) a thing done out of measure, square or rule.

Exorcism, (Greek) a restraining the power of the Devil by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (Lat.) a beginning or Preamble to an Oration or Discourse.

Exornation, (Lat.) a dressing or adorning.

Exossemus, (Lat.) having no bones.

Exoster, (Lat.) a Petard, or Engine to blow open a gate.

Exoticus, (Greek) strange, or foreign.

Expansion, (Lat.) an opening, or spreading abroad.

Expanded, in Heraldry signifieth displayed.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditors assigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reasonable allowance.

Expatiation, (Lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common-law, signifieth land given to a Man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the same with *fee-tail*; and contrary to *fee-simple*.

Expectation, (Lat.) a tarrying, or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, (Lat.) to help an easie spitting out of phlegm.

Expedi-

Expediate, (Lat.) signifieth in the Forrest Law, to cut out the balk of the dogs-fect, for the preservation of the Kings game.

Expedient, (Lat.) fit, or convenient.

Expeditious, (Lat.): a quick dispatch: is largely a letting forth upon a journey, war, or any other business.

Expel, (Lat.) to drive out.

Expence, (Lat.) cost, or charges.

Experience, (Lat.) long proof, or trial upon sight or observation.

Experiment, (Lat.) a bringing to practice or putting any thing to trial.

Expetible, (Lat.) desirable, worth seeking after.

Expiation, (Lat.) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of some good deed.

Expiration, (Lat.) a giving up the ghost.

Explanation, (Lat.) a making plain, or manifest.

Expletion, or *Expletion*, (Lat.) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (Lat.) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (Lat.) unfolded.

Exploit, (French) a valiant act.

Exploitation, (Lat.) a spying, a diligent looking out.

Explosion, (Lat.) an exploding, a scighting or hilling off the stage.

Expolition, (Lat.) a making bright or polishing.

Expulsion, (Lat.) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expulation, (Lat.) a reasoning the case, or complaining about an injury received.

Expression, (Lat.) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftentimes also taken for the thing expressed. In Medicine and Chymistry it is the extracting or squeezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by press: also in Rhetoric it is the same figure with *Eitopaea*.

Expressed, (Lat.) in Physick it signifies, squeezed out.

Exprobation, (Lat.) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnant, (Lat.) a winning by force.

Expulsion, (Lat.) a spitting out.

Expulsion, (Lat.) a driving out by force.

Expunction, (Lat.) a making sleek, or smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Expunge, (Lat.) to blot out, to abolish.

Expusite, (Lat.) performed to the height, &c.

Extant, (Lat.) having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (Lat.) done extempore, i.e. immediately, forthwith.

Extension, (Lat.) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extens, in Common-law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (Lat.) a making small: also an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (Lat.) a cleansing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (Lat.) a throwing out, or banishing.

External, or *Exterior*, (Lat.) outward.

Extersion, (Lat.) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (Lat.) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (Lat.) put out, quenched.

Extinction, (Lat.) a quenching or putting out, being most proper applied to fire or heat. In Chymistry it is the quenching of a hot kindled substance in some liquor.

Extinguishment, in Common-law, is a part of consolidation: is as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchase the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are consolidated into one possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be extinguished.

Extirpation, (Lat.) an utter destroying, or rooting out.

Extorsion, (Lat.) an exacting, or injurious taking away, especially of money for usury: as it is usually taken in Common-law.

Extraction, (Lat.) a drawing out: also the same as *Estreat*: also a descending from such or such a Family: also in Chymistry it is the drawing forth of an Essence from a corporal matter, by some fit liquor, as spirit of wine the forces remaining in the bottom.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (Lat.) being without the World; a Extramundane-spaces, between one world and another. Dr. Charlton.

Extraneous, quasi *Extraneous*, (Lat.) of a foreign or strange Land.

Extravagant, (Lat.) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the Extreats, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extreats out of the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King-See *Estreats*.

Extriation, (Lat.) see *Distriction*.

Extrifecal, (Lat.) outward.

Extrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting out.

Ex:ub:

Estuberation, (Lat.) a swelling, or bunching up.

Estufescence, (Lat.) the same.

Estuberancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, or abounding.

Esuccow, (Lat.) juiceless.

Esudation, (Lat.) a sweating out.

Exulation, (Lat.) a being exiled, or banished.

Exulceration, (Lat.) a blistering, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (Lat.) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (Lat.) an overflowing.

Exuperation, (Lat.) an excelling, or surpassing.

Exustion, (Lat.) a burning.

Exuthensimus, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, in which there is an Extenuation, or speaking contemptibly of any person, or thing: as, *Antiochus Calano & Avramento militat*.

E Y

An *Eye*, among Botanists is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: sometimes it is put for the bud itself.

To *Eye-bite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebright, or *Euphrasia*, an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyefle, a Term in Faulconry; signifying a Hawke, brought up under a Buzzard, Putock, or Kite; so called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: also *Eyre* of the Forrest; the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) case.

E Z

Ezechias, see *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (Hebr.) strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the Jews; who both prophesied of, and went to them in their Captivity; his Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures: he was the son of *Buzi*.

Ezer, (Hebr.) an Helper, a famous Scribe to whom *Arsaphast* gave commission to return to *Jerusalem* with many Jews.

F A

F *Abian*, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of *Rome*, Martyred under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was surnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (Lat.) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (Lat.) full of fables, or invented tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or forefront of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called *Faces* for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shape, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houses.

Facious, (Lat.) wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (Lat.) easiness.

Facinorous, (Lat.) belonging to high, or wicked designs.

Facitios, (Lat.) made like another, counterfeit.

Factors, (Lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (Lat.) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it signifieth a privilege granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Facundity, (Lat.) Eloquence.

Faim-pleader, a talkie manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Mariborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantasm; from the Dutch word *Varelick*, i. e. fearful.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faisardise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, and it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (Lat.) a mowing.

Faleon, a short sword bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falk*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Ci-

F A

tizen had in the disposal of his goods.
Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.
Falding, a kind of course Cloth.
Faldistory, (*Faldistoria*) the Bishops seat or throne within the Chancel from the barbarous word *Faldas*, signifying a Fold or place thut up.
Falera, a disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.
Falernian-wine, wine growing in *Faleruus*, a field of *Compania* in Italy.
Fallacie, (*Lat.*) Deceit or craft: in Logick it is a Proposition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwise called a *Sophsim*.
Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit or craft.
Fall-off, in Navigation, is when a ship doth not keep to near the wind as we appoint.
Fallaciou, (*Lat.*) full of deceit, or craft.
Falogue, (*French*) a Boat, or Barge, by some called a Brigantine.
False-keele, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keele under the first, to make it deeper when the is floaty, and her Keele shallow. *False-stem*, is when they fix another stem to a Ship, when her stem is too flat, and this makes her rid more way, and bear better sail.
Falsification, (*Lat.*) a speaking falstities, or untruths.
Famogosta, the chief City of the Isle of *Cypru*.
Famigeration, (*Lat.*) a divulging, or reporting abroad.
Familiar, (*Lat.*) acquainted: also substantively used, for a Spirit, or Devil.
Family of love, a Sect, or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Christ is already come in glory to judge.
Fanatick, (*Lat.*) frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions.
Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is sometimes taken for a Temple.
Fanuel, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priests.
Fanns, a certain Deity, representing the year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.
Fapesmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth imperfect mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the second an universal Negative, the third a particular Negative.
Farandoyan, in the practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.
Farcels, (*Lat.*) stuffed.
Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

F E

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a strong Castle in *Bark-shire*, remarkable besides for the Fort raised by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, against *K. Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate assaults.
Farinaceous, (*Lat.*) any thing made of corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.
Farlie thought, yearly things.
Farraginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Farrago* or mixture of several grains together; which they call a *Massin*.
Farragation, (*Lat.*) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.
Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is spoken of Sows.
Farsang, otherwise called *Parasang*, a *Persian* word, signifying a League, which is three English miles.
Fascicular, (*Lat.*) made into a Fascicle, which is a bundle or bundle.
Fascination, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.
Fasciate, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *fascia* a swath.
Fashion pieces, (a Term in Navigation) are pieces of timber like a pair of great horns, to which all the planks that reach to the after-end of the ship are fastened.
Fastidious, (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.
Fastigation, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid.
Fastosity, (*Lat.*) insufferable pride.
Fatr, (old word) is a measure containing eight bullocks.
Fatality, (*Lat.*) unavoidable necessity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.
Fatirical, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.
Fatigation, (*Lat.*) wearisomness.
Fatigue, (*French*) the same.
Fatuity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, stupidity.
Faunus, the son of *Saturn*; he civilized mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of Italy.
Favonian, belonging to *Favoniu* or the West-wind.
Faufz, (*Lat.*) lucky.
Favot, (*Lat.*) a cherisher, or favourer.
Faytours, (*French*) Vagabonds.

F E

Faalty, from the French word *faulte*, i. e. fidelity, an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.
Feastible, (*French*) easie to be done.

Febra-

F E

Febribritation, (*Lat.*) a falling sick of an A-gues or Fever.
Febra Catarhalis, a Fever caused by distillation of Rheum from the head.
February, (so called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Februus expiatoris*, or sacrifices for purging of Souls; for, the second day of this month, a Feast was kept, and sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the souls of their Ancestours.
Februation, (*Lat.*) a praying for the souls of any.
Feccial, or *Facial*, (*Lat.*) an Herald or Embassadour of War. Among the ancient Romans there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patravius*.
Fecculent, or *Fecculent*, (*Lat.*) full of dregs.
Feccin Latin *feccum*, it is taken in Common-Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual right.
Fecc-farm, in Common-law, is Land held of another to himself and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.
Fecc-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized with these general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.
Fecc-taille, or conditional, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.
Felapton, a word by which Logicians denote the second Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative; the third a particular Negative.
Felicity, (*Lat.*) happiness.
Fellon, a blister, or wheal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.
Felmongers, (*Lat.*) one that dealeth chiefly in sheep-skins, and parteth the wool from the pelts, which is either dressed to make leather for gloves, or made into parchment.
Felo de se, a self-murderer.
Felony, in Common-law, is any offence which is next to petty Treason; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of houses, &c.
Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forrest. It begins about the 9th of *June*, and continues to the 9th of *July*.
Fends, things hung over a ships side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it, called also Fend-boles.
Fennel, (*Lat. Feniculum*) a common herb good against the Stone, and to provoke urine.
Fennugreece an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundances, in several parts of Gre. ce.
Fendary, or *Fendatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who

F E

is to be present with the Escheatour at the finding of any office; and also to survey and value the Land of the Ward.
Feesimple, in Common-Law, is the gift or grant of any Honors, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.
Feminine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Femal Sex*. *Feminine Gender* in Grammar, see Gender.
Feneration, (*Lat.*) a putting out money to use.
Feracity, (*Lat.*) fruitfulness.
Feral, (*Lat.*) dangerous or deadly.
Feral-Sigons, are, *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.
Fercoft, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.
Fere, (old word) a companion.
Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.
Ferdinando, a proper name of men; called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferando*; by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words, *Fred rand*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweetest found drawn it from *Bertrand* i. e. fait and pure.
Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.
Ferivinus, *Jupiter* so called a *ferendis spaliis*, i. e. from spoils taken in War.
Feriation, (*Lat.*) a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from work, idleness.
Ferine, (*Lat.*) brutish, beastly, wild.
Ferio, a word us'd in Logic, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, No foolish Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are foolish authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended.
Ferison, the sixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propositions are answerable to *Ferio* in the first figure; as, No severity pleaceth, some severity is good, therefore something which is good pleaceth not.
Ferit, (*Ital.*) a blow.
Ferity, (*Lat.*) salvageness, brutishness.
Fermo, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Parol.
Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdani*.
Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a swelling with ferment or leaven; also a working in Chymistry; it is a ripening or resolving of any thing into it self, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by digestion only.

Ferocity, (*Lat.*) fierceness.
Feronia, an ancient Heathen goddess, a goddess of the woods.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce; or *Furari*, to steal; a little beast called in Latin *Viverra*, made use of for the catching of Rabbits.

Ferry, a passage over the water from the Greek word *Pieros*, to Carry.

Ferruginous, (*Lat.*) like rust of Iron, of an Iron colour.

Ferrum nation, (*Lat.*) a soldering together of metals; a word used in Chymistry.

Fers, the Queen in Chess-play.
Fervility, (*Lat.*) stoutness.
Fervent, or **Fervid**, (*Lat.*) hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement.

Fernia, an Herb growing in Africa called in English, Fennel-Gyant, from whose root Gum Arabic, proceedeth.

Ferulaceous, like the Herb *Ferula*.
Ferular, (*Lat.*) a kind of chastising instrument; called also a palmer.

Fesse, one of the most considerable Kingdom of Africa, the King whereof is also King of Morocco.

Fess-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the midst of the Escutcheon, called the girdle of Honour: it comes from the Latin word *fascia*.

Festination, (*Lat.*) a hastning or making speed.

Festino, a word used by Logicians to denote the third perfect mood of the first figure of a Categorical syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an universal negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As No wickedness is excusable, some faults are not wickedness; therefore some faults are excusable.

Festivity, (*Lat.*) mirth, rejoicing, solemnity.

Feston, in Architecture seems to be that kind of flow work or frataze which is called *Escarpe*, about which the Voluta wreaths in manner of a Fascia, or Garland.

Festuous, (*Lat.*) having a tender sprig, or branch.

Feted, (*Lat.*) smelling ill, or stinking.
Fetise, (old word) handsome.

Fets, the name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of Kaoben, in the Province of Quantung, in the Kingdom of China.

Feud, **Feed**, or **Feid**, a combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.

Feverser, (*Lat.* *Parthenba*, *Marricaria*

and *Febrifuga*, an herb of a cleansing and opening quality, counted excellent for all diseases of the mother, and good against Feavours.

Feversham, a flourishing Town in Kent, where King *Althelane* assembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen*, founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himself, *Maude* his wife, and *Eustach* his son, were entombed.

Feewets, a term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

F F

F Fa ut, the seventh or last note of the two first Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* (the last reaching no farther than E) being also the *Cliff* note of the Bassus or the lowest part.

F I

Fiautz, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (*Lat.*) full of Fibers, which are the small strings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant; also little strings about the Veins, and Muscles of a body.

Fibulation, (*Lat.*) a buttoning, or Joyning together.

Fibule, (*Lat.*) made of earth.
Fiction, (*Lat.*) a feigning, or inventing.

Fictionis, (*Lat.*) feigned, invented.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) the *Files*, or *Hæmorrhoides* in the fundament. They are also called, *Alanifca*, *Sycos*, and *Sycosis*.

Fid, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a nail, and covered with thin head bound about it to keep the powder dry in the Piece.

Fiducial, the falling Vulture.
Fidelity, (*Lat.*) faithfulness.

Fidejussor, (*Lat.*) a pledge, or surety.

Fidius, an ancient Heathen god, said to be the son of *Jupiter*, he is Called the god of Faithfulness.

Fiduciary, (*Lat.*) trusty, also a Feeoffee in trust.

Fierabras, (*French*) fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judicall Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of Scotland, shooting far into the East; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tribute, which used to be levied by the Parliament, and imposed upon

upon every City, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figment, (*Lat.*) a fiction, or fained tale.
Figuration, see *Eriopoea*.

Figurative (*Lat.*) spoken by a figure.

Figure, (in Grammar,) is a distinguishing of words into simple and compound, in Rhetorick it is a shape or frame of speech finer than usual. In Logick it is a due disposition of the middle term of a syllogism with the two extrems, and according to this triple disposition a figure is threefold, the first figure is when the middle term is the subject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor proposition, the second, is when it is the Predicate in both premises, the third is, when it is the subject in both, according to this Verseicle:

*Sub præ prima, bis præ secunda, Tertia
bis sub.*

Figuretto, a kind of stuff so called from the flowes or other figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) made of thread, or flax: also full of filaments, which are the small threads or strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks; also Nets for wild Beasts, **Fillozert**, (*French*) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Processes, real, personal and mixt.

Filiale, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiff, for those of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is also called *Sotbale*.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastned: also in Heraldry, it is one of the modern waies of differencing Coat-Armours: also a Term in military disciplines, which is a certain number of men in depth usually, standing one behind another back to belly, half-files are they that are in the sixth rank, provided their be ten ranks in the whole; if but eight; they that are in the fifth. These are termed by some Commanders Middlemeas, but there can be never a Middleman of ten or eight.

File-leader, (a Term in the art Military,) every one in the first rank is a File-leader.

Filial, (*Lat.*) relating to a son.

Filiation, (*Lat.*) son-ship.
Fishan-takeas, A Cape that the Turkish *Sultana's* wear.

Filipendula, see *Dropwort*.
A **Fillet** in Heraldry, is made, or constituted, by adding one line to the Chief under-

neath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Filly-foal a mare colt.

Film, a membrane of thine skin, enwrapping the brain, and several other parts of the body, and also the Infant in the womb; of which there are three sorts, *Chorion*, *Amnion*, and *Allantoi*.

Filozella, a kind of stuff.

Filtration, (*Lat.*) a straining through a course cloath, in Chymistry it is the separation of any liquid matter from its Faces, by making it run through a brown paper made like a Tunnel.

Fimasting, the ordure of all sorts of Deer.
Fimbriated, (a Term in Heraldry) Edged or bordered with another colour.

Final, (*Lat.*) having an end, brought to an end.

Final Cause, in Logick, is that cause for which a thing is that which it is.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the French word *Finance*, Wealth or Treasure.

Finders, a word often used in Statutes, and it signifies the same with those that we call searchers, employed about the discovery of goods imported or exported without Customs.

To **Find the Ships Trina**, a Term in Navigation to find how the will sail best.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty: also a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendi pro terris, a Writ that lyeth for him, who being committed to Prison, obtaineth favour for a sum of money.

Fine-force, a French word signifying absolute constraint.

Finesse, (*French*) subtilty, craft, cunning or deceit.

Finite, (*Philos.*) limited, bounded.

Finours, of Gold, or Silver, are those that purifie those metals by fire from the dross.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firkins, a sort of measure formerly containing but four Gallons and a half, but now nine.

Firma, in the Practick of Scotland, is the duty which the Tenant payes to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i. e. solid) the stary Heaven; it is turned about the Christalline-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finish their course in

250000 years; which motion appears not, but by the observation of sundry ages. For 430 years before Christ's time, the first Star in *Arctis*, was in the veinal intersection; which still keeps that name, though now removed almost 29 degrees; so that in more than two thousand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole sign of the Zodiac.

Fortius, a Roman Emperor, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an anvil upon his breast, he could endure the Smith's beating upon it for a long time.

Fourth-fruits, the profits of every spiritual Living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiscal, (Lat.) belonging to a fiske, i. e. a Treasury, or Exchequer.

Fishing, or *Splicing*, a Term used in Masts, Cables, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and lashed together.

Fissure, (Lat.) a cleft, or division.

Fistula, is brought out of Syria, and other hot Countries, not much unlike a Hazle Nut, useful in Phylitick.

Fistularia, (Lat.) belonging to a pipe, or to a disease called Fistula, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body, with a long narrow passage like a pipe.

Fitch, the fur of the Polecat.

Fitted, (from the Latin *Figere*), a Term in Blazon, as a Cross *Fitted*, i. e. sharp at the end.

Fitz, (French *Fils*) a word commonly added to the Surnames of several great Families of this Nation, descended from the Norman race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Walter*, i. e. the son of *Herbert*, or the son of *Walter*; it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in *Weish*.

Fivesingers, a fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters, when they open and sucks them out, by the Law of the Admiralty Court, a great penalty is laid upon those that destroy not this fish, or throw it into the Sea.

Fixation, (Lat.) a fixing; also in Chymistry, it signifies a making any volatile spiritual body to endure the fire, and not fly away, whether it be done by often reiterated distillations, or sublimations, or by the adding of some fixing thing to it.

Fizgigg, a kind of dart, wherewith Mariners strike fibres as they swim.

F L

Flabellation, (Lat.) a fanning with a Flabie, or fan.

Flagid, (Lat.) drooping or flagging.

Flagellantes, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Alms; they were so called, from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, (Lat.) an earnest begging.

Flagitious, (Lat.) hainous, wicked.

Flagrancy, (Lat.) a lightsome burning; also a vehement desire.

Flageolet, (French) a certain Musical Instrument, being a kind of Pipe, or Flute, but somewhat less.

Flag-morme, a certain kind of Insect, so called because it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or fedygy places, hanging to the small strings, or fibres that grow to the roots of the flags, and are usually found in a yellowish or reddish husk or case.

Flamins, certain Roman Priests, instituted by *Pomilius Numa*, so called from the *Filamines* or *Coifes*, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammeous, (Lat.) flaming, or flame-coloured.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compassing with a swelling Emboisement toward the Nombriil of the Escutcheon.

Flandria, the Countrey of *Flanders*, in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of those ten Provinces, remaining in the King of *Spain's* Dominion.

Flanque, (a Term in the Art military) is the side of the company from the front to the rear, the right side being named the right flanke and the left side the left flanke.

Flaring, in Navigation, is when a ship is a little Howling in, near the water, then the upper work hangs over, and is laid out broader aloft.

Flish-block, see *David*.

Flasque, a term in Blazon, being an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees, toward the midst of the Escutcheon.

Flatt Key in Musick, see *Cliff*.

Flatulent, or *Flatuous*, (Lat.) windy.

Flavour, a certain relish proper to Wine.

Fleabane, a whitish herb growing by ditch sides, so called from its vertue in driving away Fleas.

Fleaswort, (Lat. *Psyllium*) an herb so called because the teed thereof resemble a flea both for colour and bignes.

Flecked, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.

Fledwit, a Saxon word, signifying in Common-law, an Out-lawed fugitive, coming to the Peace, and discharged from amerement.

Flect,

Flect, a Prison in London, so called because it stands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Fleme, a Chyrurgions instrument to lance the Gums with.

Flemeswit, or *Flehenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to fly away, signifieth in Common-law, a liberty to challenge the cattle or amerement of one's man; a fugi-ive.

Flesh, in herbalisme, is all that part or substance of any fruit between the outer rind or skin, and the stone, or between the skin and the core, or that part of any root that is edible.

Flexanimous, (Lat.) having a flexible or case mind.

Flexibility, (Lat.) easines to bend.

Flexion, (Lat.) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Cattle in *Flintshire*, begun by King *Henry* the second, and finished by King *Edward* the first. Here King *Richard* the second, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaster*, Duke of *Hercford*, who shortly after claimed the Crown.

Fitterment, (old word) signifies the bird called a Batt.

Fitting, a removing from one place to another, it is spoken of a Horse eating up all the grass round within the compass of his rope when he is eyed to a stake.

Fliveweed, (Lat. *Thalictarum*) a drying astringent Saturaine Herb which grows by hedge sides and in high ways; it is called by some *Sophia Chyrurgorum*.

Flo, (old word) an Arrow.

Floccify, (Lat.) to esteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Floodon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland* memorable for the battell fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surry*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquish't and slain.

Flora, a Goddess among the *Romans*, called the Goddess of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strumpet, who when she died, left a great sum of money to the Common-wealth, desiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feasts, which were solemnized on the twenty eighth of April, and called *Floralia*.

Floramor, (Lat. *Amaranthus*) a flower, called the flower of love, Paffivelous, Purple, Velvet flower or Flower gentile.

Florein a kind of coin, valuing about three shillings of our money.

Florence, (Lat. *Flourishing*) a proper name of a woman: also the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, so called.

Florenses, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Flourey-blew, a kind of blew colour used in painting, or limning.

Flowers, (Lat.) flourishing, or adorned with Flowers.

Flouctulous, (Lat.) sprouting or blooming with Flowers.

Flotes, certain pieces of timber joyued together with raters overthwart, which serve to convey burthens down a River with the stream.

Flotson, or *Flotzam*, goods that being lost by shipwreck, lye floating upon the Sea; which with *jetson*, i. e. goods cast out of the ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten on shore; *lagam*, or *ligam*, those which lye at the bottom of the Sea; and *Sharets*, i. e. goods divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admirall.

Flonke, of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Flower delysse, see *Orreace*.

Flower gentle, see *Floramor*.

It Flows tide and half tide, a Term in Navigation, that is, it will be half flood by the shore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Flauagation, (Lat.) a rising or swelling of waves, a tossing too and fro: also a wavering in opinion.

Flautivagant, (Lat.) tossed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluellin, see *Speedwell*.

Fluent, (Lat.) flowing.

Fluidity, (Lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (Lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Floores, the Mineralists call such kind of stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious stones.

Fluff fore and aft, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern.

To Flux, a Term used by Physitions, when they make the Patient spit up a disease, as Dropsie, Tympany, &c.

Fluxibility, (Lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fluxion, or *Flux*, (Lat.) a flowing, also a looseneffe of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compasse where the 32. points of the winds are described.

To Fly Groffe, in Falconry is said of a Hawk when the fly's at the great birds as *Cranes*, *Geefe*, &c.

F O

Focillation, (Lat.) a refreshing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Vedden*, to feed; a course kind of meat for cattle

the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendom.

Gazal and *Sabit*, two *Egyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice glasses, because they are made at Venice.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, or solid Bitumen, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates* whence it is derived.

Gedaliah, (Hebr.) the Greatness of the Lord: the son of *Paflour*, constituted Governour over the remnant of the Jews in Jerusalem during the Babylonish Captivity.

Gedoniz, a servant of the Prophet *Elisha*, for receiving gifts of Naaman the Syrian whom his Master had healed, he is smitten with Leprosie himself.

Gebeina, a certain Valley, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*: metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (Saxon) money, or tribute; it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three parts into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being St. *Edmund's* liberty, and St. *Andrew's* liberty.

Geldria, *Gelderland* one of the Provinces, anciently a Duchy in the Low-Countries.

Gelicide, (Lat.) frost.

Geldity, (Lat.) icyness, coldness.

Geno, a young boy of Sicily, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the Master and Scholars making a suddain tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-houfe.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Gelonn, a certain Lake in Sicily, near which there are two Fountains, of that nature that the waters of one make women fruitful, the other barren.

Gen, or *Gemma*, a Jewel, or precious Stone; also, a bud, or blossom.

Generation, (Lat.) a doubling.

Gennets, in Heraldry, is said of so many bars or the like, when they are double.

Geminels, (Lat.) Twins: also, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Poets feign that *Caster* and *Pollox*, the sons of *Tyndarum* and *Leda*, were charged, is called *Geminus*.

Gemites, a kind of precious stone.

Gemmerie.

G E

Gemmerie, a Cabinct to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-houfe.

Genote; a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Genmasty, (Lat.) an abounding with Jewels: also a sprouting forth or blossoms.

Genomy, a place in Rome, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River Tiber.

A *Genow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two or more links.

Gandarme, (French) a horse-man completely Armed.

Gender, in Grammar the difference of words as they are declined, either with a Masculine Article, as *His* in Latin; which is chiefly appropriated to the names of men, and male Creatures, and those words are said to be of the Masculine Gender. Or with a Feminine article; as, *Haec* in Latin, which is chiefly appropriated to the names of women or female creatures, and those words are said to be of the feminine Gender: Or with the Neuter article *Hoc*, which is appropriated to neither, and those words are said to be of the Neuter gender; but those words which denote things inanimate, or capable of no sex, are declined with any of the three Articles as it happens, and some both with the Masculine *Hic*, and the Feminine *Hec*; others indifferently with either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders. As for that which is called the *Epicane* Gender, is in the word *Epicane*.

Genesleathud, (Saxon) approached.

Genealogie, (Greek) a Description of ones family, descent, or lineage.

† *Genoglossum*, (Greek) the Muscle which causeth the tongue to proceed beyond the teeth and lips.

Generation, (Lat.) an ingendring or begetting.

Generosity, (Lat.) nobleness of mind, or of blood.

Genesis, (Greek) the same as generation from the Latin: also the Title of the first Book of *Moses*; because it treats of the Beginning, or Generation of the World.

Genethliagues, (Greek) Books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Geners, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*.

Genial, (Lat.) festival, joyful, helpful, to Generation.

Geni-

G E

Geniculation, (Lat.) a joyning.

Genital, (Lat.) apt to ingendrer, or beget; also *Genital* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Geniting*, a kind of Apple, which is fifth ripe of any others.

Genitive case in Grammar is the second of the six Cases, by which is chiefly implied property or possession. In the modern European tongues; it is known by the prefixing of an article, as *del, deus*, and in English of, &c. but in the Latin and Greek, and other ancient tongues, by varying its termination from the Nominative Case; as *Domini* from *Dominus*.

Genius, (Lat.) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each several place: also a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in Italy; famous for traffick, called a *Genes*.

Genesivus, a kind of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*, spoiled the Temples, and made stables of them for his horses.

Geni, (old word) proper, handsome.

Genian, (Lat. *Gentiana*) an Herb found out; as some say, by *Genius* King of *Illyria*; it is otherwise called *Pilwort*.

Geniulum, (Lat.) Heathenism, or the belief of the Genities.

Genitilial, (Lat.) pertaining to kindred, or ancestors.

Genili, a sort of Insect, called a Maggot, used for a bait to catch fish.

Genites, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which betoken a mans being of such or such a Country; as *Anglus, Graecus, Italicus*, &c.

Genua, see *Genoa*.

Genustexion, (Lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genivus, (Lat.) natural, or proper.

Genus, (Lat.) a kind, stock, or lineage: also, one of the five Predicables in Logicke, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser considerations: also a Gender.

Genusia, (Greek) the art of measuring of Land.

Geography, (Greek) the Exact description of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomantia, (Greek) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, (Greek) the measuring of the earths; but it is commonly taken by Synecdoche for the art of measuring in general.

Gronopical, (Greek) belonging to tilling or manuring ground.

George, a proper name, signifying in Greek, Husband-man. The chief of this name was *George of Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Dioclesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in Africa, to

G E

whom a Virgin was cast to have been devoured; he is thought to be the same with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*; professing themselves Christians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron: also a Sect of Hereticks, instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for salvation.

Georgicks, (Greek) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Georlick, (Saxon) willingly.

Gerab, an Hebrew measure, being the 20th part of a sheckle.

Gerard, (Saxon) all towardness; a proper name: for *Gerard* we frequently use *Garrets*, and sometimes *Gerald*.

Garfalcon, a kind of bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk.

Germander, Lat. *Triffago* and *Quercula major*; *Gr. Chamadrin* an Herb called *English-Treacle*, being a received remedy against hardness of the Spleen, and difficulty of urine.

Germanity, (Lat.) a brotherhood; sisterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, (Lat.) a budding forth.

Geris Serpentaria, a kind of Crustace made of the roots *Aram*, or *Crocopolymus*.

Gerit, in Navigation is, when the Cable is so caught that a ship cannot go over it upon the turning of a tide.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman; from the Saxon word *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Geruase, a proper name of men; from the German word *Gerfast*, i. e. all fast, firm, or sure, answering to the Latin word *Constantis*; others contract it from the Greek *Geranosus*; i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Millain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both active and passive, they are proper to the Latin tongue, and are threefold ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*; as for the vulgar modern tongues, the *Italian* and *Spanish* imitate the Latin in the *Gerund* in *Di*.

Gerjon, a certain King of the Spanish Islands, called *Baleares*; who is feined by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Gesamund, (Sax.) assembled; a proper name of men.

Gessant, in Heraldry is said, a Lyons head is born over a Chief.

Gestaton, (Lat.) a carrying;

Gesti-

held two Supreme Decies, one good, the other bad.

Gnurr, (see *Gnarr*.)

G O

Goa, the bravest and best defended City in all the East Indies, where the Viceroy of Portugal keeps his residence and seats of Justice.

Goar, (see *Gore*.)

Goaring, in the Seamen phrase sloping.

Goatsbeard, (Gr. *Tragopogon*) an herb with long staring leaves, the root of it is held to be restorative in Consumptions.

Goatruie, an herb with leaves somewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: it preserveth the heart from palpitations, trembling, swooning, and melancholy vapours: it resisteth poison, pestilence, rashes, purples, and the small Pox.

Goblins, (see *Elves*.)

Gobwaisted, a Term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobwaisted is, when it is divided into two colours, in such sort, as if it were cut into small gobbers.

Go to God, signifieth in Common-Law, to be dismissed the Court.

Gadard, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, Godly disposition.

Godfrey an other proper name signifying God's peace, the most eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the holy War, who after the taking of Jerusalem was first chosen King thereof, but refused to be crowned with a Crown of Gold in a place where the Saviour of mankind had been crowned with a Crown of thorns.

Godwin, (Germ.) victorious in God.

Goetie, (Greek.) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goffish, (old word) sottish.

Gog, (Hebr.) a roof of a house, the Son of Shemaiab, also a people who together with Magog is mentioned in *Ezechiel*, as Nations that shall be persecutors of the Church: also among certain writers (though I doubt little better than fabulous) of the ancient British History there is mention made of a certain giant called *Gogmagog* 12 Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus* was by *Corineus* thrown down a steep rock in *Cornwall*, ever since called *Gogmagog Leap*.

To be a-Gog, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: also to be puffed up with pride.

Golden-number, or *Primei*, a number which beginneth with one, and increaseth yearly one till it come to 19, and then beginneth again, and therefore it is called *Circulus Decennovales*, as being a circle or revolution of 19 years,

in which the Aspects between the Sun and Moon have been thought to return to the same place they were at 19 years before because in that space of time the Dragons head made its Zodaical revolution, the several parts of it are called the Golden number, because it hath been formerly written in Calendars in golden (though now commonly in red) Letters, or haply by reason of the golden use thereof, the use of it is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

Golden-leece, small grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of sheep-skins with the wool on. Of these Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colchian-shore*, which gave occasion to the Fable of *Jason* and his *Argonauts*.

Golden rod, (Lat. *Aurea Virga*) a reputed herb of *Venus*, of a cleansing and strigent quality.

Goldfoile, leaf-Gold.

Golgotha, a place hard by Mount Sion, full of malefactor bones: It signifieth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead mens Skulls.

Goliath, (Hebr.) a Giant of the *Philistines* who defying the army of the *Israelites*, was encountered by little *David* and slain.

Golierdie, (old word) ravenously mouthed.

Golp, (Span.) a shaft or blow.

Goman, (Saxon) a married man.

Gomer, (Hebr.) Consuming, the son of *Japhet*; from him divers authors affirm to have been descended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally possess a very large part of Europe. Also an Hebrew measure containing about 9 Gallons.

Gomphosis, (Greek) the joyning together of a bone.

Gonagra, (Lat.) the Gout of the knee.

Gondola, or *Gondolos*, a kind of Boat much used at *Venice*.

Gonfennon, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhoea, (Greek) a disease which causeth a frequent emission of the Genital seed without any erection of the Yard; and comes not always from a Venereal cause, but sometimes from a prain or wrench: it is vulgarly called the running of the reins.

Good bearing, or *Good behaviour*, signifieth in Common-Law, an exact carriage of a subject toward the King and his liege people.

Goodmanchester, a Town in *Huntingtonshire*, to abounding in tillage, that Kings in times past, coming that way, were received

in Country fashion with 180 ploughs.

Gods-escheat, goods confiscate.

Gods-bill, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument, serving to the same purpose as the *Crowbill*, (see *Crowbill*.)

Gods-grass, (Lat. *Aparine*) a sort of Herb otherwise called *Cleavers*, good to cleanse the blood, and strengthen the liver.

Godswing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the sail, to as the ship may go before a wind or quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gail.

Gorbely, one who is all paunch or belly.

Gor-crow, a Raven.

Gordienus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was said to rest.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the plough to the Throne, hung up the first ure of his Oxen in the Temple, as a memoriall, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could unloose it. *Alexander the Great*, after he had long tried in vain, at length cut in two with his sword: whereto the Gordian knot, came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a Term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch lines drawn from the sinister chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp angle in the fesspoint, this signifies a rebatement of cowardice.

Gorge, in Falconry, is that part of the Hawk that first receiveth the the meat, and is called the craw or Crap in other fowls.

Gorgius, gallant, sumptuous; some think from the Greek word *Gargatro*, i. e. to shine.

Gorgons, the three daughters, of *Phoreys*, *Medusa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*: with *Medusa Persus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

Corlaie, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whose wife *Uther-Pendragon*, fell in love with; and injuring her by the means of his Magical delusions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (French) to play the gourmand, i. e. a glutton or great devourer. Some derive it from the Latin words, *gulse mandere*, i. e. to eat greedily.

Gormoncheffer, a Town in *Huntingtonshire*, the same with *Goodmanchester* above mentioned. It was called *Gormoncheffer*, from *Gormon the Dane*; unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoining territories, it is thought to have been the same Town with

that which was called in old times, *Direposto*.

Gospel, a Saxon word, signifying Good saying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangelists in the New Testament.

Gassebanke, quasi *Grosshauke*, a kind of Hawk called in Greek *Asterius*, because of its spots, which are like little Stars.

Gossip, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the Saxon tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Gossimera, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Air at the beginning of *Autumne*, if it fall upon the ground (as oftentimes it doth) and heep ere thereof, the County people conceive it will rot them, and therefore they will not let them out of their fold, if they can chuse till it be gone. It is called in Latin *Fila Virginis*.

Gothia, a Country in Europe, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*: the people are called *Goths*, or *Gotbes*, who in former times over-run the greatest part of Europe.

Goutle, (old word) Ultery, from the Latin word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant somewhat like a Cowcumber: also used by *Chaucer* for a borel.

Gourth, (old word) stareth.

Gourth, otherwise called, Herb-*Gerard*, *Alhweed*, *Jumpabout*, an Herb, whose property it is to help the cold Gout, and Sciatica, as also Joint aches, and other cold greifs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Hebra* *Gerardi*.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the *Romans*, who subdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their Chief City *Ilurcis*, calling it by his own name, *Gracchurisc*: he had two sons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both slain in a popular sedition seeking to re-establish the *Agrarian-Laws*.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance and handsome conversation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the significant on well known.

Gracility, (Lat.) slenderness.

Gradation, (Lat.) an ascending by degrees. In Rhetorick it is the same figure of sentence which by a Greek name is other wise called *Climax*.

Gradual, that part of the Mass, which lies to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel; also by degrees. *Graduate*

Graduate, (Lat.) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

Grecia, a famous Country of Europe, the Nurle of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Boetia*, *Phocis*, *Achais*, &c.

Grae, the three daughters of *Phoreus*, who had but one eye, and one tooth among them, which they used by turns, they help *Perseus* to overcome their sisters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is used in some of the statutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the french word *Greffier*.

To *Graft*; in Husbandry, is to place a Cyon upon a stock, so as the sap may pass from the Cyon without any Impediment.

A *Gracie*, a Beast called a Brock or Badger.

Grains of Paradise, a certain plant, or other wife called *Cardamomum*.

Grame, (old word) sorrow, mishap, or anger.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grandmerci*, i. e. great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Gramineals*, (Lat.) grass; or made of grass.

Gramineal Crown, see *Crown*.

Grammatical, (Greek) belonging to the Art of Grammar, i. e. the Method of attaining to any language by certain Rules.

Grampw, a sort of Fish somewhat like a Whale but lesse.

Granadil, (Spanish) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate; is also a certain Engin like a Pomegranet, which is to be shot out of a piece of Ordnance.

Granary, (Lat.) a place to lay Corn in.

Granate, (Lat. *Granatum*) a sort of precious stone, so called because it is like the stone of a Pomgranate, it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but somewhat darker and lesse Elaborated by nature.

Grandevity, (Lat.) *qv.* greatnels of age, Antiquity, Seniority, Eldership.

Grand Cape, in Common Law, is a Writ that lyeth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default, upon the first summons.

Grand-diffesse, in Common Law, is a diffesse taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Baylywick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (Spanish and French,) greatnels of State, or of Spirit *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquie*, (Lat.) Majesty or height of Style.

Grandimonienfers, a Religious Order, cre-

ated in the year 1076. by one *Stephen of Avern*.

Grandinow, (Lat.) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (Lat.) greatnes.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kind of service, whereby the Lords of *Scrivelby*, in *Cheshire*, held their land; which was to come well Armed and mounted into the kings presence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himself to maintain the King right by open Combat, against whosoever should dare to oppose it. This Tenure belonged by Hereditary succession to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Persians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (Ital.) a kind of speckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (Lat.) bearing kernels or grains.

Granteesor, see *Gron*.

Granulation, (Lat.) a reducing of bodies especially Metallick and Mineral into *Grainula*, or small Grains, it is a word peculiar to Chymistry.

Grannole, (Lat.) a little grain.

Graphical, (Greek) caiously described, or wrought.

Graplings, crooked irons that hold ships together; they are called also *Grapiels*.

Grassation, (Lat.) a Spoiling, or lying wast.

Gravis expectativa, certain Bulls whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical livings.

Gratianople, a City of *Narbon* in France.

Gratianus, the name of a Roman Empetour, surnamed *Eunarius*; he was perfidiously slain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains, in *Lions* in France.

Gratification, (Lat.) a reward ng or making amends.

Gratis, (Lat.) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (Lat.) a free reward.

Gratulation, (Lat.) a rejoycing in anothers behalf: also a thanking.

A *Grave*, see *Greve*.

To *Grave* a ship, to preserve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or train Oil Rosin and brimstone.

Graveolence, (Lat.) a smelling rank, or strong.

Graver

Graver, a small peice of steel used in grav- ing, formed Lozange, or Diamond-square; there are different sorts of gravng; see *Sele-gravng*, also a Barber Chyrurgions Instru- ment for the taking scales off from the Teeth.

Gravidity, (Lat.) a being with Child.

Gravity, (Lat.) heavynels, or weight, being applied to bodies: also graventf, or for- bernal in behaviour.

Gravit, in Common-Law, is a gift in writ- ing, of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

Greace, (a Term of Hunting) the fat of a Boar, or Hare; the fat of a Boar hath an ad- dition, and is called *Bevy-greace*.

Greach-breach, see *Griib-breach*.

Greaves, (French) Armour for the legs.

Greisim, (Greek) a speaking after the *Idiom* of the Greek tongue.

Green, willingness, from the French word *Gré*, or the Latin *Gratum*, also in Heraldry it is used for a step or degree.

Green-cloth, the name of a Court of Justice that used to sit in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

Greenbow, a Term used in the Forrest- Laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forrest: it is also called *Vert*.

Greenwas, is a word used in Statutes, and sig- nifies the Estreats of Issues, Fines, and Amerce- ments, in the Exchequer, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be levied by them in their severall Coun- ties.

Greenwich, (q. *Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Eal- phag Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*. This place is also famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Hamphrey Duke of Gloucester*, and by him named *Placence*: he also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Tower famous in *Spanish* fables.

Greese, a faire, or step, from the Latin word *Grassu*.

Gregal, (Lat.) belonging to a flock.

Gregoric, a proper name of a man, signy- ing in Greek watchfull, answering to the *Latin Virgilius*, of this name there have been 15 Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap: also *Gregorian* Account, a correction of the Calendar by Pope *Gregory* the 13th. making the year to consist of 365 daies, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds; whereas before, according to the *Julian* account i. e. that which was institu- ted by the Emperour *Julius Caesar* it con-

sisted of 365 daies, and 6 hours.

Gresham Colledge, a fair house in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintain- ing of professors of divinity, Law, Physick; Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick. The said Sir *Thomas Gresham* built also a stately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royall Ex- change*.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority a- mong the *Low Dutch*, signifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griff-graff, (French) by hook, or by crooke.

Griffish, see *Gryffish*.

A *Grigg*, a young Eele.

Grillade, (French) a kind of meat broyled.

Grimbold, or *Grimbold*, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, power over anger.

A *Grish*, (old word) a riddle.

Grishild, (Germ.) the proper name of divers women, signifying *Grey-Lady*, in *Latin Gesia*.

A *Grit*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a *Grample-fish*.

Griib-breach, or *Gich breach* a breach of peace; *Griib*, signifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobrianism, (French) slovenly behavi- our.

Gromments, in Navigation, are little rings made fast to the upper side of the yard, to which the caskets are fastned.

Groening, the chief Town of *West-Frisze- land*, from the Dutch word *Groen*, i. e. Green, because it is leaved in a Green place.

Gormel, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called al- so *Pearl-plant*.

Gron, a Saxon word signifying a fenny place, whence some derive *Grancester*, a Town in *Cambridge-shire*.

Groop (old word) a pissing place.

Grovenour, i. e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheshire*, commonly con- tracted into *Gruvenour*.

Grat, (Ital.) a Cave.

Gratesch, (Ital.) a kind of mixt, or confus- ed peice of painting or sculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude mishapen thing.

Groveling, *quasi* Groundlying a lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the ground, also a Term in Hunting the Deer is said to feed groveling, when the seeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chase.

To *Ground* a ship, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pue, a kind of herb which creeps upon

upon the ground, and hath resemblance to the Pine-tree.

Grainsswell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

Gronnpade, (French) a Term in horsemanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher than ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an Engin to stretch woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Forrester's say, a Buck growneth.

Growth, (Lat.) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick masse, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered, like a fowle, and having four feet as a Beast: some derive it from the Hebrew word *Garaph*, i. e. to hatch.

Grypp, see *Griff*.

Gryffith, an old British name, signifying strong-faithed.

G U

Guacacane, a kind of Indian Pilewort.

Guadalupe, a River of Andalusia in Spain, anciently called *Baxis*.

Guadiana, a River in Portugal, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under ground: whence they boast of a Bridge, whereon 10000 Cattel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease, it is brought out of the West Indies, where the disease is said to have been first known.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings mansion houses; *Castelain* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Councils of *Guastala*.

A *Gubbin*, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (Lat.) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgones, rudder-irons to ships.

Gudibes and *Gibellines*, two great factions in Italy.

Guendiana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Griffin*, Prince of Wales; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of London, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan*, slain in the battail.

Guerdon, (French) a reward; some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i. e. gain.

Gugawi, see *Grogawi*.

Guidage, money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of *Argoliers* that were

on horse-back with Petronels.

Guild-Hall, a place where the Magistrates of any City meet to consult about trading, judicial proceedings, or any other grand affair; *Guild*, being a Society incorporate from the Dutch word *Geld*, i. e. money.

Guildford, (Saxon *Geglford*) a Town in Surrey, the Royal Mansion in times past of the English Saxon Kings, who had 75 Hages, i. e. houses, wherein remained 175 men: here *Effred*, the son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Godwin*, Earl of Kent, who contrary to his faithfull promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harald*, the Dane, and by a cruel decimation flew almost all his men that came with him out of Normandy.

Guinethia, or *Guineth*, that part of Wales, commonly called *South-wales*, it is also called *Venedotia*.

Gunie, a Kingdom of Africa, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*, the two most noted places whereof are the Castle of *Mina*; built by the Portugals, and the promontory called *Sierra Lioma*.

Guld, a kind of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Manuleta*. Whence came the Law of *Manuleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of Scotland; which was, that if any one sustered his Land to be overrun with weeds, he should forfeit an Ox.

Gules, see *Genles*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lanmas-day*, in old Almanacks *St. Peter ad Vincula*; it cometh from the French word *Guel*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chaires, that *St. Peter* had been bound with at Rome.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a straight passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

Gulosity, (Lat.) gluttony.

Gulwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amend for trespass.

Gum Animi, Indian Amber.

Gummilda, the wife of *Almond*, King of Denmark; she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in battel.

Gunnora, a famous Norman Lady, who flourished in *Sbroppshire*, and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the Honour of *Mountgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed Arrow, whenever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chase.

Gunnwale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth

reacheth from the half deck to the fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (Lat.) an ingulphing or swallowing up.

Gurnard, a kind of fish so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extracam Base parts, or contrary-wise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden wind:

Gusto, (Ital.) a right relish, favour, or taste of any thing.

Gutta Rosacea, a praternatural redness in the nose and cheek, and sometimes in all the face.

Gutta serena, a sort of disease in the eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear speck or drop, which nevertheless hinders the sight of the eye.

Gutural, (Lat.) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, i. e. a leader or director.

Guy, a certain rope used in a ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

G Y

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shown his wife naked, she animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnastic, (Greek) the chief government of a *Gymnase*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of mind and body.

Gymnosophists, (Greek) a Sect of Philosophers among the Indians, who went naked, living in deserts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* besieging *Babylon*, cut into 46. several Channels.

Gynlimos, (Greek) the joyning of a Bone, when the same bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypsation, (Lat.) a-plastering with Mortar.

Gyrations, (Lat.) a fetching a compass; from *Gyros*, a great circle.

Gyren, in Heraldry, signifieth, a quarter, or half a Cube described by a Diagonal line.

Gysarme, the same as *Gisarme*.

H A

H Abackuk, (Hebr.) a Wrestler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whole to a Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haberdasher, one that sells a great many several wares, from the Dutch words, *habt ihr das*, i. e. have you that.

Hiltes Corpus, a Writ, which a man indicted before Justices of the Peace, and laid in prison, may have out of the Kings Bench, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois, see *Averdupois*.

Habergeois, a diminutive of *Haubert*, see *Haubert*.

Habitments, (French) cloathing; also armour.

Hability, (Lat.) an aptness, or capacity.

Habit, (Lat.) custom or use; also the attire, or cloathing of the body. It is also, the last of the 20 Prædicaments in Logick, which denominates a subject to be cloathed.

Habitacion, or *Habitacle*, (Lat.) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (Lat.) growing to an habit; or custom.

Habitudo, (Lat.) the same as *habit*.

Hables, (French) a Haven or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the Turks bestow on God, which signifieth Truth: as also *Hastelaw*, High truth.

Hachee, or *Hack*, (French) a certain French dish made of sliced meat.

Hadaad, (Hebr.) Rejoycing, a King of *Edom*; also *Ishmaels* son.

Hadarezer, or *Aderezer*, (Hebr.) beautiful help, a King of *Zobab*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

Haddock, a kind of fish, called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, the name of a great Roman Emperour, who was so called from the City *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original; the word is derived by *Gesner*, from the Greek word *Hadria*, i. e. gross, or wealthy.

Hadrimople, (Greek) a City of Macedonia in Greece.

Hæmatopedes, (Greek) certain birds so called from the language colour of their feet, which *Pliny* says look red like blood.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta*, hearing that she was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himself over her Tomb.

Hæmoptois, or *Hæmoptosis*, (Greek) spitting of blood, coming from the vical parts.

Hæmorrbogy, (Greek) a violent bursting out of blood.

Hemorrhoides, (Greek) a certain disease called in English the *Piles*, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood, by which the veins of the fundament are distended.

Hemus, a great Mountain dividing *Thessaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: it was so called from *Hemus* the son of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

Herede abducto, a Wit that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another cr.

Heresies, (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion contrary to the fundamental points of Religion.

Hesitation, (Lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Hoggs, a word used in some old Writs for a haug.

Hagar, (Hebr.) a stranger, or chewing the cud, *Sarrah* handmaid, who conceiving by *Abraham*, and bringing forth *Ismael*, despiseth her Mistress and is sent away: from her descended the *Hagarims*.

Hagard, (French) untam'd, unruly: also, a *Hagard Hawk*, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Haggai, (Hebr.) pleasant, a Prophet of the *Jews*, whose book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haggafe, a kind of pudding made of Hogs flesh.

Hagiographer, (Greek) a writer of holy things.

Hait, from the French word *Haye* a kind of Net to catch Conics, which is commonly pitched under hedges.

Hale, a word of salutation, from the Saxon word *Heal*, i. e. health.

Haine, (French) Hatred.

Haire, is, when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Hainbaldatio Cavalorum, signifieth in the praetick of *Scotland*, a seeking restitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketon, a Jacket without sleeves, *Chaucer*.

Halberd, a kind of weapon, called in Spanish *Halbarda*.

Halecyon, a bird, called a Kings-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Sea shore, about the winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen daies; wherein the weather useth to be very calm, whence by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times are called

Halecyon daies: the Poets feign that *Halecyon* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

To Hale up the Brates, see *Brates*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oswald*, King of that County, in a great pitched field against the British King *Cadwal*, having erected a cross unto Christ, obtained the victory; and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of coyn valuing six shillings, eight pence.

Half-seal, is taken for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Ecclesiastical, or Maritime causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artimisa*.

Holidome, (Saxon) holy judgment; whence, By my Halidome, used anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Halieticks, (Greek) books treating of the Art of fishing.

Halifax, signifying in old English, Holy hair, a Town in *Tork-shire*, so called from a Maids head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the (spigs) of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halmitre, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, commonly called Salt-peter.

To Hall a ship, to call her to know whence she is, and whither bound.

Hallage, (French) a fee due for clothes bought for sale at *Blackwell-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallehjab, see *Allahjab*.

Hallucination, (Lat.) error, or blindness of judgment.

Halm, from the Hebrew word *balam* to shake the stalk of corn, from the ear to the root.

Halser, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halter or Cable, wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo, (Greek) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Halonsus, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which was defended by women, when all the men were slain.

To make Hale, (French) to make a stop, a term of war.

Halyards, in navigation, are those ropes which serve to hoist the yards up to their height, and belong to every mast.

Halyastres, a King of *Lydia*, and father to

to *Cresus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Hilymote, see *Healgenote*.

Him, (Hebr.) crafty or hear, one of *Noah's* three sons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence descended the *Canaanites*.

Himadryades, (Greek) Wood nymphs.

Himam, (Hebr.) making an uproar, the son of *Hamedatha*, he seeking the ruine of *Mordecai* and the *Jews*, is caught in his own snare, and hanged upon the same gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*.

Hamburg, the chief City of lower *Saxony*; so called from *Jupiter Hammon*, there worshipped.

Hames, too crooked pieces of wood, which encompass a horse-collar; from the *Ham* of the leg which is crooked, or the Latin word *hamus*, a hook.

Hankin, a kind of pudding.

Hanking of dogs, see expeditating.

Hanklet, a dwelling-house, a diminutive; from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. e. home.

Hammocks, hanging-beds used in ships.

Hamon, (Hebr.) an Assle, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem*, see *Sechem*.

Hampton-Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*. It was built in a very costly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finished by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hanjar, a certain kind of dagger worn by the *Bashaw's* wives richly belet with Jewels.

Halimou, (Lat.) thin, breathy.

Hanaper, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and so is the Conroller.

Hankwit, or *Hangwit*, (Saxon) a thief escaped out of custody.

Hannab, (Hebr.) Gracious or merciful, the wife of *Elkanah*, and mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poisoned himself; the word signifies in the *Punick* tongue, Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who seeking to make himself Master of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Hynault*, one of the 17. Provinces of the *Low-Countries*.

Hanslines, upper stopps. *Chaucer*.

Hanse-Towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal seats of the Dutch Merchants. *Hus* signifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (Dutch) the first money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hansfiack, belonging to the *Hanse-Towns*.

Hanten, (old word) to use, or accomplish.

Hapherlet, a kind of course Coverlet for a bed.

Haque, a sort of hand gun 3 quarters of a yard long.

Haquebut, (French) the same as *Harque-buse*.

Haracana, or *Hrocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempest, which happeneth once in 9 years. Some say, it comes from the Spanish word *Aracana*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (French) *quasi herus altus*, i. e. high-master, is an Officer, whose employment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and such like.

Haras, (Hebr.) Anger, the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (French) a Speech, or Oration.

Haraphob, (Hebr.) a Medicine; a Philistim whose sons being gyants were slain, by *David* and his servants.

Harass, (French) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet; a harass'd, a tired jade.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words, *her bengen*, i. e. hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that alloteth those of the household their lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is said to Harbour, when it goes to rest.

Hare-lip, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Hare-pipe, a snare made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Harian's, or *Hedviant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fish is represented standing upright.

Harivolation, (Lat.) a sooth-saying.

Harlem, a City in the *low Countries*, where Printing was first invented by *Lawrence Jans*, a rich Citizen thereof, about the year 1440 or so others say; by *John Gutter*.

Harlot, or *Atletta*, Concubine to *Robert Duke* of *Normandy*, and mother to *William* the Conquerour; in disgrace of whom, all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harmán, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch the General of an Army; answerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Aristogeiton*, two famous conspirators against *Hypparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by some, the first invention of Musical Harmony.

Harmonical, a Trojan whom *Minerva* inspired with all kind of Manufacture.

Harmonious, see *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, i. e. musical consent, or agreement.

Harold, or *Herald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; she was a great huntsman, and hearing that her father was taken prisoner by the *Getae*, rescued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion, where-with *Mercury* slew *Argos*, and *Perseus* *Medusa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to strike great fish withal, being at one end like a barber's arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings, the breadth of a ship at the bow.

Harpocrates, an image used in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, The god of silence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celano*, and *Ocyete*; they were part-women, and part-birds, having claws like vultures. *Homer* saith, that upon *Celaeno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius*, and *Zanthus*, the horses of *Achilles*.

Harrow, (old word) signifying away, or sic.

† *Haake* (old word) for sign, as fishes *Haikes*, the sign *Pisces*.

Hart, in the Forest Laws, is a Stag of six years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a Hart-royal; and if this Hart be so hunted by the King or Queen that he is forced out of the forest, the King cauleth Proclamation to be made, that no person shall hurt, chase, or kill him; then he is termed a Hart-royal proclaimed.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter Colledge*, in the time of King *Edward* the second; who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel Colledge*, and *Saint-Bary Hall*.

Hart-tongue, (*Lat. Scolopendria*) an herb with long green leaves like a tongue, but smooth, it is much commended for any distemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the passions of the Heart

Hartwort, a pretty plant very wholesome for Harts or Stags to feed on; it is called in Latin *Seseli Ethiopicum frutes*.

Hazel, (*Lat. Nux tenuis*) a tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of digestion, and therefore unwholesome; yet by reason of their dryness they are commended to be eaten after fish to hinder the ingendring of flegme.

Harcubusse, see *Arquebuse*.

Hatches of a Ship, are trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are also called Scutes.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (*French*) a coat of Mail.

Havellock, a certain Danish founding of the Royal blood; who, as it is reported, was fostered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a scullion in the Kings kitchen, was for his valour, and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Haven, (*Lat. Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the mouth of some River or Creek where ships may ride at anchor.

Haverling, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; so called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as sent from *Saint John Baptist*, to King *Edward* the Confessor.

Haut, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in French *Enceinte*.

Hauriant, see *Hariant*.

Hauseliner, or *Hanseliner*, (old word) breeches or slops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*; also an old word, signifying black: also a disease in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop hedges; from the French words, *Hay*, hedge, and *Garde*, custody.

Hawise, a proper name of women. See *Avicce*.

Hawkers, a certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old brass or pewter, which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawkweed, (*Lat. Hieracium*) a field herb whose leaves are torn on the sides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker: it is good for all the diseases of the eyes, Inflammations, *St. Anthony's-fire*, and such like eruptions.

Hawker, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) insolent.

Haw-

Hawthorn, white thorn, from *Hægdoren*, *Hæg* in Dutch signifying white.

Hazard, a certain place in a Tennis-Court, into which if the ball chance to be stricken, it is a loss; also a thing set upon a Billiard-table, which Gamblers avoid hitting as much as may be. It is also metaphorically taken for any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknock-shire*, called in British *Trekettle*, i. e. a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees, it was formerly a very flourishing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower* *dux*.

Hayboot, signifieth in Common-Law, permission to take thorns, to make or repair hedges.

Haydegines, (old word) a Country-dance, or round.

Haylaks, Women-slaves, a word used among the Turks.

Hays, (old word) hatred.

Hazaël, (*Hebr.*) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Elisha* to anoint King over *Syria*, that he might take vengeance of *Israel* for their Idolatry.

H E

Head borow, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the same as Constable, or Tithing man, from *Heard*, i. e. head, and *borhe*, i. e. pledge.

Head-land, in Navigation is a point of land that lies farther out at Sea, than the rest usually do.

Head-lines, in Navigation, are the ropes that make fast all the sails to the Yard. *Head-sails* are those belonging to the foremast and Boltsprit, and keep the ship from the wind, or to fall off.

Heasting, (*Saxon*) a captive.

Heafod, (*Sax.*) a head.

Healgenote, or *Halmotes*, a Saxon word signifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearse, an empty Tomb erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arche*, a lifting up.

Hearts-ease, or *Pansies*, (*Latin herba Trinitatis*) an herb whose flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a rupture, as the distilled water of the herb and flowers is for the falling-sickness.

Heath-poult, a Bird somewhat like a Pheasant.

Hebdomade, (*Greek*) the number 7, a week which consists of 7 daies.

Hebe, the Goddess of youth, and daughter of *Juno* without a father, she was lost her

beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer; but one time falling down and discovering her secret parts to the gods, she was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (*Lat.*) bluntness, dulness. *Hebrews*, a name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the division of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Islands in the *Deucaledonion* Sea, called also *Ebude*, and the Western Islands: they are 44 in number, but the chief of them are *Levisia*, *Eufia*, *Mula*, and *Isa*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his body had been torn in pieces by *Bacchides*.

Hecalina, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Thebes*; from *Hecale* an old woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his father's return.

Hecale, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Larsona*, and the sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon; also the name of a famous enchantress of *Thrace*.

Heecatomb, (*Greek*) a sacrifice, wherein an hundred beasts were offered at one time.

Heecatompolis, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had an hundred Cities in it.

Heecatompyle, the name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Egyptian Thebes*.

Heek, the name of an Engin to take fish withal, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i. e. to pick, or beck a bramble.

Heekled, (old word) wrapped.

Heektick-feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the body; it comes from the Greek word *Hæxis*, a habit.

Hecla, the name of a mountain in *Iceland*; where there is a terrible abyss, or deep place, where nothing but the lamentable cries of persons, as is supposed extremely tormented, are heard for the compass of a League round about it.

Heclor, the son of *Priam* and *Hecluba*; he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*; slew *Protesilaus*, and *Patroclus*; but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*. The word signifieth, Defender.

Hecluba, the daughter of *Dyana*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*; it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, she was turned into a Bitch.

Federal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy; from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heild

Heed, a Term in Navigation, a ship heeds Star-board, or Larboard, that is leans most to that side.

Heer, and **Hace**, (old word) hoarse and harsh.

Hegesyratus, an **Ephesian**, who was the builder of the City **Eles** in **Asia**.

Hegira, the Epoch, or computation of time among the **Turks**.

Heinsarre, or **Hinsarre**, (old word) a departing of a servant from his Master; from **Hine**, and **fair** passage.

Heir of blood, in Common-law, is he who succeeds by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee; but heir of inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any displeasure.

Heirloom, significth all implements of a house; which having belonged to the house for certain descents, accrew to the heir with the house it self. **Loom**, significth a frame to weave in.

Heights, a verue in writing or speaking, wherein the expressions are neither tooinflate, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

Helchifaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny **Christ** in times of persecution; their first Teacher was one **Helchifaus**.

Helchysm, the dross and scum of Silver.

Helen, (old word) to cover.

Helen, the daughter of **Jupiter** and **Leda**; she was married to **Menelaus**, and brought forth **Hermione**; afterwards being stoll away by **Paris**, and being demanded of **Priamus** by the **Greeks**, the **Trojans** refused to send her back; which was the occasion of a very great Warre, and of the destruction of **Troy**. The word significth in **Greek** piti-ful.

Helical rising of a Star, is when a Star which was at first hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the **Greek** word **Helios**, i. e. the Sun.

Helades, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of **Phaeton**, who wept themselves into Poplar-trees, for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were **Phaestusa**, **Lampetusa**, and **Lampetia**.

Heliconian, belonging to **Helicon**, a hill of **Pbois**, sacred to **Apollo**, and the **Muses**.

Helioscopic, (**Greek**) the furthest point of the Sun; coule into his ascension, or descension.

Heliotropes, (**Greek**) the name of a plant

commonly called **Turn-sole**; also a kind of precious stone.

Helix, a term in Geometrie, being the same in **Greek**, as **Spira** in **Latin**; see **Spiral line**.

Helle, the daughter of **Arbamus** King of **Thebes**, the wish her brother **Phryxus**, crossing over the **Pontick** Sea upon a golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the Sea, from which accident, that Sea was ever called **Hellefont**.

Hellebore, the name of a certain plant; called also **Melampodium**, which is good against madnesse.

Hellenistical, belonging to **Greece**, or the **Greek** Language; from **Hellas**, the ancient name of that Country.

Helm, significth in Navigation, a piece of wood fastned to the Rudder in a ship or Boat; also the Helm of State is Metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in sharp flowers, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Helluaton, (**Lat.**) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Country invironed by the **Alps**, and the Hill of **Jura**, the Rivers **Rheno**, and **Rhone**; it is now called **Switzerland**.

Hemerology, (**Greek**) a Calendar, or Book, wherein are registred the passages of every day.

Hemicranie, (**Greek**) a disease in the head, called the **Meagrim**, see **Megrim**.

Hemi-cycle, (**Greek**) a half-circle.

Hemingstone, a Town in **Suffolk**, which one **Baldwin le Pettour** held of the King, per **Satum**, **Suffetum**, & **Bumbulum** seu **Pestum**, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Christmas day before the King, he should dance, puff up his cheeks and fart.

Hemiplegia, (**Greek**) the Palsie on one side only.

Hemisphere, (**Greek**) half the Compass of the Heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

Hemistick, (**Greek**) Half a versie.

Hemule, a Term in Hunting for a Roe Buck, the third year.

Hemlock, a certain Plant, called in **Latin** **Cicutra**, whole juyce being poyson, used to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in **Spain**, near to which, stands a Town called **Alcala di Henares**.

Herbane, in **Greek** **Hyoscyamus**, an Herb which is counted rank poylon.

Herchman, or **Henschman**, a German word significth

signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a piece of Honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hendecasyllable, (**Greek**) a versie consisting of Eleven syllables comprehending these teer **Dactyle**, **Spondees**, and three **Trochees**, as

Quoquo diffingias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwise called **Phaleucium**.

Hengston-hill, a hill in **Corwall**, where the British **Danmonii**, calling the **Danes**, to assist them to drive the English out of **Devonshire**, were by King **Egbert**, totally defeated, and ruined.

Hengwit, see **Hankwit**.

Hengeff, the name of him who led the first English men into this Isle: the word significth in the **Saxon**, Horseman.

Heniobus; vide **Auriga**.

Henoch, (**Heb.**) taught or dedicate, **Cains** son of whom the City **Henoch** was so called, also the father of **Methuselah**.

Henry, the name of eleven Emperours of **Germany**, eight Kings of **England**, four Kings of **France**, four Kings of **Castile**: the word comes from the German **Einrick**, i. e. rich, and powerful; or **Herrie**, i. e. rich Lord; or else is contracted from **Honoricus**.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Heptical, (**Greek**) belonging to the Liver.

Heptatian-Mountains, certain burning Mountains in **Lycia**.

Heptaedrical figure, or **Heptaedron**, a Geometrical figure consisting of seven sides.

Heptagonal, (**Greek**) belonging to a heptagon, or figure of seven Angles.

Heptarchy, (**Greek**) a seven fold government, or government of seven men; as that of the **Saxon** Kings here in **England**.

Heraclea, a City of **Narbon**, in **France**, now called **St. Gilles**.

Heraclitus, the name of a famous **Ephesian** Philosopher, who used to weep, as often as he thought upon the misery of the World.

Herald, see **Harald**.

Herawdes, (old word) feats of activity.

Herbage, significs in common-Law, the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the cattel: also the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forrest.

Herbert, a proper name of men, significth in Dutch famous Lord.

Herbidge, or **Herborow**, (old word) lodging.

Herbalist, or **Herbary**, (**Lat.**) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, see **Harbenger**.
Herb **Christopher**; a kind of **Aconite** bearing Berries like beads: it is to be seen only in the Gardens of them that delight in rarities.

Herb Paris, true love or one Berry, the leaves whereof grow like a True lovers knot with a Berry in the midst; it refflecth poyson, Pestilence, Feavours, Witchcraft and the Cholick: it cureth Ulcers, Swellings in the Groins; Gods, and privities, inflammations and imposthumas.

Herb Robert, a kind of Cransbill with reddish stalkes, it helpeth the Stone, staeth blood howsoever flowing; it speedily health all green wounds, and is effectual in old Ulcers in the privie parts and else where.

Herbert, a proper name, significth in Dutch, bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City in **Germany**, now called **Wirzberg**.

Herbosity, (**Lat.**) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (**Lat.**) grassy, full of herbs.

Herulmia, a great wood in **Germany**, sixty dayes journeys in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to **Hercules**, the chief of which name was **Hercules**, the son of **Jupiter**, and **Almena**. He being hated by **Juno**, because he was born of a Concubine, was by her engaged in twelve very dangerous enterprises, which are called **Hercules** his twelve labours; all which he overcame to his great renown; whence every great achievement came to be called an **Herculean labour**. He is said to have built two pillars on Mount **Cape**, and Mount **Avila**, as the utmost bounds of the Western world, with the inscription of **Nil ultra**, and at this day those places are called **Hercules-Pillars**. This name **Hercules** significth in **Greek**, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

Herculeus morbus, the Falling sicknesse.
Here de Cesar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the **Saracens** and **Arabians** used to compute their number of years, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was also used in **Spain** for a great while; the word significth as much as, The Monarchy of **Cesar**.

Hereditary, or **Hereditary**, (**Lat.**) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, significth in Common-law, all such things as descend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compass of an Executor, as **Chatels** do.

Herdelange, a term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a bore.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently called *Trefawith*, from the Beech-trees growing their about. It was built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Country called old *Erwinne* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*, the fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *East England*; who going to woe the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, was here fore-laid and murdered by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa's* wife.

Hermitage, or *Ermitage*, (*French*) a solitary place, a dwelling for *Hermite*s, i. e. persons that devote themselves to a Religious solitude.

Heretic, see *Herefite*.

Herestarch, or *Herefiarch*, (*Greek*) the principal Author of any *Heresie*, or Sect.

Heretog, or *Heretogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; in the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Tog*, to draw out.

Herility, (*Lat.*) Masterly-authority.

Heriot, or *Harist*, hath formerly been used to signify a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue signifying an Army. But now it is taken for the best chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by custom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolshire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with precious Stones (which was given as a present to *Casbarine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found.

Herman, see *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (*Greek*) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury*, and *Apbrodite*, i. e. *Venus*, and significeth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the story of *Hermanphroditus* and *Salmacia*, elegantly described in the fourth Book of *Ovid's Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Mercury* the Messenger of the gods, who is called in *Greek*, *Hermes*; or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great *Egyptian* Philosopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*; she was betrothed by her father after the end of the *Trojan* War, to *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles*: which *Orestes* (to whom she had been before eloped by her Grand-father *Tyndarus*) taken ill, he flew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*, see *Heremitage*.

Hermodyctis, certain roots like fingers,

but of what Plant is so uncertain, that they are called *Opprobrium Herbariorum*, they are sometimes used in medicines that purge humours from the joynts, and remoter parts of the body.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Claxomena*, whose soul used to leave his body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his body, burnt it, so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Harnious, (*Lat.*) bursten-bellied.

Herod, surnamed *Antipater*, a King of the *Jews*, created by the Roman Senate; he destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and created another more magnificent in its place; he put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two sons *Arisobulus*, and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (*Greek*) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick Poem*, that sort of Poem which sets forth the deeds in war, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greatest of men.

Heroick Verse, that kind of Verse which by the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* was solely used in their *Heroick* Poems, without any other mixture: it is also called *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six feet, all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*, but without any certain order, only in the fifth place a *Dactyl* (sometimes a *Spondee*) but in the sixth place a *Spondee* always. Of a *Dactyl* in the fifth place take this example.

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathaeaq; regna recessit.

Of a *Spondee* in the fifth place this:

Aeriaque Alpes, & Nubifer Apenninus.

Heroine, a woman of a noble spirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a kind of bird, called in *Latin* *Ardea*, *ab ardens*; because its dung burns whatsoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythraean Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Prophecies, and being refused it, he burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

Herostatus, one that to purchase himself fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Herfilia, the Wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worshipped by the name of

of *Hera*, or the goddess of youth.

Hertford, i. e. the Ford of *Harris*, the chief Town of *Hertfordshire*; having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earle of this Town in King *Henry* the second's dayes. Rede treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i. e. *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddess worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins* some think the word *Earth* to be thence derived.

Hesione, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ranfak't *Troy*; because her father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

Hesperus, the son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Hesperia*: he had three daughters, *Egle*, *Arethusa*, and *Hesperetuba*, called the *Hesperides*, who lived in the *Hesperian Garden*; whose Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon whom *Hercules* slew; it is also faigned of *Hesperus*, that after his death, he was changed into the Evening-Star.

Hests, (old word) Commands, or Decrees.

Hese, (old word) a Vow, Offer, or Promise.

Heterolites, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at least differ some way or other in their manner of declining from the common sort; as Verbs that so vary are called *Anomalous*.

Heterodox, (*Greek*) being of another opinion, or judgment, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneous, (*Greek*) being of another, or different kind.

Heth, (*Hebr.*) Fear, or astonied, *Canaan's* brother of whom came the *Hittites*.

Hetrosians, (*Greek*) people that live between the *Equator* and the *Tropicks*, whose shadows still incline more one way, than another.

Hetruria, a Country of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Tuscanie*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to South-saying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*.

Heveningham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient Fa-

mily, commonly contracted into *Heveningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Hewmond, (old word) shining.

Hewte, a little Copse, or Grove.

Hexaedron, a Geometrical figure consisting of six sides.

Hexagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Hexagon*, or Geometrical figure having six angles, or corners.

Hexameter-verse, (*Greek*) a verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise called an *Heroick* verse, because it is used in *Heroick* Poems, See *Heroick* verse.

Hexapete, (*Greek*) a Noun declined with six cases.

Hexastick, (*Greek*) a Stanza, consisting of six verses.

Heydelberg, a City of *Germany*, so called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, i. e. (sweet) Bloom, and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

Hexakiah, or *Hizkiab*, (*Hebr.*) a pious King of *Judah*, who obtained by Prayer Victory against *Senacherib*, King of the *Assyrians*, made great reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a sickness unto death.

H I

Hiation, (*Lat.*) an opening a funder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Island lying on the Western part of *Britain*; it is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the *Greek* word *Hibris*, disgrace.

Hicbel, or *Hatchel*, an Instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax with all.

Hickway, a certain bird, otherwise called a Wood-picker, or *Wryneck*, in *Greek* *Jynx*.

Hidage a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a disease in cattel, when the skin cleaveth to their sides; In Agriculture it is a disease whereunto Trees, as well as cattel are subje&t.

Hidder, (old word) he; *Hidder*, and *Shidder*, used by *Spencer*, for *Me*, and *She*.

Hide of Land (from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i. e. a wild field, also *Heath* and *Broom*) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land, as may be plowed with one plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and Gain; arable Land, or the same as *Gainage*.

Hide, a kind of sanctuary, or hiding place.
Hierarchie, (*Greek*) a spiritual government: also the holy order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angels*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain mysterious Characters, or Images, used among the ancient *Egyptians*, whereby holy sentences were expressed.

Hierogams, (*Greek*) sacred writings.
Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in *Greek* holy name; there was also a Tyrant of *Sicily* so called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* against the *Romans*, was at length slain by them.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by St. *Hierome*. There were also certain Hermites so called, whose Order was founded in the year 1265, by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hieropolyme, the famous City of *Judaea*, vulgarly called *Jerusalem*.

Hierothimus, (*Greek*) the proper name of a many signifying, holy God.

Higbam, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient family so called.

High-orested (a Term in Archery) see *Shoulder-head*

High-rigg'd (a Term in Archery) see *Shoulder-head*.

Height, (old word) named.

Hibirion, a certain Hermitic, of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (*Lat.*) cheerfulness, or mirth.
Hilary Term, see *Term*.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Dutch*, famous Lord.

Hilkiah, (*Hebr.*) *The Lords gentleness*, the Father of King *Eliakim*, also the name of several persons in holy Scripture.

Himple, an old *Saxon* word, signifying to halt, or go lame.

Hin, a certain *Hebrew* measure, containing 12. *Sextaries*, or *Logins*; A *Login* being a certain measure, which contains about the quantity of six *Egge-bells*.

Hinc, or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a servant at husbandry, also *Hinde* is a term in hunting for a Beast of the Forrest the first year.

Hippece, a kind of Cheese made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who succeeded *Pisistratus*; and having deflowed a

Virgin *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton*, conspired against him, and slew him: also the Master of horse, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, she was a great huntress upon Mount *Peleus*; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

Hippiades, (*Greek*) Images representing women on horse back.

Hippocentaur, see *Centaur*.

Hippocras, a kind of artificial Wine compounded of Sack and several sorts of spices.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Cos*; he lived 104. years, and was had in great honour by *Alexander*, King of *Perfia*.

Hippocrene, a fountain of *Bœotia*, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodrom, (*Greek*) a place for tilting, or horse-racing.

Hippo-griff, (*Greek*) a beast represented to the fancy, being half a horse, and half a griffin.

Hippolyta, a Queen of the *Anaxons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theseus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the son of *Theseus*, and *Hippolyte*; he addicted himself wholly to hunting, but being accused of adultery by *Phaedra* his Mother-in-law, because he had denied her, when she solicited him to lye with her, he fled away, and was torn in Pieces by the wild horses that drew his Chariot, afterward his limbs being gathered up, and he restored to life by *Æsculapius*, at the request of *Diana*, he went into *Italy*, and was called *Virbius*; and built a City, which from his wife's name was called *Ancis*.

Hippomache, (*Greek*) a fighting on horse-back.

Hippomenes, the son of *Megareus*, and *Merope*; who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Sichæus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but because he could not abstain from lyeing with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and she into a Lioness.

Hippon, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof *St. Austin* was Bishop.

Hippona, an ancient goddess, who was worshipped as the goddess, of Horse-courting, and her image used to be placed in Stables.

Hipponax,

Hipponax, an *Ephesian* Poet, who writ so sharply against some that painted him ridiculously, that he caused them to hang themselves.

Hippoboston, (*Greek*) an Herb growing upon the Fullers' thorn, good for the falling sickness.

Hippotades, the Sir-name of *Æolus*, King of the winds.

Hippocrate, the wife of *Mitridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband so much, that she followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Heroine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (*Lat.*) a certain disease in Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hireus, the left shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirute, (*Lat.*) rough; bristly; full of hair.

Hispalia, a famous City of *Spain*, situate upon the River *Batis*; it is now called *Sevilla*.

Hispaniola, or little *Spain*, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largest, yet the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently, *Hajiti*.

Hispania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Æthiopia*, now called *Granada*; *Lusitania*, now called *Portugal*; and *Taracensis* which contains the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and part of *Castile*.

Hispid, (*Lat.*) having rough haire, or bristles.

Historiographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiologie, (*Greek*) a Historical discourse.

Histrionical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Histrion*, or stage player.

To *hitch*, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a rope, or with a hook.

Hitte, a little Haven to land wares out of Boats.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laford*, (*Sax.*) a Lord.
Hleafdian, or *Leafdian*, (*Sax.*) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a *Saxon* word, signifying a fine whetstone.

Hob, (old word) a Clown.

Hobbie, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alandarius*; also, a little *Irish* Nag.

Hoblers, certain *Irish* Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old English phrase, signifying mire and dirt.

Hock-tide, a certain festival time celebrated among Candlemas, for the death of *Hardiknut*, the last King of the *Danes*; it is also called *Blaze-tide*, in Latin *Fulgalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, signifying a Juggler, a shewer of tricks by *Leger de Main*, or sleight of hand.

Hoday, (*Persian*) Gods a word often used by the *Turks*.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hock-pot*, or *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs: also a Law-term, signifying a commixtion, or putting together of land, for the better division of it.

Hodget, a *Persian* Priest.

Hodieyal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the present day, or time.

Hogan, *Mogan*, (*Dutch*) High and Mighty, a Title generally attributed to the Estates of the United Provinces of the *Neatherlands*.

Hogehime, in Common-law; is he that cometh to a house Guest-wife, and lieth there the third night; after which, he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly used for a high favour or taste; it cometh from the French word *Hauquouft*.

Hogs-head, a measure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogstee*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (*Saxon*) peevishness;

Hold, (a Term in Hunting) see *Cover*.

Hold off; a Term in Navigation is, when the Sea-men heave the Cable at the Capstern if it be great and stiff it surges or slips back, unless they keep it close to the whelps, and then they either hold it fast with Nippers, or bring it to the Jear-Capstern.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnshire* is divided, from which the Earl of *Holland* deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Kezeven*, and *Lindsey*; also one of the seven united Provinces of the *Neatherlands*.

Hollow-root, an herb somewhat like *Fumitory*, so called from the hollowiness of his root.

Holly, see *Holm*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwise a *Hollie-tree*: called in Latin *Aquifolium*, or *Agrifolium*, in *Greek* *ἀγρία*; also the same as *Halm*.

Holocaut, (*Greek*) a burnt offering, or sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holour, (old word) a Whore-monger.

Holfatia, quasi Hols Saffia, i. e. woody Germany. **Holz**, signifying in Dutch, wood; it is the Country of Germany vulgarly called **Hölsheim**.

Holybock, a kind of Mallows with beautiful flowers of several colours both single and double.

Holyrose, a plant with leaves almost like Sage but whiter, the flowers whereof fall presently after they are blown.

Holy thistle, a very wholesome root, called in Latin **Carduus Benedictus**.

Homage, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant (swearth to his Lord; also a Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omou*, i. e. to swear.

Homage Ancestral, where a man and his Ancestors have held their Land of the Lord by homage time out of mind.

Hombres, (*Span.*) a man) a Spanish game at Cards, so called, because who ever undertakes to play the Game, saith *Yo soy hombre*, i. e. I am the man.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet: called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*: he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odyssis*. He is called by some the *Achæian* Prophet.

Homesaken, or Hamsoken, an immunity from an amercement, for entering into houses violently, and without licence; it cometh from the Dutch words, *Heyn* a house, and *Sucken* to seek.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (*Greek*) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homomerie, (*Greek*) a likeness of parts.

Homazon, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein some certain similitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof; as, *Virg.*

Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora senabat.

Homaeoptoten, (*Gr.*) a falling out alike, a Rhetorical figure, or Exomation, wherein divers Clauses end with like Cases; as *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Industria in agendo, Celeritas in consuetudo, &c.*

Homaeotelenton, (*Greek*) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a sentence end alike; as, *He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispole orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly, and conclude directly.*

Homogeneous, or Homogenious, (*Gr.*) being of the same kind.

Homologie, (*Greek*) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (*Greek*) things of several kinds, having the same denomination; a term in Logic. See *Equivocal*.

Homicamb's, in the art of Gunnerie is when a piece is ill cast, overmuch worn and rugged within.

Honic-suckle, a kind of flower, otherwise called a Wood-bine.

Honifait qui maly pense, a common French Motto, signifying in English, Blame be to him who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seignours.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Fesse-point, that is to say between the Chief and the Fesse-point.

Honorary, (*Lat.*) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorium, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the son of *Theodosius* the first, who divided the Empire between his two sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Theodosius* the Western part.

Hony-moon, an expression commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their affection.

Honic-suckles, see *Wood-bine*.

Hoonkavrs, (*Arts*) a Title of the Grand-Signiors; signifying a man of blood, or one that causeth blood; but used for a King.

Hope-Castle, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King *Edward* the first retired, when the *Welshmen* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caer-gula* Castle.

Hophas, a River that flows by *Haliarum*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Ismanthus*.

Hoplocrysm, (*Greek*) the anointing of weapons with the weapon-salve, which is a certain Ointment applied to a sword or other weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the said sword or weapon.

Hops, (*Lat.*) *Lupulus*, *Gr.* *βρωνια*, a sort of plant which runs up upon poles, and is chiefly used by Brewers for preserving of Beer.

Houqueton, (*French*) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Hours, or the Hours; they were feigned by the Poets, to be certain goddesses, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names see in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (*Lat.*) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting against *Porfenna*, King of the *Hertrurians*, defended a bridge himself against all

all the enemies forces, until the bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tiber*, and swam to his own people: also *Horatius* *Blaccus*, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Vennisium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus*; and *Mæcius*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now-a-days, derived, as some think, from the Greek *horos*, i. e. of good eye-sight.

Horde, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf.

Horismus, (*Greek*) Definition, a Defining of any thing to advantage, yet not against the common opinion; as,

The Labor of Venus is the true exercise of Pleasure.

Horizontals, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Horizon*, i. e. that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere; or so much of the Heaven as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens, as is hid from our sight.

Horubelm, a tree whose wood is very hard and fit for fuel.

A Honey, a kind of Insect; called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infect horses and other creatures, and is engendered of the carcasses of dead horses.

Hornage, a Tax within the Forest to be paid for horned beasts; it comes from *Horn*, and the Dutch word *Geld*, i. e. to pay.

Horodix, (*Greek*) a kind of Dial; or instrument, to shew how the hours pass away.

Horological, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Horologe*; i. e. an Hour-glass, Clock, or Dial.

Horoscope, (*Greek*) a diligent marking of hours; also so much of the firmament as is seen every hour from the East: also the Ascendant of ones Nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a child's birth.

Horridity, or Horrour, (*Lat.*) frightfulness, dreadfulness; a quaking for fear.

Horse, in Navigation is a rope fastened to the fore-mast shrouds, and spread sail sheets to keep the sheets clear off the Anchor-locks.

Horse-heal, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Elicampane*.

Horse-tails, (*Lat.*) *Cauda Equina*, or *Equisetum*, (*Greek*) *ἵππιος*, a Saturnine herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

Horstation, (*Lat.*) an exhorting, or persuading to any thing.

Hortensius, an eloquent Roman; whose daughter *Hortensia* so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*; *M. Antony*, *Octavianus*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortensian Herbs, (*Lat.*) herbs growing in Gardens.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

Holanna, an Hebrew word; signifying, Save I beseech thee, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of *Tabernacles*.

Hospitalers, certain Knights of an Order so called, because they had the care of *Hospitals*, i. e. Houses erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor, or impotent people.

Dofage, (*French*) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hofeler, in Latin *hospes*, or *hospellarius*; a keeper of an *Hofery*, or Inn; an *Hof*.

Hofility, (*Lat.*) hatred or enmity.

Hofch-pot, see *Hodge-podge*.

Hofen, (*old word*) their promise.

Hofonds, in Navigation, are holes in the Cheeks of the Mast, wherein the Ties run to Hoist the yards.

Hofoids tongue, (*Greek*) *Cynoglossum*, an herb whose leaves are like the tongue, and smell like the piss of an Hound; the root is used both in Pills and Decoctions to stay all sharp and thin distillations of Rheum from the head into the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomack or Lungs; as also for Coughs, or shortness of breath.

Hofp, see *Lapping*.

Hoflage, a fee that a Carrier, or any one payes for setting up any stuff in a house.

Hofse, in Astrology, is the twelfth part of the Zodiac, being divided into twelve equal parts.

Hofseek, or *Sengreen*, (*Lat.*) *majus Sedum sempervivum*, and *Burba Jovis*, an herb growing commonly on walls and house-sides, with broadish thick leaves pointed at the end, the juice hereof is good in hot Agues; it cureth all hot inflammations, *St. Anthony's* fire, Scaldings and Burnings, the Shingles, fretting Ulcers, Cankers, Tetters, Ringworms, and the like.

Hofse-bote, Estovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a Tenement or Houle, from Houle, and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Estovers*.

Hofton, (*old word*) hollow.

Hofvel, a British surname, signifying Sound, or Whole. Some derive it from *Helium*, Sun-bright.

The Howld of a ship, the room between the keelson and lower decks.

The Hownds, the holes of the cheeks fastened to the head of the Mast.

Hofsel, to administer the Sacrament to one that lieth on his death-bed.

Hofse-in, is when a ship, after shee is past the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

Hozing of the D. gs, see *Expeditating*.

H U

Hubba, the name of a Danish Captain, who in old times invaded this Island.

Hue and cry, i) Common-law is a pursuit of one having committed felony by the highway, by describing the party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, signifying Comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Huogen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which used to be given in derision to those of the reformed Religion in France, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from these words, *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their protestation.

Hulk, or *Huke*, a kind of mantle used in Spain and Germany.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ship, from the Creek word *Oleas*.

Hull, a Town in *York-shire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingston* (q. King's Town) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward* the first, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool* Earl of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ship without Masts, Sailes, or Yards.

Hulling, is when a ship at Sea hath taken in all her saile in calm weather.

Hulluck, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizzen or some other sail, part opened, to keep the ships head to the Sea.

Hulfred, (old word) hidden.

Humaniety, (Lat.) the nature and condition of man; also, gentleness, mildness.

Humane, or Courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the Sea) in *York-shire*.

Humectation, (Lat.) a moistning. In Chymistry it is a softning of hard bodies by the sprinkling of moisture on them. It is otherwise called *Irrigation*.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men so called from *humilitate*, (Lat.) to humble or bring low; because they led very strict

or mortified lives; they were instituted in the year 1166.

Humourist, (Lat.) one that is fantastick, or full of humours.

Humour, (Lat.) moisture: also a mans fancy, or disposition. The four predominate humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy.

Hunfrey, or *Hunfred*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, House-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire consisting of ten tithings, each tithing consisting of ten households, called in Latin *Decennae*.

Hundreders, men empannelled of a Jury upon any controversy of land, dwelling within the Hundred, where the Land lieth.

Hundredagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forrest were freed.

Hungaria, (the Kingdom of Hungary); divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnes, a people of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, overran all *Italy* and *Gallia*; but at last overcome by the prayers of Pope *Lee*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town in *Huntington-shire*, in the publick seal called *Huntersdunne*, i.e. the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venantodunum*: near unto the Bridge is to be seen yet the plot of a Castle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917. and by King *Henry* the second demolished, to put an end to the contention which the *Scottish* men, and the *Saint Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurlebars, or *Whirlebars*, used among the ancients called in Latin *Cestus*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwal*, which the people thereabout peradventure themselves to have been in times past, men transformed into stones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Hurricane, a violent storm of wind which happens oftentimes in *Jamaica*, and some other parts of the *West-Indies*, in the months of *September* and *October*, which makes very great Havock and Devallation of Trees, Houses, and all that comes in its way.

Hurts, or *Hurts*, certain round figures in Heraldry, always blew.

Husars, Hungarian Horse-men; so called from the general cry they make at the first charge of the Horse *Husa*, as the French cry, *Ca ca ca*.

Husea-

Husyalets, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the *Danish* Tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth house and land.

Hustings, the principal and highest Court of *London*; it cometh from the French word *Haulser*, i. e. to lift up.

H Y

Hyacinthus, a youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Difcus*, *Zephyrus*, who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Difcus* thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a *Jacinth*, vulgarly, *Crow-toes*. There is also a precious stone called a *Hyacinth*, or *Jacinth*, being of a watery colour.

Hyades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Etbra*; they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasiphoe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*; who lamenting their Brother *Hyas* devoured by a *Lyon*, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (Greek) of a colour like a glass.

Hybernal, (Lat.) belonging to the winter-season.

Hyble, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of *Thyme* which grew there.

Hybrum, a famous Oratour, born in *Nylafus*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Eurydamus* Prince of *Caria*; but when *Labiemus* came against that Country, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slain by *Hercules*: also a celestiall constellation.

Hydragogy, (Greek) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches, from one place to another. *Hydragogues* are medicines that are prepared to draw forth the water from any *Hydro*tical parts.

Hydragaryus, (Greek) belonging to Quick-silver.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) certain water-works, whereby musick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrogonog, (Greek) a Purge good against watry humours.

Hydrography, (Greek) a description of waters.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a kind of drink made of honey, by some called *Metheglin*.

Hydrophoby, (Greek) a certain disease caused by melancholy, which causeth in the braine to be affected with it, an extreme dread of waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease (as) the *Droptic*.

Hydroscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument of late invention, for the discerning of the watry volatile steams in the air.

Hyemal, (Lat.) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, (Lat.) a beast like a wolf, which some say, chaggeth six oxen, and counterfeits (in the voyce) of a man.

Hygroscope, (Greek) anther for discovering the drought or moisture of the air.

Hylas, the son of *Theodamas* King of *Maeonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, & carried him with him in the Expedition to *Chalchos*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Missa*, sent him for water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the *Argonauts*, and wandered up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being affected by his or its digestion, we judge of the life or state of any person.

Hyllus, the son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Eurybius*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia*, the Goddess of pity.

Hymen, or *Hymeneus*, son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted marriage, and therefore by some called the god of marriage. He hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the fœter parts of a woman, and is said to be a note of *Virginity*.

Hymne, (Greek) a spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

Hyotryoides, (Greek) one of the two Muscles which lift up the *Larynx*.

Hyphages, (Greek) a certain figure whereof in the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction; as, *Dare Glassibus Austros*.

Hyperbaton, a Rhetorical figure, being a transposing of words very different from the order of Grammatical Construction.

Hyperbolic, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excess

exceeds or diminution; as *Qui candore nivei antirei, cursum auras*: also a Term in Geometry, being a certain crooked line proceeding from the Cutting of a Cone, or Cylinder.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people some say dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hyperbarbica, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the body.

Hyperdiffyllable, a word consisting of more than two syllables, as *Hirundo*.

Hyperion, the son of *Cælus*, and brother of *Saturn*; he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Gr.) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hypermetra, one of the 50. daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50. sons of *Egyptus*, the only of all the sisters saved her Husband *Lyncæus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*:

Hyperphysical, (Greek) (supernatural).

Hypocaust, (Greek) A Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove.

Hypocistis, (Gr.) an excrecence of the Plant *Cistus*, the juice hereof stayeth Fluxes.

Hypochondriacal, (Greek) subject to melancholy; because under the *Hypochondria*, or sides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the seat of melancholy.

Hypocristis, (Greek) a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a Latin name *Pronunciatio*, see *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocritical (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly signifies an Actor, or one that personates others in Comœdies, and Tragedies; but generally it is taken for a dissembler, or one that makes a false shew of Piety or virtue.

Hypogastrick (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (Greek) a Cellar, or place under ground.

Hypogion, (Greek) a great inflammation of the eyes, with swellings.

Hypoglossal Medicines, (Greek) Medicines that are to lye under the Tongue and melt, from thence so called.

Hypomene, (Gr.) a figure in Rhetoric, see *Paradoxon*.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to an Hypostasis, or Personal subsistence.

Hypothensal line, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right-angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypothesis, i.e. supposition: also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logic, is that which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

Hypophora, a Rhetorical figure, being a branch of the figure *Prolepsis*, see *Prolepsis*.

Hypothesis, (Gr.) a supposition whereon any Argument or dispute is grounded.

Hypotyposis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, which by a most lively description represents as it were in a picture set before the eye, any thing or person; as the description of a Temple in *Virgil*, the representation of Luxury in *Spencer*'s description of the bow of Obliv.

Hypocratea, see *Hippocratea*.

Hypoglossium, (Greek) the Muscle which draws the tongue inward, when contracted.

Hypsipyle, the daughter of *Thous*, and Queen of *Lemnos*; she entertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; she was banished out of *Lemnos* for saving her Father, when all the men of the Island were killed by women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania, a Country of *Asia*, bordering Southward upon *Armenia*.

Hyrcus, a Countryman of *Bœotia*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his house, that he might have a son, and not marry; the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Ox, which had been newly offered, out of which, when the tenth month was almost expired, was born *Orion*.

Hyrsa, a kind of plant, otherwise called Millet.

Hyssapan, a City of *Persia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis* from its 100 gates, being a days journey in compass.

Hyssop, (Lat.) *Hyssopus*, an herb of *Jupiter*, of Temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleansing quality.

Hysterical, (Greek) an hysterical passion, a certain disease in women commonly called Fits of the Mother.

Hysteron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first, which should be last.

Hyttenia, a part of *Arctica*; formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probatymbus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J *Jacob*, see *Jacob*.
To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat or talk.

J abel

J *Jabel*, (Hebr.) Confusion, The father of *Shallum*, of him the City *Jabel Giliad* took its name.

Jabin, (Hebr.) Understanding, a King of *Hazor* who was slain by *Jehoa*.

Jack by the Hedge, an herb growing by hedge sides with a broad leaf having the smell of Garlic for which reason it is called *Alliaria*, in Latin: it warmeth the stomach, and helpeth to digest the crudities, and corrupt humors that are ingendred therein.

Jackall, a little black shaghaired beast of the bigness of a Spaniel, which when the evening comes hunts for his prey, and coming on the foot follows the scent with open cry, to whom the Lion, whose usher he is, gives ear, and follows, to seize on it, the Jackall not touching it till the Lion be satisfied and then he feeds on the relics.

Jacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the Greek word *iacchein*, to try out; because of the Priestesses, the *Bacche* used in the celebration of his Orgies, to make strange and unusual noises.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious stone of a bluish colour: also a flower called *Hyacynthus*: see *Hyacynthus*.

Jacob, (Heb.) a supplanter, or beguiler, the son of *Iaac*; he purchased the birth right of his brother *Esau* for a messe of Potage and beguiled him of his fathers blessing, he had twelve sons who were the heads of the twelve tribes of *Israel*.

Jacobins, certain Fryers of the Order of St. Dominick.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*; they used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one nature in *Christ*.

Jacobs staff, a certain Geometrical instrument so called: also a staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *James Compostella*.

Jactancy, (Lat.) a boasting.

Jactulation, (Lat.) a shooting, or darting.

Jael, (Hebr.) a Doe, the wife of *Heber*: who slew *Sisera*.

Jalap, a Root coming from the West Indies like that of *Bryony*, but somewhat lesse, of a black colour on the outside, having Circles within when it is cut; it purgeth Phlegmatick, Choleric, Melancholick, but chiefly watrish humours.

Jollamaka, a famous place in the *Mogul* Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jambes, (French) the side-posts of a door.

Jambeaux, (French) armour for the legs.

Jambic, (Lat.) the foot of a verse, consisting of two syllables one short and one long.

Jambic verse, a verse consisting of Jambic feet, of these there are chiefly two sorts the *Diameter Jambic*, which consists of four feet only, as

O carminum dulces nota.

And the *Trimeter* which consists of six Jambic feet, as

Sis et ipsa Rōmā viribus ruit,

Yet sometimes, especially in od places a *Spondeo Dactyle*, or *Tribrachus* comes in instead of an *Jambus*, this verse is sometimes called *Carmen Archilochium*, from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*, he was the Disciple of *Porphyrius*.

James, the proper name of a man contracted from *Jacob*, in Spanish *Jago*, in French *Jagues*.

Jamog-law, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jannorum, a certain-Law term used in Fines signifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janzaries, Turkish Foot-Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Christian name of divers women; mollified, as some think from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten bread, much used in the North of *England*.

Jansenism, the opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Ypre*, he was a great opposer of universal redemption.

Jamhe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Telesse*, who the first day of her marriage, was transformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Creet*, by his son *Jupiter*) and of him learn't Husbandry and the use of a Vine, he built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*, he is pictured with two faces, and from him the first month of the year, is called *January*.

Japetus, the son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus*, and *Epimetheus*.

Jappigia, a Country upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Galabria*, and *Magna Graecia*; the narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

Jarbas a King of *Getulia*, See *Dido*.

Jargon, the same as *Gibberish*, or *Pedlers* French.

Jarre of *Oyle*, an casken Pitcher, containing twenty Gallons; also the Order

of King of the Jarre, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, saw as is reported a fair Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Picher of Lilies; at which sight being moved with devotion he found this Order.

Jarroock, a kind of Cork.
Jasmin, or *Jasius*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the first that taught men the use of money.

Jasmin, or *Jesemin*, a certain Tree, with the flowers whereof *Jesmin* Butter is made.
Jason, the son of *Aeson*, King of *Thessaly*; he was sent by his Uncle *Pelias*, to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the Dragon and Brazen footed Bull, that were set to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: but afterwards killing in love with *Cressa*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Cressa*, and her Palace together.

Jaspere, a precious stone of a green colour: also the proper name of a man; in Latin *Gastrius*.

Javeline (Italian) a kind of Dart, or Lance.

Jazul, a precious stone of a blue Azure colour.

I B

Iberia, the ancient name of Spain.
Ibex, or *Evick*, a kind of a mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Aggeeros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*, which with its long bill first taught the use of Glsters.

I C

Ichus, the son of *Oebelus*; he being slain by the Shepherd of *Athena*, whom he had made drunk, and being discovered by his Dog *Mara*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged herself for grief, and was afterwards translated among the heavenly signs; and was called *Virgo*, the Dogge also pined away and died, and was translated among the signs.

Icarus, the son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings, which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea; which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, a certain people, anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgehire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Ichabad, (Hebr.) where is glory, the son of *Phineas* Priest and brother to *Ahijah*.

Ichidian, a motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, it signifies in the old Saxon, I serve.

Ichneumon, (Greek) an Indian Rat.
Ichnography, (Greek) a Description: or Platform of the foundation or ground work of a house, or any other building.

Ichthyocolla, (Greek) a kind of glue made of the skin of fishes commonly called *Stonglass*; it is much used in Laskes and running of the Reines; it filleth up, siccateth, and mollifieth a little, it is rightly mixed with glutinative Salves, and others that take away spots and erugate the face.

Ichthyologie, (Greek) a Description of Fishes.

Ichthyobagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icteped, (old word) called of named.

Icons, (Greek) a cut, Picture or resemblance of a beast or Plant expressing the form thereof; also a Rhetoricall figure mentioned by *Julius Ruffinianns*.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a breaker or demolisher of Images; a Surname attributed to several of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *clastes* to break.

Iconography, (Greek) a description by Cuts, &c. in Architecture, it is the platform or modell of a House.

Icorven, (old word) cut, or carved.

Ictericall, (Greek) troubled with the overflowing of the gall; a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the French word *Jaune*, i. e. yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idus, the son of *Neptune*; he seeing *Marpessa*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune*, having given him very swift horses; whereat *Mars* was so enraged, that he threw himself into

into the River *Lybormus*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idus*, and fighting with him for *Marpessa*, *Jupiter*, sent *Mercury* to part them: and *Marpessa* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would choose, made choice of *Idus*.

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Idemity, (Lat.) a made Term, much used in Logicks and signifying, as it were the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a month, among the Romans were eight dayes in every moneth reckoned backward from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the Nones, as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth, in other months from the thirteenth to the sixth; it comes from the old Latin word *Idus*, to divide, because they as it were, divided the month into two parts.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathic, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

Idiosyncrasie, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical, (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiot, i. e. one born of so weak an understanding that the King by his prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and substance; and to that purpose, a *Writ de Idiotia Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idiotie*, or *Idiotism*.

Idolatry, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods; but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Deucalion*, Grandchild of *Minos*; King of *Greece* when returning from the *Wars of Troy*, and going about to offer up his son who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first, he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Country of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentium*.

Idoneous, (Lat.) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (Greek) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J E

Jeavecapsbern, an Engine used in great ships, to hoist the Yards and Sayls withall.

Jear rope, a piece of a Haule made fast to the main yard, used in great ships.

Jebbo ackebese, the Grand Signior's Pocket money, which he gives away by whole

handfulls, to his Mutes and Buffoons, that make him sport.

Jehus, (Hebr.) the fire of the Lord, the ancient name of the City of *Jerusalem*; from *Jehus* the son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jehusites*.

Jeconiab (Hebr.) stability of the Lord, a King of *Judah*, son of *Jehoiakim*, he was taken prisoner and carried among the rest of the Captives, into *Babylon*.

Jecet, a kind of running Base on Horseback, darting lances one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

Jear lee Geat.

Jehobahas, (Hebr.) the Lord seeing a King of *Judah*, and son of King *Josab*; he was deposed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

Jehoash, see *Josab*.

Jehoiakim, see *Joakim*.

Jehoram, see *Joram*.

Jehoshaphat, (Hebr.) the judgement of the Lord, a virtuous King of *Judah*, The son of King *Asa*.

Jehus, (Hebr.) Being, a Captain who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the house of *Ahab*, also the name of a Prophet who prophesied against King *Boas*.

Jejunation, (Lat.) fasting.

Jejunuity, (Lat.) hungryness, also barrenness, shallowness of judgment or stile.

Jennets, horses of *Barbary*.

Jentilation, (Latin) a breaking ones fast.

Jesail, in Common-law, is when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joynd, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words *J'ay failli*; i. e. I have failed.

Jeopardy, (French) danger or hazard; it comes from the French words, *jeu. i. e. play*, and *perle*, i. e. loss.

Jeremiah, see *Irmeiah*.

Jereboam, (Hebr.) Fighting against, the son of *Nebat*; he rebelling against *Solomon* draws away ten tribes of *Israel* by *Idolatry*, and makes himself King; also the son of *Josab* a wicked King of *Israel*.

Jerusalem Artichoke, a plant so called, but more truly *Battatas of Canada*, because they came from *Canada*, nor from *Jerusalem*, and are a kind of *Potato*, formerly of great account but now despisable.

Jessy, in Faulconry, are short straps of Leather fastned to the hawks legs, and so to the varvels.

Jesuati, an Order of Monks; so called from their having the name of *Jesus* often in their mouths, they were begun at *Senes*, in the year 1365. by *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbus*.

Jesuites, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain Religious order instituted by Saint *Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience; the vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the Roman Bishop should send them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesui Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the *Laws*.

Jes, (old word) a device.

Jethro, (*Hebr.*) excelling, the father in Law of *Moses*, who came to him in the wilderness, with his wife and Children.

Jetson, the same as *Floston*.

Jewise, reward by revenge: also a *Gibbet*; (to *Chancery*) *Expositor*.

Jewes-ears, a kind of Mushroom, or Exercise about the root of the *Elder-tree*.

Jewis-stone, a kind of stone, called also a *Marchelite*.

I F

Ifere, (old word) together.

Ifretion, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a foolish ignorant fellow.

Ignifluous, (*Lat.*) tunning, or flowing with fire.

To *Ignify*, (*Lat.*) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

Ignipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (*Lat.*) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oftentimes causeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humour or fancy, wherewith men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (*Lat.*) fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Etna*, and some other Mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (*Lat.*) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominious, (*Lat.*) dishonourable, full of shame, or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the grand Inquest empannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to

make good the presentment; which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

† *Ignoscible*, (*Lat.*) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IHS, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; the middle letter *H*, being taken for a Greek *E*. But more likely the three initial letters of these words, *Jesus*, *Hominum*, *Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I K

Ikenild-street, one of the four famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in *England*; It taketh its name from the *Icenii*, (to the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge-shire*, are called) the other three ways were termed *Foss*, *Ermin-street*, and *Watling-street*.

I L

Ilcester, contracted from *Iwelcester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; it was assaulted by *Robert Maubray*, when the Nobles of *England* conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set his brother *Robert Duke of Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the Daughter of *Namior*, King of the *Albans*, who by her, *Uncle Amulius* was made a Vestal; but being got with child, she brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

Iliades, (*Greek*) the Title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilius* one of the Kings thereof, who enlarged it, after it had been built by *Dardanus* the son of *Jupiter*.

Iliacals, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Ilia*, or small guts.

Iliac passion, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the wind, getting into those guts.

Ilioneus, the son of *Phobus*, a *Trojan*, he went with *Aeneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his Eloquence, was sent on all his Embassages.

Illaborate, (*Lat.*) unlaboured, or done without pains.

† *Ilacbray*

† *Ilacbrymable*, (*Lat.*) pitiless: also unpitied.

Ilaqueation, (*Lat.*) an entangling, or ensnaring.

Ilasion, (*Lat.*) a conclusion, or inference.

† *Illecebrous*, (*Lat.*) alluring, charming, or enticing.

Illegitimate, (*Lat.*) Bastard of a base birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (*Lat.*) dull, and unpleasant in conversation.

Il liberal, (*Lat.*) niggardly, without generosity.

Illicito, (*Lat.*) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

Ilimitate, (*Lat.*) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Il liquation, (*Lat.*) the mingling of earthly bodies with Metalline, so as both retain their own substance.

Iliterate, (*Lat.*) unlearned.

† *Ilucidation*, (*Lat.*) a giving light: also an explaining, or making clear.

Illumination, (*Lat.*) the same.

Ilusion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving or mocking.

Illustration, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or setting forth.

Illustrious, (*Lat.*) Noble Famous Renowned.

Illus a *Trojan*, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midst of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which because no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was strook blind; but afterwards the goddess being appeased, his sight was restored.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, so called from *Illyrius* the son of *Polyphemus*; it is now known by the name of *Salvania*.

I M

Imagery, (*French*) painted, or carved work of *Imagines*.

Imagination, (*Lat.*) a feigning, or fancying: also the faculty it self, likewise called *phantasy*.

Imaus a great mountain, dividing *Scythia* into two parts; whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbarge (*Spanish*) a word used among Merchants, signifying an arrest or stop of ships or merchandise upon any occasion.

To *Imbark*, (*Ital.*) to go aboard a ship, a term in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (*Lat.*) weakness.

† *Imbellick* (*Lat.*) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbellish*, (*French*) to adorn, to beautify.

Imber-week, see *Ember*.

Imbibition, (*Lat.*) a greedy receiving, or drinking in any liquid substance, a word proper to *Chymistry*.

Imborduring, a term in *Heraldry*, when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one mystical, colour, or fur.

Imbossed work, from the Dutch word *Imbossieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in stone or metall.

Imbossment, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (*Lat.*) a making square, or bending like a gutter tile; also a covering with tile; from *Imbrax*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (*Spanish*) cloth of Gold, or Silver.

Imbroyle, (*French*) to put into a combustion, to set together by the years.

Imbustion, (*Lat.*) a thorough moistening; also a seasoning: also a staining, whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (*Lat.*) a following, or doing like another.

Imitatives, in Grammar or those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation, as *Patrisfare*, to take after the father or imitate his actions; humour, or fashion.

Immaculate, (*Lat.*) unpotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (*Lat.*) falyagenesse, wildnesse, cruelty: Also such a hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanuete, (*Lat.*) untractable, untrame.

† *Immarcescence*, (*Lat.*) unfadingnesse, incorruptiblenesse; hence the participial *Immarcescibile*.

Immaruity, (*Lat.*) unripenesse.

Immediata, (*Lat.*) next and presently following.

Immedicable, (*Lat.*) unhealable, incurable.

† *Immemorable*, (*Lat.*) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

Immensify, (*Lat.*) unmeasurablenesse, hugeness, exceeding largenesse.

Immorsion, (*Lat.*) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

Imminent, (*Lat.*) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Imminution*, (*Lat.*) a diminishing, or lessening.

Immissio, (*Lat.*) a putting in, a planting into.

Immo-

Immobility, (Lat.) unmoveableness, a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (Lat.) unmeasurable, intemperate.

Immolation, (Lat.) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

Immortuous, (Lat.) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

Immortality, (Lat.) a living for ever, everlastingness.

To *Immortalize*, (Lat.) to make immortal.

Immunity, (Lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, privilege.

To *Immore*, (Lat.) to inclose, to shut up between two walls.

Immutability, (Lat.) constancy, unchangeableness.

† *Impacted*, (Lat.) driven in.

To *Impaire*, see *Empire*.

To *Impale*, (Ital.) to spit upon a stake: also to crown or adorn: also to fence about with pales: it is a term sometimes used in Heraldry.

Imparissyllabical, (Lat.) not consisting of a like number of syllables in every Case in a Noun, or in every Tense or Person in a Verb; as *Oriens*, *Oriens*; *Muto*, *Mutatis*, *Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

Imparity, or *Imparibility*, (Lat.) inequality, unevenness.

Imparlance, see *Emparlance*.

Impassible, (Lat.) not moved with any affection; but more especially, cold in the passion of love. *Cleop.*

To *Impe*, a term in Faulconry, signifieth to insert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp*, or *bimp*, i. e. to graft or inoculate; and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also for a kind of grafting used by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *appeach*, (French) to hinder: also to accuse one as guilty of the same crime, wherof he which impeacheth, is accused. It cometh originally from the Latin word *Impedire*.

Impeachment of waste, in Common Law is a restraint from committing of waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (Lat.) an impossibility of sinning or offending: it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (Lat.) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (Lat.) to thrust on.

Impendent, (Lat.) hanging over head: also ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (Lat.) unperceivable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (Lat.) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (Latin) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implyeth a Commanding.

Imperceptible, (Lat.) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperfect, or *Præter-imperfect Tense*, (see *Tense*).

Imperial, (Lat.) belonging to an Emperor, i. e. a Commander, or Emperour.

Imperious, (Lat.) given to domineer, or insult; of a commanding spirit.

† *Imperforable*, (Lat.) not to be bored thorow; a *Decompositum*, or word compounded of two Præpositions, and a Verb.

Impersonal, (Lat.) Verb Impersonal in Grammar, is that sort of verb which throughout all Moods and Tenses is express'd only in the third person Singular.

Impersiveness, (Lat.) a thing not belonging to the purpose.

† *Impervestigable*, (Lat.) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

Impervious, (Lat.) through which there is no passage.

Impetiginous, (Lat.) scabby, or troubled with an itching distemper.

Impetrare, (Lat.) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty, whence the Participial *Impetrabile*.

Impetuosity, (Lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

Impiety, (Lat.) wickedness, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (Lat.) a putting to pawn.

† *Impinge*, (Lat.) to run against any thing: also to drive fast into, as a nail into a board: whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (Lat.) a fattening, or making fat.

Implicability, (Lat.) an unreasonableness, a disposition not to be appealed.

Implantation, (Lat.) a planting or fastning into.

To *Implead*, in Common Law, is to sue, or commence a suit.

Implement, (Lat.) a filling up of any vacancy: also things necessary about a house, or belonging to a Trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (Lat.) a folding, or wrapping within, an entangling: also a necessary consequence, and in this last sense

we

we use the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived: also how it is used in Rhetorick, (see *Place*).

Implicite, (Lat.) folded or intrangled together: also implicit faith, is taken in a transfuse sense, for such a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgment, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Implication, (Lat.) an humble petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

† *Implume*, (Lat.) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (Lat.) rough, and unpolish't.

Imporation, (Lat.) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (Lat.) having no pores, a word proper onely to Philosophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter; from the Latin words, in the Præposition, and *portare*, to carry.

Impugnate, (Lat.) troublesome, or wearying with too often, or unreasonable requests.

Imposition, (Lat.) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction: also the same as *Impost*.

Impostitious names, (Lat.) names given, or as it were, (see *on*).

Imposture, (Lat.) one that belongeth to a Printing-house, and imposeth the pages into a Form for the Press.

Impossibility, (Lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impost, (French) a tribute, or tax: but more especially, we use it for the tax received by the Prince for such merchandizes as are brought into any haven from other Nations, whereas Custom is for wares shipped out of the Land.

Imposture, (Lat.) a seller of false wares: also any kind of deceiver, or juggler.

Impostume, a word commonly, but corruptly used for *Aposteme*, (Greek); which is a gathering together of evil humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (Lat.) an unablens, or want of strength: it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impreguation, (Lat.) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell. In Chymistry it is when any dry body hath drunk in so much moisture that it will admit no more.

Imprecation, (Lat.) a cursing or calling down (on: mischief upon) another head.

Impregnable, (Lat.) not to be won, or taken by force.

Impresse, the same as *devise*; it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impression, (Lat.) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark.

Imprest money, is money paid to Souldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. first of all, a word used in the beginning of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (Lat.) a disallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (Lat.) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikeliness.

Improbity, (Lat.) dishonesty; wickedness.

† *Improcreability*, (Lat.) a barrenness, or unaptness to procreate.

Impropriation, (Lat.) (see *Appropriation*).

Improvidence, (Lat.) carelessness, or forgetfulness to provide, want of foresight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profession.

Impudence, (Lat.) want of discretion, or understanding.

Impudence, (Lat.) over-boldness, shamelessness.

Impugnation, (Lat.) a contradicting, or refuting.

Impuissance, (French) weakness, distress, want of outward supports.

Impulsion, (Lat.) a driving forward, a thrusting on: also a constraining.

Impunity, (Lat.) a going unpunished, an exemption from punishment.

Impurity, (Lat.) uncleanness.

Imputation, (Lat.) a laying to ones charge.

Impurenesce, (Lat.) a keeping from purification; or routing, an incorruptibleness.

Innobor, *Bashaw*, chief Master of the Grand Signiors Horse, and hath also the charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Ahor*, which signifieth, Lord of the Stable.

Inaccessible, (Lat.) not to be come at.

Inachus, the most ancient King of the *Argives*, the son of *Oceanus* and *Theoy*, and the brother of *Esopus*: concerning his daughter *Io*, see beneath, in *Io*. From this King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (Lat.) discourtesie, unpleasants in conversation.

Inaffliction, (*Lat.*) carelessness, freeness from vain glory.
Inambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking from place to place.
Inamiable, (*Lat.*) unlovely, unpleasant.
Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.
 † *Inappetition*, (*Lat.*) an idle or vain speaking; from *inanius*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.
Inanimate, (*Lat.*) having no life, without a soul.
Inanity, (*Lat.*) emptiness, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philosophical term, used by Doctor *Charlton*.
 † *Inappetency*, (*Lat.*) want of Appetite.
Inarable, (*Lat.*) not to be plowed.
 † *Inargention*, (*Lat.*) a silvering over, a covering with silver.
Inaudible, (*Lat.*) not to be heard.
Inauguration, (*Lat.*) asking counsel of *Auriges*, or *South-ayers*: also the conferring of honours or preferment upon any one: also a consecrating.
Inaured, (*Lat.*) covered with gold, gilded over.
Inauspicious, (*Lat.*) unlucky, ill-boding.
Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in king *Henry* the third's time, to *Patrick*, Earl of *Dunbar*.
Incalescence, (*Lat.*) a growing warm or lully, a taking heat.
Incalescence, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with wrath, a growing angry.
Incalescence, (*Lat.*) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.
Incantation, (*Lat.*) an enchanting, or charming.
Incapacity, (*Lat.*) an incapableness, or being unfit.
Incarceration, (*Lat.*) a putting in prison.
Incarminadine colour, (*French*) a flesh colour, or the colour of a *Damask Rose*.
Incarnation, (*Lat.*) a making flesh to grow, or being made of flesh.
Incastrated, (*French*) narrow-heeled.
Incentiary, (*Lat.*) one that puts things into a flame or combustion, a fower of division or strife.
 To *Incesse*, (*Lat.*) to enflame, or stir up anger.
Incessory, (*French*) a Censing-pan, or Church-vestel, wherein they use to burn in-

cence, being a kind of a rich perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same name; and is also called *Frankincense*.
Incentive, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking, a motive.
Incentor, (*Lat.*) the same as *Incendiary*: also *Incentor*, *Accentor*, and *Successor*, are three sorts of Singers in parts.
Inception, (*Lat.*) a beginning or undertaking of any business: whence *Inceptour*, he that hath newly taken his degree in the University.
Incessant, (*Lat.*) continual, without ceasing.
Incestuous, (*Lat.*) unchast, committing incest, which is an unceasing of the Virgin-Zone, or *Cestus*; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kindred.
Inchoation, (*Lat.*) a beginning of any work.
Inchoatives, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual proceeding in any action, as *Galesco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.
Incident, (*Lat.*) happening to, or falling out of necessity: it is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Manor, that it cannot be separated.
Incineration, (*Lat.*) a reducing to ashes, or cinders.
Incision, (*Lat.*) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gash. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the skin or flesh with an Incision-knife to open any tumour, or widen the orifice of any wound.
Incisure, (*Lat.*) the cut, or gash it self.
Incitation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking.
Inclamination, (*Lat.*) an often calling upon.
Inclenency, (*Lat.*) rigour, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.
Inclination, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an amorous sense. *Artam*.
Inclusion, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, a shutting in: also in Rhetorick it is a figure of speech, which is otherwise called *Epanadiplosis*, which see in its proper place.
Inclusure, (*Lat.*) containing.
Incoacted, (*Lat.*) unaccomplished.
Incoagivancy, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.
Incolumity, (*Lat.*) a being free from danger, safeness.
Incomity, (*Lat.*) unfociableness, want of civility in Conversation.

Incom-

Incommensurable, (*Lat.*) holding not the same proportion, or not to be measured with another thing.
Incommodious, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, or unfit.
Incommunicable, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.
Incompat, (*Lat.*) not close fastned, or joynd together.
Incomparable, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with.
Incompatible, (*Lat.*) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joynd together.
Incompenfable, (*Lat.*) incapable of being recompented.
Incompossible, (*Lat.*) affirming what another denies. A Term proper only to *Logick*.
Incomprehensible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.
Inconcomity, (*Lat.*) ungracefulness, a being ill disposed, or placed out of order.
Incongealable, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed, or frozen.
Incongruity, (*Lat.*) a disagreeableness, an unfitness.
Inconnexion, (*Lat.*) a not holding together: in Rhetorick it is the same as the figure *Asymbeton*.
Inconsideration, (*Lat.*) rashness, unadvisedness.
Inconfolable, (*Lat.*) not to be cheered, or comforted.
Inconstancy, (*Lat.*) unstableness, fickleness.
Incontinency, (*Lat.*) a not abstaining from unlawful desires.
Incoriding, or *Burfting*, a disease in Horses, which happneth when the rimm that incloseth the guts is broken, so that they fall into the Cod of the Horse, which is apparent, or may be felt.
Incorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing together into one body or substance. In Chymistry, it is the mixture of a dry and moist body together, so as to make an uniform made together.
Incorporeal, (*Lat.*) being bodiless, or without a body.
Incorrigibility, (*Lat.*) a being past correction.
Incorruptible, (*Lat.*) never confuming or decaying, free from corruption.
Incrassation, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making gross.
Increate, (*Latin*) not made, uncreated.
Incredibility, (*Lat.*) a being not to be believ'd.

Incredulity, (*Lat.*) a not believing, a want of belief.
Increment, (*Lat.*) an increasing, or growing big. *Incrementum*, in Rhetorick, is a figure wherein a Speech ascends by degrees from the lowest to the highest; as, Neither Silver, Gold, nor Precious Stones may be compared to her Vertues.
Increpation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, or finding fault with.
Incessant, resembling the Moon not come to the full, a Term in Heraldry.
Incrustation, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a crust; a rough casting, or pargetting.
Incrustations, (*Lat.*) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.
Incurbus, (*Lat.*) a certain Disease called the night Mare, which is caused by the ascending of raw humours up into the brain, and obstructing the animal spirits; it oppresseth the people in their sleep, and causeth them to imagin that some great weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain spirits that having taken upon them humane shapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortal persons; the male spirit is called *Incurbus*, the female *Succubus*.
Inculcation, (*Lat.*) an often repeating and insisting upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in one's mind.
Inculpable, (*Lat.*) unprovable, not to be blamed.
Incumbent, (*Lat.*) lying, or leaning upon; also it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any spiritual Living, and is in possession of it.
Incumbrance, see *Encumbrance*.
Incurable, (*Lat.*) not to be cured of any disease, or malady.
 To *Incurr*, (*Lat.*) to run upon.
Incurtion, (*Lat.*) a running into; a hitting against: also a making an inroad.
Incurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.
Incession, (*Lat.*) a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing.
Indacus, a servant of the Emperour *Leo*; so swift of foot, that he could out-run any horse.
Indagation, (*Lat.*) a diligent searching.
Inde, (*French*) a certain Mineral where-with they use to paint, or die of a blew colour; called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. It is of two sorts, *English Inde*, and *Inde Bannias*.
Indecent, (*Lat.*) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (Lat.) not to be declined, or thund: also in Grammar, that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

Indecorum, (Lat.) an^r unseemliness, an unhandlome carriage.

Indefatigable, (Lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (Lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (Lat.) not to be cancelled, razed, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (Lat.) a freeness from damage, loss, or danger.

Indented, a line resembling the teeth of a Saw. Heraldry.

Indenture, a writing containing some contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (Lat.) a not depending upon another, abfoluteness of ones self. But it is commonly taken for that profession or sect of men, who manage all things belonging to Church-discipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence on a National Church.

Indeprecable, (Lat.) not to be perfwaded or intreated.

Indefinim, (Lat.) incessant, without ceasing.

Indeterminate, (Lat.) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (Lat.) a token or mark, to shew, or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vast Country lying very far towards the East, and extremely abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*. *America* or the new World, is also called the *West-Indies*.

Indian-monster, a little beast called in Greek *Ichnemum*, which creeping in at the mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their entrails, and kills them.

Indication, (Lat.) a shewing or making manifest: also a Term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more, see *Mood*.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church, may remove a sinit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, a shrub growing in the *Moguls* Country, having a small leaf like *Sena* and branches of a woody substance like Broom,

which being cut and artificially labour'd it is made up and dried upon the sand, which causes the sandy foot. That is best which is of a pure Violet colour, glossy, dry, and light.

Indiction, (Lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads: every Indiction is the space of 15 years, by which Compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it signifieth also a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (Lat.) a careless, general, and unconcerned affection, *Cassandra*.

Indigence, (Lat.) need, penuric, or want.

Indigenous, (Lat.) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigestion, (Lat.) crudity, want of digestion, or concoction in the stomach.

Indigitation, (Lat.) a pointing at, or shewing with the finger.

Indignation, (Lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (Lat.) unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

Indiscretion, (Lat.) want of discretion, or prudence.

Indiscriminate, (Lat.) where no separation, or difference is made.

Indissoluble, (Lat.) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

Indistinct, (Lat.) not distinguish, or known one from another.

Indivement, see *Enditement*.

Individual, (Lat.) not to be divided, or separated. An individual, or *Individuum* in Philosophy is taken for a small particle, or body; so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some called an *Atome*: also in Logick it signifies, that which cannot be divided into more of the same name, or nature, and is by some called *Singulare*.

Indivisible, (Lat.) not to be divided.

Indivisum, (Lat.) in Common Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (Lat.) an unaptness to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (Lat.) an instructing, or teaching.

Indolency, (Lat.) a being without pain.

Indomable, (Lat.) not to be tam'd.

Indorsed. Fish in Heraldry are said to be born indorsed, when they are born with their backs each to other.

Indorsment, in Common Law, is a condition written upon the other side of an obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endorsare*.

Indu-

Indubitacion, (Lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (French) a perswasion, or drawing on.

Inducy, (Latin) belonging to a league, or truce.

Induction, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on, or urging: also in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogism, wherein the species is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the parts.

Indulgent, (Lat.) a gentleness in suffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is also taken for the form of some special act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers persons, upon some special occasions, which some call an *Indulgence*.

Indument, (Lat.) a floating, or garment.

Induration, (Lat.) a making hard.

Industiated, (Lat.) clothed with a garment called *Indusium*, i. e. a shirt, or smock.

Industan, the name of a great and famous Kingdom, whose Emperour is commonly called the great *Mogul*.

Industrie, (Lat.) pains, labour, diligence; some derive it from *indure*, and *struere*: it being as *Mithras* teach, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the mind is Indued.

Inebriation, (Lat.) a making drunk.

Inched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (Lat.) unpeakeable, not to be uttered.

Inelaborate, (Lat.) not labour'd, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (Lat.) not to be overcome by wrestling, or taking great pains.

Emarrable, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptitude, (Lat.) unaptness: also fondness, vainness.

Inequality, (Lat.) unqualeness, unequality.

Inequitable, (Lat.) not to be rid through.

Inescation, (Lat.) a kind of Transplantation.

Inescutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold line, representing the shape of the Escutcheon.

Inestimable, or *inestimable*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (Lat.) not to be shunned, or avoided.

Inesaturated, (Lat.) not filled, or not satisfied, of an unstatiable appetite.

Inexhaustible, or *Inexhaustible*, (Lat.) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated.

Inexpiable, (Lat.) not to be paid, or cleared from sin, never to be satisfied for.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be unfolded, or explained.

Inexpugnable, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguishable, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whose stock or lineage can never be entirely destroyed.

Inextricable, (Lat.) not to be wound out, or disentangled.

Insuperable, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or surpassed.

Infalible, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infancie, (Lat.) the first age of man, which is from the first year, till the seventh.

Infamous, (Lat.) not to be spoken, most notoriously wicked, and bawous.

Infangthief, a word used in the practice of *Scotland*, signifying a liberty to sit and decide upon any Theft committed within a mans own Jurisdiction, by his own servants: *Out-fangthief* being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a stranger.

Infantes, and *Infants* of *Spain*, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of *Spain*, are so called, *par respectu*, or by way of eminence; except the Elders, who are called *Principes*, and *Princesa*.

Infanterie, (Ital.) the Foot-souldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (Lat.) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, see *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (Lat.) a belovting, a making foolish.

Infault, or *Infansons*, (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (Lat.) unhappiness.

To Infeof, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (Lat.) belonging to Funerals.

Inferiour, (Lat.) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (Lat.) belonging to the deep, or hell.

To *Inferre*, (Lat.) to bring in, to conclude from something gone before.

Inferil, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.

Infection, (Lat.) a troubling, molesting, or disturbing.

Infestive, (Lat.) without sport, joy, or solemnity.

Inflation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Infidelity, (Lat.) untrustfulness, unfaithfulness.

Infamous, (Lat.) lowermost, meanest.

Infinitive, (Lat.) having no end or measure: the Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Person, as other Moods have.

Infirmary, a Hospital, or Spittle for sick folks.

Infirmity, (Lat.) weakness, indisposition, sickness.

To *Infix*, (Lat.) to fasten in.

Inflammation, (Lat.) an inflaming, swelling, or burning with heat.

Inflate, (Lat.) swelling, or puff up with wind; hence, an inflated expression, is an expression swelling with big words, but to little purpose.

Inflexible, (Lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor unruly.

Institution, (Lat.) a laying a punishment upon.

Influence, (Lat.) a flowing in: also the power which celestial bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (Lat.) a flowing in.

Infundity, (Lat.) unfruitfulness, barrenness.

Information, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known.

Informatio non sum, a formal Answer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court, to say what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so judgment passeth for the adverse party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings Bench, who complain of those that offend against any penal Statutes; they are also called Promoters; and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Informity, (Lat.) unhandfomeness, ugliness; a being out of shape, or form.

Infrangible, (Lat.) not to be broken or discouraged.

Infridion, or *Infraction*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (Lat.) to breake to pieces: also to indamage, or diminish.

Infusion, (Lat.) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours, upon the face.

Infuscation, (Lat.) a making dark, or dusky.

Infusion, (Lat.) a pouring in; it is used, in Physicks, for a steeping of roots or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in some liquid substance for a certain time, till the chiefest of their virtue be drawn out.

Ingannation, (Lat.) a deceiving.

Ingeminatio, (Lat.) a doubling: also a repeating the same word over again.

Ingenerable, (Lat.) not to be begotten or produced.

Ingenitulation, (Lat.) a bending of the knee, or kneeling.

Ingeniosity, or *Ingenuity*, (Lat.) ingeniousness, wittiness: also ingenuity is taken for a free condition or state of life: also a liberal, or free nature.

Ingestion, (Lat.) a carrying, or conveying into.

Ingle, (see *Cadamite*).

Inglorious, (Lat.) without glory, obscure.

Ingor, a little wedge, or mass of gold, from the French word *Ingor*, because it something resembles a tongue.

Ingrat, from the Latin *Ingratus*; a term in Heraldry; as a bordure ingrated, is which the line of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field.

Ingrate, (Lat.) displeasing, not accepted: also unthankful; whence *Ingratitude*, unthankfulness.

Ingredients, (Lat.) is taken in Physick, for one of the simples, put into a compounded medicine.

Ingres, (old word) in good part.

Ingress, (Lat.) an entering or walking in to: also a beginning.

Ingressus, (Lat.) a writ of Entry, whereby a man seeketh entry into Lands, or Tenements.

Ingresser, in Common law signifies one that buyes up corn growing, or dead victuals, to sell again.

Ingrigitation, (Lat.) a greedy swallowing, or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomless pit.

Ingristable, (Lat.) untaffable, not to be tasted.

Inhabitable, (Lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the Preposition in hath not the same force in the word Inhabitant; this signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (Lat.) a breathing in, or breathing upon.

Inhesion, or *Inhesion*, (Lat.) a sticking close, or cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common Law, is a perpetuity of Lands and tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (Lat.) a forbidding in Common Law, it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cause depending before him: but inhibition is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court Christian, to an inferior; whereas prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court Christian, or to an inferior Court temporal.

Inbonefaction, (Lat.) a flaming, or distracting, a making dishonest.

Inhospitality, or *Inhospitality*, (Lat.) a not affording entertainment, a churlishness to strangers: also an unfitness for entertainment.

Inhumanity, (Lat.) cruelty, barbarousness, as it were a pulling off, and devehing ones self of humane nature.

Inhumation, (Lat.) a burying, or putting into the ground: Also a Term in Chymistry, the letting of two pots (the pot of the uppermost being well luted, and covered) with his bottom full of pin-holes fast into the ground, and then covering them both with earth, and having a circular fire, made for distillation, to pass throug.

Inidoneous, (Lat.) unfit.

Injection, (Lat.) a casting in; it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by Glisters, or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (Lat.) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (Lat.) want of equity, corruption, injustice.

Inisew, the white Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of Brittain.

Initiation, (Lat.) an entrance, or admittance into, any Faculty, or Art.

Injucendity, (Lat.) unpleasantness.

Injunction, (Lat.) an injoyning, or commandment, as it were a joyning or fastening a command upon any one; has also a decree out of Chancery; to give possession to the Plaintiff for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to stay proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law is against equity.

Injurious, (Lat.) from *in* and *jus* wrongfull, as it were against right, and law.

An *Inking of a matter*, small rumour, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little found, or as others say, from *Inclivare*, because by it, the ear is somewhat inclined.

Inlary, in Common law, is a restitution

or restoring of one out-law'd, to the benefit or estate of a subject; the word *Inlawgh* signifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *Francis plogio*, that is under a certain law; and in *Deccurio*, for till a man be ten years of age he is not accounted under law.

Inlucet Marquetry, in

Inmates, signifying in Common Law, these that are admitted for their money, to dwell jointly with another man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

Inmatable, or *Innable*, (Lat.) not to be swummed in.

Inmate, naturally inbred.

Innavigable, (Lat.) do not be sailed or navigable for any ship, or boat.

Innes of Chancery, eight houses appointed for young Students in the elements of Law; namely, *Thavies Inne*, anciently the Mansion house of *J. Thavies*, Armourer of *London*.

2. *Furnivals Inne*, once the Mansion of *Sir R. Furnival*, afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

3. *Bernard's Inne*, once belonging to *Maacworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*.

4. *Staple Inne* once belonging to the English Merchants of the *Staple*.

5. *Clifford's Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Malcom de Herley*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now Rented.

6. *Climent's Inne*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of *St. Clement Dunes*.

7. *New Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Sir J. Tynecaulsee* hath been also called our *Lady's Inne*.

8. *Lyon's Inne*, once a dwelling house, and known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Innes of Court, 4 Houses, or Colleges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely the two Temples, Inner, and Middle; which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*), *Litcoln's Inne*, built by *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling house, and *Grays Inne*, anciently the manour house of *Barron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innitent, (Lat.) endeavouring, leaning, or insinuating upon.

Innocents day, the 28. of *December*, where in Masse used to be said, for the souls of the Innocent children slain by *Herod*: it is also called *Childermas day*.

Innocuous, (Lat.) doing no hurt, harmless.

Innomisable, (Latin) not to be named.

Innovation, (Latin) a making new: also

to a bringing in of new customes or opinions.

Innoxious, (Lat.) safe, dangerlesse, where in there is no hurt.

Innobles, (Latin) cloudlesse, not overcast.

Innuendo, a Law-term, used in pleadings, to declare a thing or person, that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (Latin) not to be numbered.

Innutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurse to *Bacchus*; she was second wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for causing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his first wife *Nephele*, to be banish'd, she was punished by *Juno*, who possesseth her husband with such a raving madness, that he took her for a Lionesse, and forced her with her son *Melicerta*, to cast herself into the Sea; where by the compassion of the gods, they were changed into Sea Deities.

Inobservable, (Lat.) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

Inocciduous, (Lat.) never falling, seuing, or going down.

Inoculation, (Lat.) a grafting, or inserting, a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (Lat.) a making to smell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (Lat.) not dark, or shadowed.

Inopinate, (Lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (Lat.) not to be wish'd.

Inorganicall, (Lat.) wanting Organs, or Instruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (Lat.) restlesse, want of repose, or quiet of mind. *Cleop.*

Inquiline, (Lat.) a native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*, i. e. to dwell.

Inquisition, (Lat.) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquirende, an authority given to a person, to inquire into something for the Kings advantage.

Inquisition, (Lat.) a searching into, or inquiring after: Also the name of a grand Council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom; ordered, that no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain* but such as should be baptized; and for inquiry into those matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the Inquisition, whereof the Arch-Bishop of

Toledo, or the Arch-Bishop of *Sevil*, was President, assisted by twelve other Counsellors.

Inrolement: a registering, or recording any lawfull act in the *Routes* of the Chancery.

Insanity, (Lat.) unreasonableness of body or mind.

Invasive, (Lat.) unshown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Infiltration, (Lat.) not to be filled, or fastidied.

Infirmities, or *Inscient*, (Lat.) unknowing ignorant.

Inscription, (Lat.) a title or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (Lat.) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

Insculption, (Lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Insectable, (Lat.) not to be cut.

An *Insect*, (Lat.) the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the head and the belly.

Infection, (Lat.) a railing against, as it were a following and profecting with evil language, the figure *Chlorostilla* in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffianus* called *Infectionion*.

Infeibile, (Lat.) not to be cut.

Infection, (Lat.) a cutting into.

Infectionation, (Lat.) a sowing into.

Inferate, (Lat.) mad, foolish, void of sense.

Inferible, (Lat.) not to be perceived: also, not having any sense: also the same as impassible. *Artem.*

Infection, (Lat.) a drying.

Inferent, (Lat.) sitting upon: also settling.

Infection, (Lat.) a laying ambush, a waiting to ensnare.

Infectionation, (Lat.) an accusing.

Infection, (Lat.) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the bottom.

Inferid, (Lat.) having no taste or relish, unfavoury.

Inference, (Lat.) foolishness, want of knowledge or discretion.

Infer, (Lat.) to lay upon, to urge.

Inferion, (Lat.) a putting into, a grafting.

Inferolation, (Lat.) a laying in the Sun, or bleaching, in Chymistry it is taken for a digestion

digestion of any Medicinall ingredients by laying them in the Sun,

Inferolency, (Lat.) pride arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common custome.

Inferoluble, (Lat.) see *Indissoluble*.

Inferoluous, (Lat.) wanting sleep also apt to dream.

Inferolpation, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into.

Inferolperable, (Lat.) not to be hoped.

Inferolpation, (Lat.) a sprinkling upon.

Inferolpation, (Lat.) an inspiring, or breathing into.

Inferolpation, (Lat.) a thickning or making thick.

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Inferolpation, (Lat.) a thickning or making thick.

or a stepping up the passage between one thing and another.

Intercolumnation, (*Lat.*) the distance between two Columns, or Pillars; also some kind of work placed between them. It is a Term used in Architecture.

Intercostal, (*Lat.*) being between the ribs, as those veins and muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercostal* veins and muscles.

Intercurrent, (*Lat.*) running, or passing between, whence the substantive *intercourse*, is commonly used.

Intercutaneous, (*Lat.*) being between, the skin and the flesh.

Interdict, or *Interdiction*, (*Lat.*) a forbidding, or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon-Law, *Interdiction* is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical censure, prohibiting the use of Divine Rites to the person condemned: also such persons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houses, are said to be *interdicted* of fire and water.

Interduil, (*Lat.*) a leading between: also a space left between full periods, in writing or Printing.

Interemptio, (*Lat.*) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Intererogation*, (*Lat.*) a riding between.

Interest, a Verb impersonal in Latin signifies, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a Concernment, right or appertaining to: also Usury, the use of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interfation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or disturbing any one by speaking in the midst of their discourse.

Interfellation, (*Lat.*) a killing.

Interfessor, an interfectant, or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth house (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the cusp of the house, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the eighth house. Thirdly, the Planet that is joynted to the Lord of the eighth house. Fourthly, the Planet that disposeth of the Lord of the eighth house when he is not therein.

Interferer, (*French*) to hit one leg against another: Also to exchange blows.

Interfluens, or *Interfluens*, (*Lat.*) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common-Law, are questions demanded of witnesses brought in.

Interjacent, (*Lat.*) lying between.

Interjection, (*Lat.*) a casting between: It is commonly used for one of the eight unde-

clinable parts of speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden passion of the mind, under an imperfect voice, also a figure in Rhetoric and Grammar being the same with Parenthesis and otherwise called *Interruption*, (see *Parenthesis*).

Interim, an Adverb signifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly use it substantively for the time passing between.

Interior, (*Lat.*) inward, being on the inside.

Interition, (*Lat.*) a perishing or decaying.

Interloquution, (*Lat.*) a speaking, or disputing between.

Interlopers, in Common-Law, are those that without Legal authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were, *Interlopers*.

Interlocution, (*Lat.*) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of boughs; a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stage-Play, that which is turning, or represented between the several Acts.

Interlunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

Intermediation, (*Latin*) a passing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermediate*, (*Lat.*) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermication, (*Lat.*) a shining between: or in the midst.

Intermission, (*Lat.*) a putting between: also, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermissions, a Term in Architecture, the spaces between the wall and the pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

Intermitting-pulse, is that which the Fic holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a sign of extream sickness.

Intermission, (*Lat.*) a mingling between or amongst.

Inter-mural-space, (*Lat.*) a space between two walls.

Internal, (*Lat.*) inward.

Intersecion, (*Lat.*) a making a univertal slaughter, or utter destroying.

Internumeration, (*Lat.*) a going, or sending of a message between several parties.

Interpellation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or disturbing.

Interplication, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

Interpolation, (*Lat.*) a fixing, or inserting between.

Interposition, (*Lat.*) an interposing, or putting between.

Interpret-

Interpretation, (*Lat.*) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (*Lat.*) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

Interregnum, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succession, or election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

Interrogation, (*Lat.*) an asking, or demanding a question.

Interrogatives, in Grammar are certain particles, which are made use of in the asking of a question.

Interruption, (*Lat.*) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a business.

Intercription, (*Lat.*) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Intersecants in Heraldry, are pettraficant lines which cross one another.

Intersecion, (*Lat.*) a cutting in the midst.

Intersestion, (*Lat.*) a grafting, or putting in between.

Intersestant, (*Lat.*) sounding between, or in the midst.

Intersestion, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

Intersestion, (*Lat.*) a breathing between.

Intersticial, (*Lat.*) having an interstice, or space between.

Intertexture, (*Lat.*) a weaving between.

Interval, (*Lat.*) a distance or space, either of place or time.

Intervenient, (*Lat.*) coming between.

To *Intervert*, (*Lat.*) to turn up side down: also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Intervigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching between whiles.

Intestabile, (*Lat.*) incapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a witness.

Intestinum jejunum, the empty Gut.

Intestinum caecum, the blind Gut.

Intestinum rectum, the Arse-Gut.

Intestinum duodenum, the Gut next to the stomach.

Intestina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Intestina terrea, Earth worms.

Intestine, (*Lat.*) inward, in lying within entrails.

Intitulation, (*Lat.*) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (*Lat.*) a signifying, or secret declaring.

Intimidation, a making timorous, or fearful.

Intinidion, (*Lat.*) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (*Lat.*) whole or sound.

Intitulation, (*Lat.*) an intitling, an

adding a title unto any thing.

Intolerable, (*Lat.*) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (*Lat.*) a thundring or making a terrible noise.

Intoxicacion, (*Lat.*) a poisoning, or envenoming.

Inttractable, (*Lat.*) not to be managed or trained, unmanigable.

Introdo, (*Spanish*) an entrance also a yearly revenue.

Intranqueus, (*Lat.*) inward.

Intracacy, or *intrigue*, (*Lat.* and *French*) an intangledness, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinsic, (*Lat.*) inward or secret.

Introduction, (*Lat.*) a leading in: also, a beginning, or preface to any discourse.

Ingression, (*Lat.*) a going in.

Ingression, (*Lat.*) a sending inward.

† *Intrusion*, (*Lat.*) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

† *Intrusion*, (*Lat.*) a turning upside-down: also a turning ones thoughts within; a word used in practical Divinity.

Intrusion, (*Lat.*) a wrongful, or unmannerly thrusting in.

Intrusion, (*Lat.*) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

Intumescence, (*Lat.*) a swelling or rising up into a heap.

Intumulation, (*Lat.*) a throwing a heap upon a burying.

Intugnation, (*Lat.*) a putting into, a sheath, or scabbard.

Invalid, (*Lat.*) of no force, strength, or value.

Invasion, (*Lat.*) an assailing or setting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*; a term in Blazon, as a bordure *Invecked*, is when the line of which the bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the field, but into it self.

Invection, (*Lat.*) a carrying in or against.

Invektive, (*Lat.*) railing, sharp, bitter in expressions; as it were violently carried on against any one.

Inveigle, to allure, or intice; from the Dutch word *avangelen*, i. e. to cast alluring eyes.

Involoppe, (see *Envelope*).

Invention, (*Lat.*) a finding out, also the first part of Logick which supplies terms and arguments for well disputing.

Inventory (*Lat.*) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chatties of a deceased party, which are to be prized, or valued.

ed by sufficient men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inversion, (Lat.) a turning the inside out, a changing the order of things or words, in Rhetorick it is a certain figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for him which was alledged against him, as

Neque enim si occidissim sepelissim.

Invest, (Lat.) to give possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and administering him an Oath: also to entail with any honour, or dignity.

Investigation, (Lat.) a making diligent search, or inquiry.

Investiture, (Lat.) a giving possession, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (Lat.) grown old, rooted, and settled by long custome.

Invigilation, (Lat.) a carefull watching, a diligent over-seeing.

To Invigorate, (Lat.) to inspire vigour, life, and spirit.

Invincible, (Lat.) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (Lat.) not to be violated, or broken.

To Involve, (French) to encompass.

Invincible, (Lat.) not to be seen, or discerned.

Invitation, (Lat.) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration, (Lat.) a casting a shadow upon.

Inundation, (Lat.) an appointing thoroughly.

Inundation, (Lat.) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (Lat.) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involution, (Lat.) a flying into, or a flying upon.

To Involve, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold in; to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (Lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (Lat.) incivility, want of courtesie or affability.

To Inure or *Enure*, to accustome: also in Common-law, it significth to take effect, or be available.

Inustate, (Lat.) not accustomed unwonted.

Inutility, (Lat.) unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, (Lat.) not to be wounded.

I O

Io, the daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*: she being beloved of *Jupiter*, was

transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheless susp'cting, caused her to be watch'd by *Argus*, who had many eyes; but *Argus* being slain by *Mercury*, *Juno* sent a Gad-fly to sting her, which made her run up and down restless, till at length she arrived at *Egypt*, where being restored to her former shape, she was married to *Osiris*, and called *Isis*.

Job, (Hebr.) Father-hood, *Dauids* Sisters son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joachim, or *Jehoiachim*, an Hebrew proper name; signifying Preparation of the Lord, a name given to *Eliakim*, *Josiah* son who rebelling against *Nebuchadnezzer* was taken prisoner.

Jona, a proper name of women, answerable to that of *John* in men; it was the name of several great Queens, as those of *Argon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breasts.

Joash, or *Jehoash* (Hebr.) the fire of the Lord, a King of *Judah*, preserved by *Jehosheba* from being destroyed by *Athaliah*.

Job, (Hebr.) fighting, or sorrowing, a person mentioned in holy Scripture for an exact pattern of patience, his History at large set in the Book of *Job*.

Jobin, (French) a son, or gull.

Jocasta, the daughter of *Greon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Laim*: after whose death she was married unknowingly to her son *Oedipus*, to whom she brought forth *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*; who slaying one another in a contest about the Kingdom, she killed her self for grief.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (Lat.) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, (in Latin *Jocundus*) chearfull, pleasant, or joyfull; from *Jocus*, i. e. a jest.

Jobs, a proper name signifying in Hebrew Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; 23. Pops of *Rome*: Also *Johannes*, *Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the Jews, who conquered *Samaris*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acunus*, or *Hackwood*, an English-man, who performed several great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*. *Joannes Guttenberg*, a German, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Joon*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling of two in a suite one against another.

Jocastime, (Greek) a Grammatical vice in speaking, being a pronouncing of the letter *J* with too full and broad a sound.

Joyning-

Joyning-issue, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in suite, to the tryall of the Jury.

Joyn-Tenants, in Common-law, are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynure, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband assurcth unto his wife in respect of marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwise.

Jolans, the Nephew of *Hercules*, he drove his Uncles *Chariot*, when he fought against *Cycnus*, the son of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was restored to youth by the Prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollurin, (French) a youngster, or young Gallant.

Jonas, a proper name signifying in Hebrew, a Dove.

Jonathan, another Hebrew name, signifying the gift of God.

Joncade, (French) a certain kind of spoon-meat.

Jonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, having twelve great Cities, wherof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief; the inhabitants of this Country descended anciently from the Greeks, whence their Language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Jopana, a certain expression, used in Hymnes, or songs of rejoicing.

Jopas, an African King, who was one of those that sought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Musician, and sung in verse of the course of the Moon, and motions of the Stars.

Joram, or *Jehoram*, (Heb.) the height of the Lord, a King of *Judah*, and son of King *Jehoshaphat*, also a wicked King of *Israel*, and son of King *Ahab*.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of judgement, a River which parts *Galilee*, from *Judea*, and is so named from its two spring heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

Joscelin, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Justulus*, being a derivative from *Josi*, in Latin *Justus*, or *Jodocus*, the chief of this name was *Joscelin* of *Lovan*, son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joseph, (Hebr.) Increase, the eleventh son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a residence there to his father and all his Brethren.

Josias (Hebr.) the fire of the Lord, the son of *Zephaniah*, also a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Ammon*, and destroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Josiah, (Hebr.) the Lord, Saviour, the son of *Nun* who after the death of *Moses* governed the people of *Israel*, and was Captain of their armies; also the famous *Jesu* the name of the true *Messiah*, and Saviour of the world.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Jotacism, (Greek) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*: also a bad pronunciation of the same letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Falconry; they say the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not *sleepeth*.

Fourball, (French) a book of every days passages: also too much land as may be ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

Journes, (French) a dayes journey: also an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joyes of the Planets, are when they are in those houses where they are most powerful and strong; as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I P

Iphianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lisippe*, the daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the goddess *Juno*, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were struck with such a Phrensie, that they imagined themselves transformed to Cows, but *Melampus* being sent for, and offered for the cure of them half the kingdom; and which of the daughters he lik't best, soon brought them to their former estate, and married *Iphianassa*.

Iphichus, the son of *Amphiryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules* who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories.

Iphigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemnestra*; she was adjudged to be sacrificed to *Diana*, because the goddess being incensed against *Agamemnon*, for killing one of her Harts; kept the Navie of the Greeks by contrary winds from their intended Course: but after that *Ulysses* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readinesse for the sacrifice; *Diana* accepted of a Hart, so that *Iphigenia* was set free, and sent to *Taurica*, where she was made Overseer of the rites of that goddess (which were performed by the sacrificing of men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards slain by *Orestes*, who was designed to be offered for a sacrifice.

Iphimedia, the wife of *Aloem*, who being ravish't

ravill'd by Neptune, brought forth Twins, Orbus; and Ephialtes, who grew every month nine fingers in tallness, till they came to be of a very vast stature; they help the Gyants against the gods, and were at length slain by the Arrows of Apollo and Diana.

Iphinoe, see *Iphinoe*.

Iphis; a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*: see *Anaxarete*.

Iphis is also the name of a Cretan Virgin the daughter of *Lygdamus*, and *Theletusa*, she was by her mother's prayers to the goddess *Iphis* changed into a man, lest *Lygdamus* finding him self deceived, should be incited, for he going to travel, and giving a strict charge to *Theletusa*, whom he left with Child, that if she brought forth a Female Child, she should push out from her, he was made to believe, that it was a Boy, and as soon as his supposed son came of age, he provided him a wife named *Ianthis*; for whom, as it hapned *Iphis* proved a real husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*; it was sacked by the Danes in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butchers son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Collidge; here is yet to be seen the ruins of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*.

I R

Iraundious, (Lat.) of an angry disposition, inclinable to anger.

Irafcible, (Lat.) capable of anger. *Irafcible* faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and passion is stirred up, and kindled in men.

Irchinfeld, or *Archewfield*, that part of *Hertfordshire*, where the City of *Hertford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Irene, the mother of *Constantine* the seventh; she reigned at *Constantinople* jointly with her son, called a council at *Nice*, consisting of above 300. Bishops, wherein the setting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a decree: being expelled from the Empire by her son, who reigned alone for seven years, she at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and cast him into prison, where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the messenger of the gods; there is a kind of watry Meteor so called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of

divers colours, which we call the Rain-bow; it signifies also a precious stone that is hexagonal.

Irmusal, or *Ermusal*, a certain God worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (Greek) spoken in mockery, or by that Rhetorical figure called *Irony*; which is a speaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing or scoffing, as he was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice on the Pillory, this figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a Latin name *Irrisus*, or *Disimulatio*.

Iron-sick, a Term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship are so eaten with rust, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Irradiation, (Lat.) an enlightning, or casting beams upon.

Irrational, (Lat.) unreasonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (Lat.) not to be remembered.

Irrecoverable, (Lat.) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (Lat.) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (Lat.) unbreakable: also undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (Lat.) disorderliness, as it were a being without rule: also an incapacity of taking holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any heinous crime; a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (Lat.) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irreversible, (Lat.) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (Lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (Lat.) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (Lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (Lat.) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (Lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irresolute, (Lat.) unresolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (Lat.) not to be revoked or called back.

Irrigation, (Lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River, in Chymistry it is the same with *Humelation*.

Irrisus, (Lat.) a laughing at, or scoffing, or flouting, see *Ironia*.

Irritation, (Lat.) a provoking or stirring up.

Irrogation, (Lat.) an imposing upon.

Irrora-

Irroration, (Lat.) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irrugation, (Lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (Lat.) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a poor man of *Ishaca*, who was a continual messenger between *Penelope*, and those that came to court her in her husbands absence; for which *Ulysses*, when he came home killed him with his fist.

I S

Isaac, (Hebr.) laughter, as *Gelasius* in Greek, the son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and father of *Jacob* of whom came the 12 Tribes of *Israel*.

Isaca, or *Isca*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exeter*, is denominated, and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Josephus Iscauus*.

Isagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Isagogus*, i. e. an introduction or beginning.

Isca Danmorium, see *Excester*, *Isca Silurum*, the name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Isariot, the surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew *Isch Cariot*.

Ischiatic, (Greek from *Ischus* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or *Hip-gout*.

Ischmotes, (Greek) a Grammatical vice in speaking, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and slender tone.

Ischuria, (Greek) a stoppage, or difficulty of the urine.

Ismael, (Hebr.) God hath heard, the son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his bond-woman *Hagar*.

Iscele, g. *Isseckle*, from the Dutch word *Iskeel*, a tappe of Ice, a drop of water frozen.

Isis, a goddess, worshipped by the *Egyptians*; she was at first called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argus*, see *Io*.

Isis, the River *Ouse*, in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Istip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gifstipe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Ismaelite, one descended from *Ismael*, the son of *Abraham*, by his Concubine *Agar*.

Isonomy, (Greek) an equality.

Isocles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isonglasi, see *Ichthyocolla*.

Istia de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, *Philology*, and Poetry.

Isted, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (Hebr.) prevailing in the Lord, a name given to the Patriarch *Jaacob*, whence his posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

Isachar, (Hebr.) wages, the son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Issue, in Common law, signifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Isthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of Land, lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus*, is that of *Greece*, whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian Games*, instituted by *Theseus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Torkshire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it: It was many ages since, razed to the ground, but out of the ruins of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdsburg*, or *Aldborow*.

I T

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries of *Europe*, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Eletra*, whom he married to *Comboblasto*, King of the *Fanigene*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*: she is said to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Country abounded with Oxen: it was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers stuff.

To *Italianize*, a made word, signifying to speak, or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (Lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulysses* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Man can live there.

Itinerary, (Lat.) belonging to a journey: also

also substantially used for a Calendar of miles or a note-book, wherein are set down the passages of a journey.

Ityus, the Son of *Zethus* and *Adon*: (see *Adon*.)

Ity, the Son of *Terens*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athen*; he was slain by his Mother, and set before *Terens*, to eat at a banquet, (because he had deflowered her sister *Philomel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Terens* discovering in the midst of the banquet, the slaughter of *Ity*, by seeing the head of the child; he pursued *Progne*, and her sister, with his sword drawn; who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philomel* into a Nighthale, and *Ity* into a Pheasant.

J U

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a constant friend to *Pompey's* party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces sent into *Africa*, by *Cesar*: when *Pompey* was overcome, he joined his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petrus*.

Jubel, (Hebr.) sounding, or a trumpet; the son of *Lamech*, and the Inventour of the harp and organ.

Jubar, q. *barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenness; a kind of plant, otherwise called *Horselack*.

Jubeb, or *Jubner*, fruit; (*Arab. zusalzef*.) a kind of Krumm, used much in Physick, and sold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Seythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Serivium*.

Jubilation, (*Lat.*) a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for joy.

A year of *Jubile*, a great Festival, or time of rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the Jews, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Agypt*. It came at length to be solemnized among the Christians, being first instituted by Pope *Boniface*, the eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, Rejoicing.

Jucundity, (*Lat.*) pleasantness.

Judab, or *Jehudab* (*Hebr.*) confession, the chief son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judea, a Country of *Syria* in *Asia* the greater, bordering East-ward upon the dead Sea; it is also called *Chananea*, or the land of Promise.

Judaism, (*Lat.*) the faith or religion of the Jews.

Judgment, *Judicium* the second part of *Logic*, which disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

Judicatory, (*Lat.*) a place of judgment, or hearing of cases.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

Judas his Tree, a Tree with broad leaves, somewhat like those of the *Aprcock*, of the same kind with that whereon *Judas* hang'd himself.

Judith, (*Hebr.*) praising, the daughter of *Marari*: she delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the head of *Olofernes*.

Jvetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a titular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a small inheritance, is in derision called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a yolk.

Jugament, (*Lat.*) a yoking, or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat, whence the jugular-Veins are those veins which ascend along the sides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (*Lat.*) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the son of *Manofabales*, brother of *Micipsa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, constituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two sons, *Adherbat*, and *Hienfals*; but *Jugurth*, that he might possess the kingdom to himself, slew them both. Whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Scylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, dyed in prison.

Jujubes, see *Jubeb*, fruit.

To *Junke*, to pearch, or roost as a Hawk.

Julap, a kind of Physical medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with *Syrups*, or sweetned with *Sugar*.

Julaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*; so called from one *Julaber*, a Giant, or as some say a Witch, who was here interred; but *Cambden* rather thinks it so named from *Laberius Durrus*, a Captain of *Julius Caesar*, who was here slain.

Julian, surnamed the Apostate, because that being brought up in the Christian Religion, he fell back to Heathenism: he was the son of *Constantinus*, and by his valour

our came to be made *Roman* Emperour; he prohibited to the Christians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become incapable to defend their Religion: At last, in an Expedition on against the *Persians*, being morally wounded, he cried out, *Vicisti Galilee*, Thou hast overcome, O *Gallilean*, meaning *Christ*; and soon after dyed: Also a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, some write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, (see *Gregorian account*.)

Julio, a kind of Italian Coin, made by Pope *Julius* valuing about six pence of our money.

Julius Caesar, the first of the *Roman* Emperours, he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greatest part of *Germany*, afterwards he entered into a Civil war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battle of *Pharsalia*, and his two sons *Cneius*, and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as absolute Emperour, he was at length slain in the Senate house, by *Brutus* and *Cassius*. The word significth in Greek, soft-haired.

Julus, the surname of *Ascanius* the son of *Enes*; and his first wife *Cressa*: he came along with his Father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place where he found the white Sow, with the thirty Pigs: also the son of *Ascanius*, who stood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with *Silvius Posthumus*; the son of *Enes* by his second wife *Lavinia*. The word significth in Greek, the soft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

July, the name of the sixth month from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the first month of the year. It was so named from *Julius Caesar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumballs, certain sweetmeats made by Confectioners.

Jumentarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to a horse, or any kind of labouring beast, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Juncture, (*Lat.*) a joining together: also a joynt: also juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the fourth month of the year from *March* the first. Some say it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* month. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who began his Consulship in that month: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the Hecatombs or Sacrifices of an hundred Oxen which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this month.

Juniper, (*Lat. Juniperus*) a shrub whose wood being burnt, casteth a good favour: its berries and gum are profitable in Physick: its coals raked up in Embers will keep fire twelve months.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Junquets, Cakes and Sweetmeats wherewith Gentlewomen entertain one another, and young men their Sweet-hearts.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and born wife and sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of green Lettice: she is called *Juno à Juvando*, i. e. from giving help: also *Lucina*, from causing men to see the light of the World, being said to be present at the birth of all children that come into the world, and to sit cross-legged when any miscarry. She is also called *Sospita à Sospitando*, i. e. keeping in safety.

Juno's tears, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (*Span.*) a meeting together of men to sit in council.

Jovry, (*French*) the Elephants tooth, being the finest, and whitest kind of bone, of which, boxes, and several sorts of things, are made.

Jupiter, the son of *Saturn*, by his wife *Ops*, born at the same birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Crete*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great stone wrapped up in swaddling clouts, to eat in stead of his son *Jupiter*: who coming to age, and understanding his Fathers designs against him, conspired against him, and cast him out of his dominions, and divided the government of the World between himself and his two brothers; the Heavens he reserved to himself, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the second King of *Babylon*, or as some say, the first; he was the son of *Nimrod*, called also *Saturn*.

Jupiters distaffe, a kind of Clary with a yellow flower: it is otherwise called *Mullein*, and in Latin *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapsus barbatus*.

Juration, (*Lat.*) a swearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwise called *Eschevins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jourden*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamber-pot: also *Jordan* is the name of a River, dividing *Petrea* from the rest of *Judea*.

Juridical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Law, judicial, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (*in Lat. Jurati*) signifieth in Common Law a company consisting of twenty four or twelve men empannelled, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence, as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question, there being three sorts of trials, either by Assize or Jury, by Battel, or by Parliament. In every general Assize, there is both a Grand-Jury, consisting of 24. substantial men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries, consisting of twelve to whom are referred such things concerning life and death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

Jurisdiction, (*Lat.*) Authority to make or execute Law. Also it is used for any kind of power, or authority.

A **Jurist**, a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence, (*Lat.*) knowledge or skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or **Journ choppers**, the regraters, or changers of yarn.

Juror, one of the twelve men in a Jury.

Jury-Mast, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

Jessel, a mineral from *jus*, signifying a dith made of several meats minced together.

Jessulent, (*Lat.*) full of broth, or potage.

Justes, (*French*) tilings, or combats on horse-back, with Spears and Lances.

Justice, or **Justicer**, (*French*) an Officer deputed by the King or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgment.

Justice of the Kings Bench, is the capital, or chief Justice of England; he is a Lord by his office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhem, and the like.

Justice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all causes at the Common Law, that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal, as real. He is also a Lord by his office.

Justice of the Forrest, or Justice in eyre of the Forrest, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Forrest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his office.

Justices of Assizes, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that

County, to take Assizes for the ease of the Subject.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine causes.

Justices in eyre, those that were wont to be sent with Commissions into divers Counties, to hear such causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the ease of the subjects, who must have come to the Kings Bench, if the cause were too high for the County-Court; from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Justices of Gaol delivery, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such, as for any offence are cast into Gaol.

Justices of Nisi prius, the same now-a-days with Justices of Assizes.

Justices of tryal baston, or **tryalbaston**, were certain Justices appointed by Edward the first, to make inquisition through the Realm, upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Elcheatours, &c. touching extortion, bribes, intrusion into other mens lands; and Barretours that used to take money for bearing of men, and they had power either to punish by death, or to exact a ransom. This term comes from two French words, *treille*, an Arbour, or Form, and *Baston*, a Staff, or Pole, to note that the Justices employed in this Commission, had authority to proceed without any solemn Judgment-seat, but where-soever they could apprehend, the malefactors.

Justices of Peace, are such as are appointed by the Kings Commission, to attend the peace in the County, where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos numesse volumus*, are called **Justices of the Quorum**.

Justices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the dispatch of justice in some especial cause, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justiciable, (*French*) subject to Law, under authority.

Justinians, a certain religious Order instituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of St. Justine at Padua, by one *Lewis Balus a Venetian*.

Justification, (*Lat.*) a clearing; justifying, or making good; in Common-Law, it is a shewing a good reason why a man did such a thing, as he is called to answer.

Justinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The first was famous for causing the Civil Law to be

be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists*: the second for the great wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Byz-garians*.

Justinopolis, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Seaside by the Emperour *Justine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Istria*.

Jurries of houses, are certain parts of a building, which jut, or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the daughter of *Damnus*, and sister of *Turmus* King of the *Rutulis* she was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the loss of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Naminius*.

Juvenilis, (*Lat.*) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddess of Youth, the same with *Hebe*.

Juterna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I W

Iwimpied, (old word) muffled.

I X

Ixion, the son of *Phlegyas*; he having slain his Son-in-law *Erionus*, after he had long wandred up and down, and could not be absolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him; but he alter his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*; and sollicitd her unto unchastity, which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddess, begat a race of *Centauris*. And being soon after sent down to the earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt, he was condemned to be always rowled upon a wheele.

K A

Kab, or **Cab**, an Hebrew measure containing three pints of our measure.

Kalends; see *Calends*.

Kali, or **Glasswort**, an herb of whole stiches Chrystal glasses are made.

Karena, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chymistry.

Karob, or **Carobe**, a kind of fruit; also an herb called *S. Johns bread*: also a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24. part of a grain.

Karos, or **Caros**, a certain distale in

the head; which cauleth much drowsiness.

Katharine, (see *Catharine*).

Katzen silver, a sort of Stone which is said to be invincible by fire or water.

K E

Keel, the lowest and first timber laid in a ship, the bottom of a ship: also a vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keen, or **Kene**, (old word) sharp; some think it comes from the Greek word *cont*, a Whetstone.

Keeper of the great Seal of England, is he under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great, or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is also a Lord by his office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands pass all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forrest, is he who hath the principal Government of all things belonging to the Forrest; he is also called chief Warden of the Forrest.

Keles, (old word) to cool.

Kevelings, (old word) a Brewers vessel.

Ken, within sight or view; a Term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, i. e. to know, or discover.

Kenechester, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built, as some think, out of the ruines of old *Aricanium*.

Kenelth, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Defence of his kindred.

Keneth, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A Term in hunting.

Kenodoxy, or **Kenodoxy**, (*Greek*) vain-glory.

Kenotaph, (see *Cenotaph*).

Kerchief, (*French Couvrechef*) a kind of linnen drest, which women use to wear upon their heads.

Kerok, or **Kirk**, (old word) a Church.

Kermes, the grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief ingredient of that Confection, thence commonly called *Alkermes*.

Kern; an old British word, signifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed foot-soldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*; we use it also for

an ordinary Country Farmer: also to *Kerns*, signifies powder, or salt.

Kernels (Lat. *Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of Plant so called.

Kersey, (French) a kind of cloth, or stuff much used.

Kesir, a word which the Britains used instead of *Cesar*; and is taken in the same sense at this day; when they say, King nor *Kesir*.

Keitwen, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lockt in. Some deduce it, a *quiescens*, i. e. from resting, or fr. m the old Latin *Cisfare*, i. e. to restraint.

Kishard, (old word) a miche, a Titant.

K I

Kihrit, the same as *Abric*.

Kiebel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kildykin, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure, betwixt the eighth part of a Hog-head; it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, (from the Dutch word *kegel*, an *Affle*) certain pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-pins.

Two Counties of *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinin* *Kikenny*, &c.

Kinburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of kindred; a proper name of women.

King, (from the Dutch word *konink*, i. e. to know, because he ought to be the most knowing of men, or from *Kinnis*, to be powerful) the supreme Ruler of a Nation.

King of Harold, 'till *King of Arms*, he is called *Garer*; and is the same with *Pater patrius*, among the *Romans*. See in *Herald*.

Kings-Bench, the Court, or Judgment-seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or Kings household, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kingspear, a flower good against the poyson of Aips.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in respect of a license there granted to any man, for passing of a Fine.

Clark of the *Kings Silver*, is an Officer of the Common-Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevirum*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-book.

Kingstone upon Thames, a Town in *Surrey*; so called, because *Aethelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*, were here crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kinial, see *Quinial*.

Kirat, an Arabian word, signifying the weight of three grains.

K N

Knap of ground, a little rising hillock.

To *Knaps*, (a term in Hunting) being the same as *browle*.

Knappweed, (Lat.) *jacea nigra*, an herb somewhat like *Scabium*, but that its leaves break not with strings, as the leaves of *Scabium* do, neither bears it a like flower: it stayeth fluxes, distillations, and bleeding.

Knave, (Sax. *Canapa*) signifies originally, a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnawab*, to lerve.

Knave line, a rope in a ship that hath one end fastened to the Cross-trees, and so comes down by the Ties to the Rams-head.

Knees, in the art Botanicke, are those partitions, which in some kinds of Plants are like knees of Joyns; in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber used in ships to fasten the beams into the sides: so called, because they are crooked pieces of wood bowed like knees.

Knetles, are two rope-yarns twisted together, and a knot at each end to sease a block, rope, or the like.

Knivels, are small pieces of wood nailed to the inside of the ship to belay the Shears and Racks unto.

Knight, (Sax. *Cniht*) hath been taken originally for a Souldier, or Horse-man in Wars; those that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperour: in the Wars were called Dutch *Knechts*, i. e. Servitors, or lusty young men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal; but more especially one that holds his land by serving his Lord on Horseback. It is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods, there are many sorts; but the most usual in this Nation is the chiefe.

Knight Bachelor, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knight-hood; and cometh from the *Germans*, among whom it was an ancient

ancient custom, that as soon as the State judged any of their young men fit to manage arms and weapons; and allowed him sufficient for martial exercises, then in the yearly Assembly and Council; either one of the Princes, the father or son of the kinsfolk of the young man; did furnish him with a shield and a javelin; as the *Romans* did the *togatus virilis Vestigum*; to those whom they thought capable of publick employment; and thenceforth from a part of a private house; he was accounted a member of the Common-wealth. It was also an ancient ceremony, to honour men with the Girdle of Knight-hood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church; and offering his sword upon the Altar; to vow himself to the service of God; afterwards it came to be usual for Kings to send their sons to the neighbour-Princes, to receive Knighthood at their hand; Then it was also that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites armati*; the word Bachelours some derive from the French *Bacheliers*, as it were, Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Barailles*, to battle, or fight: they are also simply, and without any addition, called Knights.

Knight Banneret, from the Dutch word *Banneret*, Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field; with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of England and France, to such Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battels, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horses at their own charge. Some say the first original of it was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new distinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain disbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolls; whereas before that time there were Baronets that were not Knights. And these Knight Baronets were to have precedence in all Writings, Sessions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelours, and Bannerets, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being personally present. And the King was not to create any person into that degree of Baronet within the Kingdom of England, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights cre-

ated within the lists of the Bath, and girded with a sword in the ceremonies of their creation: these Knights were wont to be created with a great many religious solemnities, which usually belong to *Hermits* and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of Knights made out of the field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, or of *St. George*, an Order of Knight-hood, instituted by King *Edward* the third; some say upon occasion of good success, in a skirmish, wherein the Kings Garter was used for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great successes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, that ere long he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and shortly after he created this order of the blue Garter, which consists of twenty six Marrial Nobles, whereof the King of England used to be the Chief; and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countrys. There are also depending upon this Order twenty six poor Knights, who have no other subsistence but the allowance of this house. And are also called poor Knights of *Windsor*, with the Chappell of *St. George*; the Officers belonging to this Order, are, the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*; the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register of the Garter, who was always *Dean of Windsor*, the principal King of Arms, called Garter, and the Usher of the Garter, which office belonged to the Usher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knight-hood erected in the year one thousand, one hundred, and twenty; and had their first foundation and abode in *Jerusalem*; afterwards they had their residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since, their chief seat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits against the *Turk*. There was one general Prior, that had the government of the whole Order in *England*, and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighth's reign, they were suppressed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or Knights Templars, an Order of Knight-hood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord one thousand, one hundred, and seven-teen; these Knights in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulcher of

Christ, entertained Christian strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels; but because at last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was suppressed by Pope *Clement* the fifth, and their substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Free-holders of every County, that can dispend forty shillings *per annum*, and be resident in the Shire; formerly none but Knights were choic'd to that Office. (*Milites gladio civili*), for so runneth the Tenour of the Writ) when every one that had a Knights fee, was constrained to be a Knight, but now custom alloweth, that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knights Marshal, an Officer of the Kings house, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings House and Verge.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonso*, the ninth King of Spain, conferred upon certain *Cavalleros* who went in Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moor*: Their badge was a red Cross on the left side of the breast.

Knights of the Jar, see *Jar*.
Knights of the holy Sepulcher, an Order of Knight-hood instituted by *St. Hellen*, a British Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

Knights Teutonick, called *Maryani*, a mixt Order of Hospitaliers and Templers, upon whom the Emperor *Frederick* the second bestowed *Prussia*, anno 1226. with this Privilege, That they should subdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at first three Masters, one in *Germany*, the second in *Livland*, and the third in *Prussia*; but at the last the Electour of *Brandenbourg* was sole Master of their Order.

Knights of Rhodes (now of *Maltha*) sprung from the Hospitaliers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land, and having held that Island two hundred years, were driven out thence also by *Solyman*; then the Emperor *Charles* the fifth gave them *Maltha*, anno 1539 paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the King of Spain.

Knights of the Order of St. Maurice and

Lazaro, an Order instituted anno 1119. and the Duke of *Savoy* was confirmed their grand Master by the Pope.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knight-hood created in memory of the Annunciation of our Blessed, 'tis an Order of *Savoy*, whereof there are fourteen in number who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Medail, and these letters engraven within the links of the Collar, F. E. R. T. viz. *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who too *Rhodes*.

Knights of Saint Jago, or *St. James*, in Order in Spain instituted under Pope *Alvarez* the third, they observe *Saint Austins* rules. Their great Master is next to the King in State, and hath one hundred and fifty thousand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Pear-tree, an order instituted anno 1179. they were afterwards call'd Knights of *Alcantara* in *Leon*.

Knights of San Salvador in *Aragon*, an Order of Knight-hood instituted by *Alphonso* anno 1118.

Knights of Montijo, an Order of Knight-hood in the Kingdom of *Valintia*.

Knights of Jesus Christ, a Portugal Order of Knight-hood.

Knights of the Round-Table, or King *Arthur's* Knights, a British Order of Knight-hood, being the most ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower erected by *St. Lewis* with this Device, *Exaltat humiles*.

Knights of the Order of Christian Charity, made by *Hewy* the third, for the benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount *Carmel*, instituted by *Henry* the 4th anno 1607. consisting of one hundred of French Gentlemen.

Knights of the Rue, or of *St. Andrew*, a Scottish Order of Knight-hood.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon erected anno 1417. in *Germany* by *Sigismund* the Emperor, upon the condemnation of *John Huss*, and *Jerom* of *Prague*.

Knights of the Order of the Austria and *Corinthia*, or of *St. George*, instituted by the Emperor *Frederick* the 3d anno 1470. first Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Knights of the Order of the white Eagle, erected in *Poland* by *Ladislaus* the fifth, anno 1325.

Knights of St. Stephan, made by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, anno 1591. a Florentine Order of Knight-hood.

Knights

Knights of St. Mark, a Venetian Order of Knight-hood.

Knights of the Elephant, a Order of Knight-hood in *Denmark*.

Knights of the Sword and Bandric, a Swedish Order.

Knights of La Calza, or of the Stockin, a Venetian Order.

Knights of St. George, an Order of Knight-hood in *Genoa*: this is the third Order of Knights of *St. George* here mentioned, one in *England*, another in *Austria*, a third in *Genoa*.

Knights of St. Jan Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption, a Spanish Order.

Knights of the Golden-sleeve, instituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*; upon his Nuptials with *Izabel* the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fustils, interwoven with stones and flints (darting flames of fire, with this Device, --- *Ante ferit quam flamma micat*, to show swiftness, and fierceness: there are 30 K. ights belonging to this Order, of which the King of Spain is chief.

Knights of the Militia Christiana, an Order of Knight-hood but lately erected in *Poland*.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the West-Indies, who wear an Orange-rawny ribbon created by *James* the first, King of *England*.

Knights of the Order of Gwette, is the most ancient Order of Knight-hood in *France*, created by *Charles* *Martel*, after the discomfure of the *Saracens*, in a great battle at *Tours* anno 733.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a French Order instituted by *Philip* the first of *France*, upon the Duke of *Montmorancie's* coming to Court with a Collar full of Stag-heads, whereat there hung the image of a Dog, the Emblem of fidelity.

Knights of the Star, an Order of Knight-hood in *France*, those of the Order, have this Motto, --- *Monstrant Regibus aspra viam*.

Knights of St. Michael, the Arch-Angel, a French Order instituted by *Lewis*, anno 1469. it consists of thirty six Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

Knights of the Half-moon or *Crescent*, instituted, anno 1462, by *Renier* Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto: *Los, i. e. Praile*.

Knights of the Lilly in *Navarre*, a French Order of Knight-hood.

Knights of the Thistle in the House of *Bourbon*, a French Order, who constantly bear this Motto: --- *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Knights of the Porcupin in the House, with

with this device; *Cominus & Emittis*, *Lewis* the 14th crowned the Porcupin with another Motto,

Ultus avos Trojae.
Knights of the Ear of Corn, de l'espice, or of the Ermine in *Armorica*, or *Brittany* in *France*, instituted by *Francis* the first.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an Order created by *Lewis* the second, whereof there was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*, *Lewis* all goe to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of St. Magdalen, instituted by *St. Lewis* against *Duels*, a French Order of Knight-hood.

Knights du St. Esprit, or of the Holy Ghost, created by *Henry* the third at his return from *Poland*, who was both born and crowned King of *France* on Whitsunday; this, though a modern Order, is the most used now in *France*.

Knights fee, so much inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres; it is also taken for the Rent that a Knight payes for his fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights service, or *Chivalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

Knights Guild, a certain Guild, or Company in *London*, consisting of 19 Knights, it was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying Without the *Circle*, now called *Port-loku* Ward.

Knipperdolling, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John* of *Leiden*: they were so called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the first founder of that Sect.

Knockfergus, or *Fergus* his Rock, a place in *Ireland*.

Knolls of Peace: certain Mounds cast up by mans hand, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Domi Pacis*.

Knograss, *Polygonum*, an Herb lying on the ground with divers long narrow leaves, like a birds tongue; it is good against the Stone and stranguery, running of the reins, bleedings, Bloody-flux, immoderate flowing off the Termes, hot-swellings, and impostumations, burning sores, fistulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

K U

Knigunda, or *Cunigunda* the wife of *Henry* the second, Duke of *Bevaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*. She to free her self from the aspersions of in chastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby she cleared her self from all suspition. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confessor's wife; and this trial afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called the trial of fire Ordeal.

Kyle, a County in the fourth part of *Scotland*, by *Bede* called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. the field *Cyel*; this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kirie-Eleison, a form of solemn invocation, used in the Liturgy, or Service book; and signifieth in the Greek tongue; Lord have mercy upon us.

Laban, (*Hebr.*) white, or shining, the Brother of *Rebekah*, *Isaac*'s wife and so uncle to *Jacob*, who served him seven years for his daughter *Leah*, and seven more for *Rachel*.

Labarum, (*Greek*) a Military Standard, or Flag; also a Church-Banner or Ensign.

Labda, the daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidae*, she being lame and despised by the rest of the *Bacchidae* married *Aetion*, to whom she brought forth *Cypselus*; so called from a certain Corn-measure, wherewith his mother hid him from the ten men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kill him, because it had been foretold by the Oracle that a son of *Labda* should invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdacism, see *Lambdacism*.
Labdannum, or *Ladannum*, a kind of sweet Gum, taken from the leaves of a certain small shrub, called *Cistus Ledon*.

Labefaction, (*Lat.*) an enfeebling or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of flowers; also, little pieces of parchment cut out long-waives,

and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of writings; also in Heraldry they are those lines, which hang down from the file in an Escutcheon.

Labonets, (*Lat.*) blabber-lipped persons.
Labonius, one of *Cæsar*'s Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*, but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompey*'s party.

Labile, (*Lat.*) slippery, apt to slip, or fall.
Laborarius, the name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

† *Laboretisij* (*Lat.*) laboriousness, painfulness.

Labours, a ship is said to *Labour* in the Sea, when she roules and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under-Sail.

Labyrinth, (*Greek*) a Maze, or place made with lo many turnings and windings that a man once entered in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two most famous were, that built by *Miriu* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dædalus* built for *Minos*, King of *Crete*. It is also by a Metaphor, used for any kind of intanglement or intricate business.

Lacca, a kind of red Gum, issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*.

Laceration, (*Lat.*) a tearing, or dismembering.

Lacert, (*Lat.*) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard; (from *Lacertus*) the brawny part of the Arm.

Lacesson, (*Lat.*) a stirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common-law signifieth negligence; from the French word *Lachesie*, i. e. careless, or slothfull; or *Lascher*, to loosen.

Lachesis, the name of one of the Destinies.

Lack, a Gum, coming from the East Indies gathered by Ants whereof the best Sealing hard Wax is made.

Lacken (old word) conspired, also execrated.

Lacrymation, (*Lat.*) a weeping, or shedding tears.

Laconism, (*Greek*) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedæmonians*.

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Dairy house or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheese.

Lactéal, or *Lacteus*, (*Lat.*) milky, milk-white, or made of milk.

Lactucina, a certain goddess among the Romans, see *Matura*.

Lacination, (*Lat.*) a making holes.

Ladanum, or *Ladannum*: see *Labdannum*.

Ladus, a Page of *Alexander* the Great; he ran so swiftly that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the sand.

Ladies Bedstraw, an Herb growing in dry Pastures, Cloves, and Meadows, with small leaves, and yellow flowers; it taketh away weariness, after long travaile, and is good for the Sinewes, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies Mantle, (*Lat. Alchimilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented leaf almost in fashion like a Star; it staeth bleedings, vomitings, and Fluxes of all sorts.

Ladies-swocks, a kind of water Cresses of whose virtues they also participate.

Lady bower, a Plant which for its multitude of small branches, and leaves is fit to make Bowers and Arbors even for Ladies.

Lady traces, a kind of Satyrion, or Orchis.

Ladle, in Navigation, is a long staff with a Piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Carriage, that holds as much Powder as the due charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

Lagan, see *Flaxton*.

Lagblite, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law; and *Sigte*, a Breach, signifying a Mult for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmie, (*Greek*) a disease in the eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare with the eye lids open.

Laiical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lay-men, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial function.

Laines, courses, or ranks laid in the building of stone, or brick-walls; a Term in Masonry.

Laive, (a Term in Hunting) the place where Deer a harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous stumpet, and exacted excessive rates for the prostitution of her body, afterwards removing to *Thessaly*, she was in such high request among the men of *Thessaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her infatigation that *Alexander* the Great caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

Lains, the son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the father of *Oedipus*. See *Jocasta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kind of Red Colour, used in painting.

Lambaacism, (*Greek*) a voice, in speaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an insisting too much upon the letter L, which in Greek is called *Lambda*.

Lambith, q. *Lomethith*, i. e. a Lony, or Clay-

stone; a Town in *Swry*, famous for a stately Palace, belonging to the Arch-Bishops of *Camberbury*, first built by Arch-Bishop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. in this place *Hardy-Canute*, the Danish King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious banquettings, and costly entertainments, expired suddenly; in the midst of his debauchery, and excessive Cups.

Lamoides, the hindermost seam of the skull.

Lambert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Fair famous.

Lambition, (*Lat.*) a licking, a lapping with a tongue; also a going over a thing with a soft touch.

Lamech, or *Lamech*, (*Hebr.*) poor or humbled, the son of *Methusael*, he is the first man recorded in the sacred Scriptures to have had two wives, also the son of *Methuselah*.

Lamie, (*Lat.*) certain Female spirits, or apparitions, by some called Fairies. There was also one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia-Venus*.

Lamination, (*Lat.*) a beating or extending of any mineral, or metallick bodies out into thin Plates; a word proper to Chymistry.

Lammaday, the first of *August* so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithes-Lambs; Others take it from the Saxon word *Laffness*, i. e. Bread, *mas*, it being kept as a feast of Thanksgiving for the first fruits of the Corn. It is also called *Gule*, or *Yule* of *August*; see *Gule* of *August*.

Lampadiot, a constellation in the head of *Taurus*.

Lampas, vulgarly called the *Lampreys*; a disease in the mouth of a Horse, so named, because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetia, see *Nevara*.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem or Pamphlet, wherewith any person of the present age, is mentioned with reproach, or scurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suck-stone*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Murena*.

Lamsacus, a Town upon the *Hellepont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

Lanavivus, or *Lancous* (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of Wool.

Lacaster, or *Lancaster*, (i. e. a Tawn situate upon the River *Lone*), the chief Town of *Lancashire*; which some think to be the same with the Ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot, the proper name of a man, signifying in Spanish a Lance, or Spear; of this name was one of King *Arthur's* Knights of the round Table.

Lance pedado, see *Lance-pedado*.

Lancea, a Chirurgions Instrument used in the letting of blood.

Lanch, to put a stote a ship or boate, that lies a ground.

Lanciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Launce.

Landscape, an end of Land, or Continent, which stretcheth it self out into the Sea.

Langraolate, a Country belonging to a Landgrave, which in the Dutch tongue is as much as Count, or Earle of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperour.

Landlokt, a Term in Navigation, is when a man sees land round about him out of a ship or boat.

Landloper, (*Dutch*) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landmark, in Navigation, is any mountain, Rock, Church, Windmill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

Landskip, see *Lantskip*.

Land to, just so far off at Sea, as a man can see the Land.

Land-turn, the fame off the land by night, as a Breiz is off the Sea by day.

Langdeben, a kind of Buglossie with a yellow flower.

Langrel, (a Term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the piece, sits out at length which it is discharged.

Langued, tongued, a Term in Blazon, or Heraldry from the French word *Langue*, a tongue, as *Langued Gules*, *Azure* or the like, i. e. having the tongue of such or such a colour.

Languid, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languishing.

Langour, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

Lanition, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Cotten, or Wool.

Lank, (old word) slender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Faucon Lanier*.

Lanterns in Navigation, are small ropes received into the Deadmens-eyes of all Abrouds, either to slacken them, or (et them tought).

Lantboy an Abby in *Monmouthshire*, so famous for its situation, and resort, that *Robert Bishop of Salisbury* in the dayes of King *Stephen*

went on purpose to see it, and brought the King word that all his, and the kingdoms treasure would not suffice to build this Cloyster; meaning thereby, that the hills wherewith it is inclosed are so high that the Sun is not to be seen there but between the hours of 12 and 3.

Langrave, see *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landkip*, or *Passage*; a description of the Land as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture, which contains both persons, and the description of a Country, or any part of a Country; the Persons are called the Argument, the *Landskip* the *Paragon*, or *By-work*.

Languinous, (*Lat.*) covered with Lanuge, which is a soft thin down, or cotten-like substance, which growth upon some kind of fruit; also that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocoon, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Priest to *Apollo*; he was the first that dissuaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horse into the walls, and strook his Spear so hard against it, that the sound of the Arms was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his despising the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and first devoured his two children, afterwards himself.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achemone*; she brought forth *Sarpidon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamour'd of her: at length having displeas'd *Diana*, the goddesses shot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Asia* the Les, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his son *Polimo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be King.

Laodoch, the wife of *Protesilau*; she died embracing the dead body of her husband slain by *Hektor*.

Laodocus, the son of *Antenor*; in his shape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and persuaded *Pandarus* by shooting at *Meneleus* to break the league.

Laomedon, the King of the *Trojans*, he was the son of *Ilius*, and father of *Priamus*, to divert a great pestilence, which was sent upon the City, because he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promised them for building the City walls, he was constrained to expose his daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea monster, promising *Hercules* to give him his horses which were

were of sacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter: which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made War against him, and took the City, slew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Hesione* to *Telamon*, who was the first man that scaled the walls.

Lapicide, (*Lat.*) a stone-cutter, a hewer of stones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (*Lat.*) one that polisheth, or works in stones, a jeweller.

Lapidation, (*Lat.*) a stoning or putting to death with stones hurled or slung.

Lapidescence, (*Lat.*) a waxing hard like stone, or of a stony substance.

Lapis Calamintarius, see *Cadmia*.

Lapis Hemititis, or Bloodstone, a certain reddish stone very effectual for the stopping of blood.

Lapis Judaicus, a white stone found in *Judea* of an elegant form, of the bigness of an Acorn, disterminated with lines, so equally distant as if they were artificial, Brayed, levigated and assumed it breaks the stones in the Reines, and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli, see *Lazule*.

Lapis Tutia, see *Tutie*.

Lapis Contragerua, a stone very effectual against the bitings of Serpents.

Lapis Nephriticus, A stone of great efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to ones arme; it is mixed of a green and lacteous colour and comes from new *Spain*.

Lapis Infernalis, a kind of Stone made of the same Lye that black Sope is.

Lapithe, a people of *Thessaly*, inhabiting the mountain, *Pindus* and *Othrys*; they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurus*, and were the first that invented bridles and saddles.

Lappe-wing, a kind of bird so called from the often clapping of its wings; it is also called a *Houp*, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappise, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their course, or Hounds in the liam or string, a Term in Hunting.

Laps, (*Lat.*) a slip or fall; It is also when an original Patron departeth from the right of presenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to present within six months unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (*Lat.*) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar, the chief City of *Lares* in a province in *Perfia*, defended by a brave Castle mounted upon an impious Hill, not only threatening an Enemy, but awing the Town with her frowning posture. Here are the fairest Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranets in all *Perfia*.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs called *Naiades*; the daughter of the River *Almon*: she was delivered to *Mercury*, to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nymph *Juthina* the sister of *Turmus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way; play with her, and begat twins called *Lares*, or Household gods, who are also named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left side of a boat or ship.

Larcenie, (from the French word *Larcin*, i. e. theft) a word used in Common-law, and is either great *larceny*, namely, when the things stolen, exceed the value of 12. pence; or petit *larceny*, when the things stolen, exceed not such a value.

The *Larch-tree*, a tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known, It hath leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Lareow, (*Sax.*) a Master.

Lares, see *Lara*.

Large, the greatest measure of Musickall quantity in use, one *Large* containing two *Longs*, one *Long* two *Briefs*, one *Brief* two *Semi Briefs*. See *Brief*, and is thus Charactered, n n

Large, or *Lark*, a Term in Navigation, to go *Large* or *Lark* is when they have a fresh gail or fair wind, and all fails drawing.

Largeffe, (*French*) a free gift bestowed upon any one: also liberality.

Largitiional, an Officer that oversees the bestowing of gifts.

Larius, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing sixty miles from north to South.

Larissa, the name of divers Cities, as in *Pe-lapponesus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other Places.

Larkspur, a flower whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongst Florists.

Larva, a ravenous devouring Bird.

Larunda, the name of a Nymph, which some call *Lara*.

Larvated, (*Lat.*) masqued, or visarded, for the representing some Goblins, or dreadful Spirit.

Larynx, (*Greek*) the top or head of *Apera Arteria*, this Cartilage, is the instrument by which we breath and frame our voice.

Lascivious, (*Lat.*) of a wanton carriage, loose, or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a disease called in *Greek* *Diarrhea*, causing an immoderate looseness of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. e. looseness; also a Term in Navigation, see *Large*.

Lassitude, (*Lat.*) an extream weariness.

Luggage, or Luggage, a Custom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things, as to the ballast of a ship; it cometh from the Saxon word *Laf*, which significeth a certain kind of weight: also a burthen in general.

Lackets, in Navigation, are small Lines (woven in the Bonnets and Diablers like Loops to fast or make fast the Bonnet to the Course, or the Course to the Drabler, which is called fasting the Bonnet to the Course, or the Drabler to the Bonnet.

Lutebrans, (*Lat.*) full of *Lutebra*, i. e. dens, or hiding-places.

Lutem, (*Lat.*) lying laid.

Lateral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of Rome; so called because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his ease and pleasure; he being designed Consul, was slain by the command of Nero: and many Ages after, his houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperor *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called *Lateran-Palace*.

Latericius, (*Lat.*) made of Brick; or Tile.

Latile, (*Lat.*) a hiding, or lurking place.

Laticlave, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad Purple garment, which used to be a badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient Romans. A cloak of the narrow nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

Latifolius, (*Lat.*) having broad leaves. **Latimer**, the name of a Town and Barony in Buckinghamshire; as also of several great Families in this nation. This word according as *Camden* observes, signifying as much as *Truchmen*, or Interpreter.

Latinism, a speaking after the *Idiom* of the Latin Tongue.

Latinity, (*Lat.*) an incorrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Latinius, an ancient King of Italy, the son of *Faunus* and *Marriva*, he married his daughter *Lavinia* whom he had by *Amata* sister of *Faunus*, King of the *Rutuli*, to *Aeneas*, when he came into Italy, whereupon *Turnus*, who to whom he had formerly been betroathed, waged war against his Rival, and was slain in a single combat.

Lation, (*Latin*) a bearing or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitancy*, (*Lat.*) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitate, the name of a writ, whereby all men in personal actions, are called origi-

nally to the Kings bench, because a man is supposed *latitare*, i. e. to lye hid.

Latitude, (*Lat.*) breadth or wideness: In Astronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the Star and the Ecliptick. The latitude of place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy, (*Greek*) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out stones for building.

Latona, the daughter of *Caus*, one of the *Titans*; she was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing so incensed *Juno*, that she sent the Serpent *Pytho* to slay her; whereupon she fled to her sister *Asteria*, where she was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being first brought forth, she immediately served her Mother, instead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who as soon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sun and Moon, are called *Latonian* Lights.

Latrations, (*Lat.*) a barking.

Latris, (*Greek*) Divine worship, or service of God.

Latrocination, (*Lat.*) a committing of robbery, or heinous theft.

Lavacra, (*Lat.*) a washing vessel: also a Conduit.

Lavatory, (*Lat.*) the same.

Lavatrine, (*Lat.*) a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole in it for the water to pass through, a sink.

Laudable, (*Lat.*) worthy of praise, or commendation.

Lauds, (*Lat.*) commendations or praises: also certain Psalms of *David*, beginning with these words *Laudate dominum*, which use to be recited by the Roman Catholics between the Nocturns and the Hours, which are certain other Prayers, or Psalms to be said.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, see *Ladadanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Country in the South part of Scotland, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedans, an Iron-grey Gennet, so called, because it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the best horses of France are bred.

Lavender, a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Spiknard*; in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Exor*, a Vessel to wash in; from the Latin word *Lavare*, i. e. to wash.

Laverd.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word.) Lord.

Laverna, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, accounted the Patroness of Thieves, who were thence called *Lavernian*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of Rome, near which it stood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the wife of *Aeneas*, from whose name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*; and *Tyrrebeni*.

Laucelot, or *Lauccet*, a Chirurgians Instrument used in letting blood, otherwise called a Fleam, and in Italian *Lauccetta*, also a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Lancepedado, or *Lancepedado*, (*French*) the lowest Officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a Mahiple, which is a Band of ten souldier.

Lanai, or *Lanai* in a Park, (*Ital.*) plain untilled ground.

Lavalia, (*Lat.*) a course held in sailing: also a kind of dance.

Laurae, (*Lat.*) Crowned with Laurel, or the Bay-Tree, which used to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph; also laureated letters, were letters wrapped up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the Roman Captains were wont to send to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is said to be proof against Thunder and Lightning.

Laurells, by a figure called *Metonymy*, is oftentimes used for Triumph or Victory.

Saint Laurence, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Quistor of the Roman Church, and being persecuted by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treasures of the Church, which *Severus* committed to his charge, he assembled together the poor, the lame, and the sick; and told the Officers, that were the Treasures of the Church. Whereupon the Prefect, thinking he was deluded, commanded he should be broyled upon the Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as soon as he was almost ready to give up the ghost, said to the Prefect standing by, now turn me on the other side; this is broyled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*: i. e. a Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Acia Laurentia, the Wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*; she took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the Grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to

her by her husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Romulus*, upon the banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been cast by the command of *Amulius*. Others say, that the story of their being fostered by a Wolf ariseth from hence; namely, that this woman from the gain she made by the prostitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honours given her by the people of Rome, and festival dayes kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Lauriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lausus, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banished the Kingdom: also the son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians*, was so called, whom *Aeneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father. He was a famous Hunter of Wild Beasts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the Camp, &c.

Law of Marque, *Mart*, or *reprisal*, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of England.

Law-day, a Lect, or County-Court.

Lawning of Dogs see *Expediate*.

Lawless-man, the same is our law.

Lawn, see *Lawnd*.

Lax, a kind of fish with out bones.

Laxation, (*Lat.*) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (*Lat.*) looseness.

Lays, (*French*) a song.

To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the branches, and cover them that they may take root, in Navigation, to Lay a Land, to sail from it just as far as you can see.

Layr, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw small Oysters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are so big, that a large shilling may be heard to rattle between both shells being shut.

Lay-man, one that followeth secular Employments.

Lazaret, (Ital.) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazars, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (Hebr.) Lords help.

Lazule, a kind of Azure, or bluish stone, much used in Physick.

LE

Leach, (old word) a Physician.

Leah, (Hebr.) painful, Labans eldest daughter who was first given in marriage to Jacob.

A **League**, a certain proportion of ground in length only consisting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Lenca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i. e. White; because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second stone from the City, was as much as to say, one or two leagues from the City, **League** is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leafdian, or **Hleafdian**, (Saxon) a Lady.

Leam, a line to hold a Dog in, it is called a **Leash**.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellepont*: he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus*'s Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over he was overwhelmed, by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

Learches, the son of *Atamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ivo*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was slain by his father, who in a raging madness, took him for a Lions whelp, whereupon *Ivo* fled with her other son *Melicertes*, and both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea*, and *Palmemon*, by the Latins *Maruta* and *Portunus*.

Lease, a word used in Common-law, and signifieth a demising, letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writing it is called a lease by Indenture, if by word of mouth, a Lease Parcel; the party that letteth the Lease, is called the *Lessour*, the party that taketh it, the *Lessee*; being derived from the French word *Laisser*, i. e. to leave or permit.

Lease, or **Leash**, in Faulconry, is a small long thong of leather by which the Falco-

ner holdeth his Hawk fast, folds it about his finger.

Leash, see *Leam*.

Leasings, or **Leasings**, (Saxon) lies.

Leaven, **Fermentum**, a peice of dough kept a while in salt, by its sourness to give a relish to the whole batch and make it ferment.

Leaveret, (French) *Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Leaungancy, (Greek) a divining by water in a Balon.

Lechnus a spring in *Arcadia*, which is good against abortions.

Lettern, a kind of Desk used in Churches.

Letistern, (Lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a bed for a Comotation, or Banquet, a custome used by the ancients at their solemn feasts, who also used to rear the Images of their Gods upon the Pillows.

Lecturer, or **Lectour**, (Lat.) publick Professor, a Reader of *Lectures* i. e. certain portions of an Author, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Tibstius*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Polixus*, and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Cletemnestra*.

Ledors, (French) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Leech of a Saile, is the outside of the skirt of a Saile from the caring to the Clew, and **Leechlines** are small Ropes made fast to the Leech of the Top-sails.

Leed, or **Lid**, an old word, signifying the mouth of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide-pilles*.

Leds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew*, Lord *Baldwiner* fortified against King *Edward* the second, who had secretly given it him, whereupon he lost his life: also a place in *Yorkshire*, where *Osway*, King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda*, the *Mercian*.

Leekes, (Lat. *Porrus*,) a pot-herb well known.

Lee-fang, is a Rope reeve into the Cringles of the Courtes, when Sea-men would halve in the bottom of the Saile, to lash on a Bonnet, or take in the sail.

The **Leer** of a Deer, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, see *Lyrick*.

Lees (faeces) the dregs of wines of which Distillers make their strong water.

Leet,

Leet, (Sax.) a Law-day, whence Court-**Leet**, is a Court or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds. The **Leets** were called by the *Romans Fassi*, wherein the *Prators* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words, *Do, Dicco, Adiccio*, i. e. I give, viz. way to actions and suits; I speak, viz. the Law; I Judge, viz. matters and men.

Leeward Tide, is when the wind and the Tide go both one way.

Legality, (Lat.) lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (Lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (Lat.) the sending of a message, or embassage.

Legate, (Lat.) an Orator, or Ambassadour to any Prince.

Legend, or **Legendary**, (French) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints: also words graven about the edge of a piece of Coin.

Leggillum, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*; where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

A **Legger-book**, a Register that belongs to Notaries, or Merchants.

Legerdemain, (French) as it were, sleight of hand, countenance, or juggling tricks.

Legion, (Lat.) a company of Souldiers among the ancient *Romans*, consisting of three, or four thousand foot, and three or four hundred horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand foot, and six hundred horse, every ordinary foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, and each Century of a too men: likewise every horse Legion contained six *Turme*, or Troups, every Troup ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten men: also there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati*, or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (Lat.) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (Lat.) having authority to make or give Laws.

Legistatour, (Lat.) a Law-giver.

Legist, (Lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (Lat.) lawful, done according to Law and right.

Leguminous, (Lat.) belonging to pulle.

†**Legs**, in Navigation, are small ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the main

and fore-sail, near a foot in length.

Leicester, the chief City of *Leicestershire* is called also *Legecestre*, *Leogora*, and *Legecestria*. This City was belleged by King *Henry* the third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolished.

Leiden, an University in the Low-Countries erected by *William* Prince of *Orange* in the year 1575. where there is an excellent Physick-garden, a curious Anatomy Theatre, and an excellent Library of choice Manuscripts.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Carlow*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Caramite, (*Pullus Jovis* Lat.) some say it comes from the French word *Le Mignon*, or *Leynian*, as it were, lie by man.

Lemantus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Aegean-Sea*, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, as soon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Island was originally known by the name of *Hippislea*, from a daughter of *Iboas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemsfir, a Town of *Heresfordshire*, so called *q. Leominster*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious man as some have fabled. Others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Merwald*, a King of the *Mercians*; for those which we call Nuns, the ancient *Britains* termed *Leant*. Some there are that derive it from *Linc*, whereof the best fort growth there: this Town is now adays very famous for wool, which is called *Lemster-wool*; it was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (Lat.) certain Spirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (Lat.) mildness, softness, gentleness.

Lenitive, or **Lenient**, (Lat.) softning, of an affwaging, or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (Lat.) the same as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the south part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolemy* calleth *Letanousius*.

Lenonian, (Lat.) belonging to a Pander, or Baud.

Lenitigonus, (Lat.) belonging to *Lenitis*, which are a kind of round and flat pulle growing in hot Countries: also full of

of little pimples, or freckles resembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (Lat.) a kind of tree called the Maltick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lentitude, (Lat.) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (Lat.) stiffness, clammy-ness.

Lent-season, (in Lat. *Quadragesima*) a Fast of forty daies, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in England by *Ercombert* a King of Kent. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i.e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of Spring-time; or as others say, from length, because about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leos, the name of several Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*: also the name of several Popes of *Rome*: also one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who, when no-body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Loedegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, signifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Ebur num Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Amboriges*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Lutich* or *Liège*.

Lepanto, a City in *Loerä*, where was that famous battle between the Turks and Christians. It was formerly called *Nanpantium*.

Leostan, i. e. most beloved, a Saxon name *Leofstan*, i. e. *Wanleue*.

Leob, (Sax.) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lippus* will have it; but, as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Straights of *Thermopyle* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Liberd*, a certain African

beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a *Pard* and a *Lion*.

Leopold, *g. Leopold*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the people; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demophilus*, i. e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people: and *Leodamus*, i. e. A Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Learning-enight, (Sax.) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (Lat.) neat, jocund, pleasant in speech or behaviour.

Leporine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (Greek) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurf to run all over the body: it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin which it resembles.

Lepatology, (Greek) in Rhetoric is a description of minute and fordid things.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Egean Sea*, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the rest were *Erifios*, *Anassa*, *Porus*, *Methymna*.

Lesinage, (Ital.) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesina*, which signifieth a Coblers aule.

Lesion, or *Lesion*, (Lat.) a hurting, or en-damaging.

Lessor, and *Lessor*, see *Lease*.

Lesst, the dung of a Boar.

Lessan-diet; a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lesius*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lesstage, see *Lastage*.

Lestrigones, or *Lehrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Giant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *Formie*, a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh. Their King *Aniphatas*, oppos'd *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that Coast, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (Greek) the Book of Divine Service used in Churches, from *Liteno*, or *Lissmai*, i. e. to pray and supplicate.

Letality, (Lat.) deadliness, or mortality.

Letbargick, (Greek) sick of a Lethargie, i. e. a disease which causeth an excessive drowsiness, and sleepiness.

Lethe

Lethean, (Lat.) forgetful; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets teign to be of that nature, that the water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion, or forgetfulness.

Lethiferous, (Lat.) bringing death, deadly.

Lethifical, or *Letifical*, (Lat.) making glad, or joyful.

Letter-missive, (Lat.) an Epistle, or Letter sent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Mittere*, i. e. to send.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers stead. From which, warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beside being sealed and delivered before sufficient witnesses, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice, or Serjeant.

Letters of Marque, or *Marque*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of Arms, those goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are Writings sealed open with the Broad-Seal of England, whereby a man is authorized to do, or enjoy any thing which of himself he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lye open.

Letitia, a Christian name of several women, from the Latin word *Letitia*, i. e. joyfulness, mirth.

Lettrice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, because in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (Lat.) an enlightning, easing, comforting; also a lifting up, or causing to rise.

Levant, and *Couchant*, (French) Terms used in Common-Law, when the beasts, or Cattel of a stranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, i. e. rising and lying down, *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of moneey upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognition.

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a disease called *Leucophlegmatic*, i. e. Dropsie, caused by the abounding of white flegm.

Leucothea, see *Ivo*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being

in love, transformed himself into the shape of *Eurynome* her mother, and pretending private business with her, he reassumed his former shape, and won her by fair speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extremely envious, declared the whole business to *Oribanus*, who in a great fury caused his daughter to be buried alive; whose death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree; and *Clytia* seeing her self contemned of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a Marigold.

Leuthra, a Town in *Boeotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* to total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level Coil, (French) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives anothers his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is also called *Hitch-buttock*.

Leveth, (Hebr.) joynd, or coupled; *Jacob's* 3d son by *Leah*.

To *Levie*, (French) signifieth in common-Law, to erect or sit up: also to tax, or gather moneey.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or as some think, a water serpent of a vast bigness.

Levigation, or *Levigation*, (Lat.) a making plain or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (Lat.) lightness.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suffex*, famous for the great pitch battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of England.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Lodowick*.

Lewlin, or *Levellin*, the proper name of a man, signifying in the old Brittainish tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontinus*, and *Leontinus*.

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (Lat.) a law which recompenseth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (Sax.) a liberty to take amends of them that despoile ones bond-woman, without licence.

L H

Lham, in the British tongue signifyeth a Church; as *Lham Baderi Vaur*, the Church of Great Patern; *Lham Stophador*, the Church of Saint Stephens.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up of sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *libein*, i. e. to press.

Libanus, (Greek Frankincense) a hill in Syria.

Libbardabane, a sort of herb called in Latin *Dronicum*.

Libell, (*Lat.*) a little book; also, a scandalous or invasive Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth; also an original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Sea.

Liberation, (*Lat.*) a freeing, or delivering.

Libor Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of Wine.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) a privilege held by grant or prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject; also the name of a goddess among the ancient Romans; who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinum*.

Libertatibus allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgers of a City, who refusing, or deserting to allow his privileged, is impeached before the Kings Justices.

Libertinus, (*Lat.*) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. one born or made free, a Free-man; also *Libertinus*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libetbra, a Town, seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should be hid; *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus venerated; A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bone, which stood in that place, was over-

turned, and his bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifyeth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libetbra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses, who are thence called *Libetbrides*.

Libidinosus, (*Lat.*) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddess worshipp'd by the Romans, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun entering, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terra, see *Farding-deal* of land.

Lybia, the fourth part of the world, commonly called *Africa*.

† *License to arise*, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is *essoin'd de malo leū*, in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Defendant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceptively essoin'd.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelor of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil-law; and in Common law, a Barrister.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dyt in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venom to teize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred here in the time of *Dionysian*.

Lich-sowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Lich*, signifyeth in the Saxon language, a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitu-

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a encapning, a letting out to sale; also an enhancing of a price.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Licortan, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Licitors, who were certain Officers among the ancient Romans twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magistrates; they are now taken for the same, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddesdale, a Country in the South part of Scotland; so called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, see *Lead*.

Lieutenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Employment in anothers stead or absence.

Lief, or Leaf, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-hebber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeance*, or Fealty to his *Liege-Lord*.

Liegeance, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) such a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord; also *Ligeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-Lord*.

Lierwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band, or string to tie with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the string wherewith the joints of bones and gristles are fastened, and knit together.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it self of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a figure so called *Zengma*.

Ligne, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneum, or *Lignum*, (*Lat.*) wooden; made of wood.

Lignum Aloes, see *Agalichum*.

Lignum Asphaltum, a certain kind of bituminous Wood, growing, as is supposed, upon the coasts of the Dead Sea.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet wood, of which the Oyle of *Rhodium*, much used in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hippanola*, which is very good for the stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum vite, the wood commonly cal-

led *Aloes*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*. *Liguria*, a hilly Countrey of Italy, reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuscan Sea*.

Ligula Ovula, a little piece of flesh growing in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurion, (*Lat.*) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (*Lat.*) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (*Lat.*) a kind of specious flower, otherwise called the rose of *June*.

Lilith, the name of a certain Ihe-dive, which the Jews imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lillium Paracelsi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical Term.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in Sicily, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Lima, by the Spaniards vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los Reyes*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro* who built it, laid the first stone on Twelfth-day, 1533. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfullest parts of all Peru; 'tis the Metropolis of Peru in America.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, used for the making of *Grocus Martis*.

Limaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

Limb, a Mathematical term, signifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like; also an Astronomical Term, oftentimes signifying that part of the Sun or Moons body eclipsed.

Limation, (*Lat.*) a filing, or polishing. *Limbers*, or *Limber-holes*, (a term in Navigation) certain square holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the well of the pump.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside until the day of Judgment, being as it were, the skirts, or Confines of Hell.

† *Limebound*, a Term in Hunting, the same as blood-bound, being a great dog to hunt the wild boar.

Limenarch, (*Greek*) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a stinting, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assise, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must plead himself, or his Ancestours, to have been seized of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assise.

Limning a kind of Painting, which is done in

water colours; and also differs from the other sort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limsity, (Lat.) muddiness, fulness of mud.

Limpid, (Lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a Mufce.

Linnament, (Lat.) linnen thread: also a term or line for a wound.

Lincb-pins, a Term in the Art of Enginty, are the pins, at the end of the axel-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the *Britains* *Lindocet*, by *Bede* *Lindcolina civitas*, from the old British *Lin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake; it being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City *Yortimer*; the scourge of the *Saxons*, ended his days.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsey, see *Holland*.

Lincoln's Inne, one of the Innes of Court, heretofore the house of *Sir Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Linssee, (Lat. *Tilga*) a tall tree with broad leaves and fine flowers; casting a pleasant shade.

Linessment, (Lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

Linear, (Lat.) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called *Heart*, in *Latin* *Erva*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (Lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguisht, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Language.

Lingerous, (Lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Linniment, (Lat.) anointing, or daubing over.

Linsy woolsey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head-pieces over a door: also the same as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of pulse.

Lint-stock, is a handsome carved stick, above half a yard long with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his match, and a sharp pike at the other to stick it fast upon the Deck of the ship, or platform upright.

Linos, the son of *Apollo* and *Psammas*, the

the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Python*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linos*; who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: also the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses; he proved a very famous Musitian, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knock't on the head, because he laugh't at him for playing unhandfomely.

Linx, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in *Latin* *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kind of herb called in *Greek* *Leontopodium*.

Lipophymie, (Greek) a distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (Lat.) a waterishness of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or beare-eyed.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (Lat.) a melting, dissolving, or making *Liquids*, i. e. moist, or of a watry substance.

Liquids, (Lat.) are those four Consonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L, M, N, R. the rest are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (Lat.) a making moist.

Lizard, or *Lizard*, (French) from the *Latin* *Lacerta* a certain beast so called, because it hath feet like the brawn, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs: also the *Lizard-point*, is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwall*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litation, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (Lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithanthrax, (Greek) a stony coal, being a kind of Gagac.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithiasis, (Greek) the stone engendered in mans body.

Lithontribon, (Greek) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks, and drives away the stone.

Lithombripica, (Greek) Medicines breaking the stone in the bladder.

Lithoglypbeck, (Greek) a Graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomanie, (Lat.) a Divination, the casting of Pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a Quarry, whence stones are digged.

Litigation, (Lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (Lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispendence, (Lat.) the hanging of a suit, till it be decided.

Litmosphule, a kind of blew colour, used in painting, and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (Lat.) belonging to the shore, sea-side, or a side of a river.

Litotes, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non sperno*, i. e. *diligio*.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Minister.

Liverie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his servants and followers: also *Livery* of seisin is a Ceremony used in Common-Law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another: also a *Writ*, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and seisin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

Liverwort, (*Lichen*, *Hepatica*, *Jecoraria*) a plant of *Jupiter* helping all distempers of the Liver.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (Lat.) a kind of Leadens, or dead bluish colour in the body, caused by a stroke or blow given: also metaphorically taken for spite or envie.

Lixiviated, (Lat.) washed with lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see *Lisard*.

Loach, or *Lobach*, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the *Latin* *Linctus*, i. e. a licking: *Loach* is also the name of a certain kind of fish, whose principal bait is the smallest sort of red worm.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great North Sea-fish.

Local, in Common-law, is as much as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (Lat.) a placing, or setting in place: also a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the ships sides, to put in shot, by the Peeces.

Lococession, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (Lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Loeris*, a people of *Loeris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Loeris* is also a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Graecia*, built by those *Loerians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (Lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (Lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (Lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper: but others think it to be the same with that which the French-men call *Gigale*. Also the fruit of a tree growing amongst the *Mandingo's* in *Ginnie* in great clusters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like tree, which *John Baptist* fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of trees, and others to be living creatures.

Locution, (Lat.) a speaking, or saying.

Lodemanager, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*, i. e. to lead.

Lodestman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called *Loofman*.

Lode-star, the Cynosure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, as it were a leading stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: it is of a rusty-iron colour, and hath the virtue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwall*; these are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call *baits*, those in the lower grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be the same quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

† *Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a small

small line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edg-long in the water; and the use of which is, by feeling how many fathoms this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many Leagues the Ship will runne in a Week.

Logician, (Greek) one that hath skill in Logick, i. e. the art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (Greek) one skilled in the Logistical Art, i. e. the Art of reckoning, or casting account; also Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within ten dayes of all those affairs, whereat they had the administration; they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or Books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verbal strife, a contention in word.

Logwood, a wood, called by some *Campachio*, used in dyeing of black hats.

Loboch, (see Logch).

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in England in the dayes of Edward the third, and Henry the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the first Author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or Lombard, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Lombardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the highest parts of Italy, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to usury, whence oftentimes Usurers are called *Lombarders*.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of England, situate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Cambden* conceiveth, either from *Llwm* (which in the British tongue signifies a Grove) or *Lough*, (i. e. a ship) and *Dinus*, i. e. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Llundinaw*; i. e. a City thick of trees, or *Lhongdina*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *Londinium*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Trojanus*, being first founded by *Bruis*, who sprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Lud's Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinuity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing: also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbered in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a Stone 15. foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primers, one of the sorts of Characters used by Printers.

The *Loof* of a ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Chest-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Castle.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation, is the best fair gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the tails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perfective, that is as she doth shew great or little.

A Ship *Loomes*, a great or small fail; a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loosestrife, (Lisimachia) a sort of herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it that if held to cattle when they are fighting it parts them, it is otherwise called *Willow-herb*.

Loosman, (see, Loosman).

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smook) on the top of an house, from the French word *Louver*, open.

Lopunn, a great Desert in the Country *Bactria*, in which, it is reported that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which strangers that pass that way being called by their names, and following the voice perish miserably.

Loquacity, (Lat.) talkativeness, or a being given to much babbling.

Loquable, a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*, so called, *q.* the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (Lat.) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquished forfeits 112. shillings.

Lordane,

Lordane, or Lourdane, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they sat idle, and ate the fruits of their labours. Also the fever-*Lourdane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (Sax.) learning, or skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a Wit-wal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of Somersetshire, styled in Latin-Records, *de Lortiacis*.

Lofenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (Hebr.) wrapped, or joyned together, *Harah's* son and *Abraham's* brother who was preferred at the destruction of *Sodom*.

Lotharius, the son of Ludovicus Pius, Emperor of Germany, and King of France, he succeeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lothovic*, not contented with their Portions, and raising an Army against their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* walter he had reigned about 15. years, betook himself to the *Prumensian* Monastery. There were also several Kings of *France*, and *Dukes of Lorraine* of this name.

Lothbroock, (i. e. Leatherbreach) a certain *Dane*, whose daughters were so skilful at needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Banners a Raven of their working, with such an opinion of good success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lothwrit, (see Leywrit).

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, or cleansing with water: also in Phytick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medication, and the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or Lotus, the daughter of Neptune the for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lot-tree.

Lotopbagi, a certain people of Africa, dwelling near the *Syres*, so called, because they feed much upon the Lot-tree, which

is a tree of that nature; that when the companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country: whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country; and Kindred.

Louage, (Levisticum) a Solar herb hot and dry in the 3d degree.

† *Love-apple, a certain kind of root* in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, styled in Latin records *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or Laverd, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdane, (see Lordane).

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King *Lewis* the 14th.

Loubel, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weaver.

† *Lower-counter, in a ship*, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Transome, the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-house.

† *Lowmasted, a ship* is said to be lowmasted, or under-masted, when her mast is too small, or too short, then she cannot bear so great a sail, as to give her the true way.

Lozenge, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a quarrel of Glass.

L U

Lua, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans; she was the goddess of all illustrations and purging from sin.

Lubrlicity, (Lat.) slipperiness.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia*, and those Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin, lightome.

Lucia Lancis, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Lat.) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina,

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as the is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the præcognomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antoninus Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name, is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucree, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucrativus*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Pref. & of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, the being avilth by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; flew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquinius*, and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterwards ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chaste woman is proverbially called a *Lucretia*.

Lucretian, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

Lucretianus Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600, of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucretation, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, fullness of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age b. sides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Mureus*.

Ludibrious, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, i. e. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scott*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope *Leo*) he succeeded his Father in the Empire

and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wigg*, i. e. famous Warriour.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Cælica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugubrious, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavie, sorrowful.

Luition, (*Lat.*) a making satisfaction for any offence; also a paying a ranfome.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) rising to him, a Physician among the *Jews*, who became one of the four Evangelists, or Writers of our Saviours life.

Lumbar, see *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in *Latin* *Luminaria*) lights, lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also the feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called Christmas, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Lunaburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Cesar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburg*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in *Latin* *Luna*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Lunary*, i. e. a kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lures for *Hawks*, leades, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (*French*) a tall slim man that hath no length to his height.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated by the ancient Romans every 15th of *February* with solemn feasts and games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him: and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed these Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

Lupines, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for *Hawks*, a certain leathern device, whereby with a little peice of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes

comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Luscitation, (*Lat.*) a being dim-sighted or poor blind.

Lusborough, a base Coyne brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by itself.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Lust of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side than another.

Lustration, (*Lat.*) a going-about, also a purging by sacrifices.

Lustræ, (*French*) a shipping; also from the *Latin* word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild beasts: also the space of four years, by which space the Romans were wont to compute many ages, so as the 20th year was called the 5th *Lustræ* of his age, from *Lustris*, to Muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a generall muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine and judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of *Saint Augustin*, forsok the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the errors of it.

Luteous, (*Lat.*) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (*Lat.*) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoining to *Lige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17 Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Lutation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous, given to excess, or debauchery.

Lycambropy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholy phrenzy, which causeth those that are possesd therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycæon the son of *Pelægus* and King of *Arcadia*, who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likeness of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of *Moloss* had left with him

for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part roasted, to be set before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycæon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallæce with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycæonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called, from *Lycæon* the King thereof.

Lycæum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*; calling it so after the name of *Aristoteles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyros*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrros*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eunomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholesome laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrhus*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedæmonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxos*, and would have caused all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Boætia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Direce*. See more in *Direce*, and *Amphyon*: Also a King of *Lybia*, who being to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Dionæde*; but *Callirhoe*, the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name for divers women, from the Country, so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Arys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Country, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whole lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other places; so that it falling to *Tyr-*
thennus

Phen his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrreum*. His brother *Lydis* carrying at home, succeeded his father *Alys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydis*, whereas before, it was called *Meonia*.

Lyer, the *Lyer* is a ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a *Lye*, every *Moonday* is so proclaimed at the Main-mast by a general cry; a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*; he is under the swabber, and is to keep clean the beak-head and chains.

Lysim, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root.

Lysford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the water; just from *Lympha*, i.e. water.

Lyncus, the son of *Aperus*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be quick-sighted, that he could see through stone-walls; even to the very Deep it fell; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter and the first, the very same day, in the sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp-sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lyncus*; also *Lyncus* and *Idas*, were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*; *Castor*, fell by the hand of *Lyncus*, *Lyncus* by the hand of *Pollux*; *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Tripolemus*, his Guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lync*, or *Onice*.

Lyndus a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestiall Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick Vessels, or Songs; Songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp; whence we say vulgarly, playing Lero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i. e. Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedaemonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battle.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth

Alcmena the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexander's* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher after he was in Chains; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyon's mouth, and pulling out his tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lysippe, see *Iphianassa*.

Lysus, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name, the *Bæotians* consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilis*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or firz in welsh.

Macareus, the son of *Æolus*, who got his sister *Canace* with Child; which *Æolus*, coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a word privately, bidding her do with it as the deserved best; whereupon she killed her self; and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delyphos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or bastard Coral, whose berries are black and shining and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macarons; (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled paste, strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe* heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip of Macedon*, and *Alexander* the great; it was anciently called *Emathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romilly*.

Maccegriffs, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

Macellarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to the shamblers.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low; also a steeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Physician, the son of *Æsculapius* and *Artemis*, he was slain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machivillia, belonging unto *Machivill*

avilla, a famous *Historian* and *Politician* of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly used for subtile, or well verted in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engine or Instrument of War, but used also for a device or invention.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen of ones flesh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge, with a knotty root, growing naturally in *Ireland*, which being but carried about one causeth the party to go to stool divers times.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (*French*) a kind of fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*, it is also used for a pander or procurer.

Macrinde, (*Lat.*) leanness.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Ethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (*Greek*) the greater, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or lesser world, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Maklition, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madagascar, the greatest Island in the world, being one thousand miles in length, and in some places four hundred miles in breadth; it belongs to *Africa*, and is divided into four Kingdoms, each kingdom with their Ebony Scepters ruling his people, being jealous of each others greatness.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moistning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (*Lat.*) Moistness or wetness.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whose root being of a red colour, they use to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient British name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royall Cities of *Spain* being the Metropolis of *Castilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* air or song, to be set to musick, consisting but of one single rank of verses, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which *B* consists of several Strophi or ranks of verses returning in the same order and number.

Mæris, a most admirable lake in *Egypt*, so called from *Meris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finished it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the superfluity of *Nilus*, and to supplying divers parts with

water in time of drought, and affording abundance of fish.

Meonia, see *Lydia*.

Meotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the *Italians* *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Store-house where Armes, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Mansio Gaze*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.*) Magnified, or Exalted, the surname of *Mary* a woman mentioned in the New Testament, and since a common surname of women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*. Also a Colledge in *Cambridge*, being formerly a Hostel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the eighth's Reign.

Magdalen, (*Lat.*) a kind of long plaister like a rowler, called also a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Madg*, i. e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Yenus*, *Parthena*, who was there worshipped.

Magellan's clouds, two small clouds of the same colour with *Via lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole.

Magellan's Straights, a Sea thick beset with Islands, and inclosed with high Cliffs or Mountains, where the sky is commonly extream cold with snow and frost.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that professeth the Art *Magick*, which was the same among the *Persians*, as *Philosophy* among the *Grecians*, i. e. the study of the more occult and mysterious Arts; whence the three Wise men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as *diabolicall Magick*, i. e. Sorcery, or Witch-craft.

Magisterial; (*Lat.*) pertaining to *Magistry*, or *Mattership*, done by, or like a *Master*; in *Physick* a pill or plaister &c. prepared after the best manner, is called *Magisterial*.

Magistracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a *Magistrate*, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first, containing the summe of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) greatness of mind, courage, fluimels.

Magnus, a youth of *Smyrna*, the most beautiful of his age, and excellent in Music and Poetry, for which he was in high esteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who because the Parents of *Magnus* spoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnus* in Triumph to *Sardis*.

Magnetick (*Lat.*) belong ng to the *Magnets*, or Load-stone. See *Lodesstone*.

Magnificence, (*Lat.*) as it were a making Great, Sumpuousness, Stateliness; a carrying things on, to a great height.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*: also the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatness, ampleness, largeness.

Mago, the first that increased the wealth of *Carthage*; before the first *Punic* War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ships.

Magos, see *Gog* and *Magog*.

Maguel, according to *Chaucer*, is an instrument to cast stones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Mahaighin*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahometanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was also of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Christians; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Cbalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or as some say of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid-Morrion, or *Morion*, a boy dressed in womans apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morris-dance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Bark-shire*, so called from the Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of those 110000, who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maid, a sort of fish so called.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegstou*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacae*.

Maim, see *Mahim*.

Maim-Knights, see *Fore-knight*.

Maim-hammer, a certain kind of Basket that serves to carry Grapes to the Press.

Maim-sworn, an old *English* word, used in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idoner* a *Welsh* word hath the same signification; and is also actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Mawere*) signifieth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath stolen any thing, and is followed with a *Hue and Cry*, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainprise, (from the French words *main* i. e. a hand; and *pris*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assigned; those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

Maintr, (*Sax.*) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is upholding of a cause depending in Suite between others, either by lending money, or making of Friends for either party.

Maio, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, signifieth in Latin greater; but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City, sometimes for a military officer: also, in Logick the first part of a Syllogism, is called the *Major*, or the proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the assumption.

Majoration, (*Lat.*) a making greater.

Maisnil-warnings, and by contraction *Mawarnings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheshire*.

Maisndieu, (*French*) it signifies properly the Houle of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hospital.

Make,

Make, in Common Law, signifieth, to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is to clear himself of an Action, commenced against him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: also to make ones beard, (an old phrase) to deceive.

A **Make-Hawke** in Faulconry, is an old stanch flying Hawk, which used to fly, will easily instruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Country in the East *Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet so populous that one of the *Samarines* or *Kings* hath brought into the field 200000 men.

Malachis, (*Hebr.*) my messenger.

Malachite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious stone, so called from, *μαλαχί*, that signifies *Malva*, because it is a half transparent stone, of an obscure green colour, much like the herb *Mallovs*.

Malaccifaction, kneading, a making soft.

Malacy, (*Greek*) a calm on the Sea: also a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (*French*) a distease, sickness or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of wine, which is called *Malago-Sack*: it is said to have been so called, because *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that her being ravish'd by King *Roderigo* had been the occasion of the loss of *Spain* to the *Moor*s, threw herself from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, i. e. Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain distease in a horse, from the Italian *Mal-andare*, i. e. to go ill.

Malapert, saucy, impudent, as it were *Malapertus*, i. e. ill brought forth.

Maldisant, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Malodon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old Britains worship here for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the Romans was sacked by Queen *Boudicca*, or *Boadicia*.

A **Male**, a kind of sack, or budget from the Greek word *Mallos*, *fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malcontent, (*Lat.*) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (*Lat.*) an evil speaking, or cursing.

Malefactor, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice, (*Lat.*) an evill act, a shrewd turn.

Maletem, a Toll of forty shillings for every sack of Wool, Anno 29 *Edward* 1. It is also called *Malstot*, from the French *Maletoffe*.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) ill will.

Malignity, (*Lat.*) spite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Malison, (*French*) a curse.

Mallard, (*French*) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Mankin*, a Betsom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a *Scovel*.

Malleverts, the name of an ancient Family in *Tork-shire*, styled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallovs, a kind of Plant, of a softning or loosening quality, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmesie, a sort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arvisium*, in the Island of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marvifia*, or *Malvifia*.

Malmesbury, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Malmatius*, a King of the Britains, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Irish-Scot*, who here led a *Hermite* life; it was called *Maldulphburgh*, and so by contraction *Malmesbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever since have been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamaluks, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horseback, and were the chief Military support of the last Emperour of *Egypt*.

Mamutius, the thirteenth King of the *Affyrans*; he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terrour to the *Egyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (*Lat.*) having paps, or teats.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*; as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Processes, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the Temples representing the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammoun, the God of wealth, the word signifieth in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hannou*, i. e. Plenty, having (*M*) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammota, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (Lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

To *Manage*, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manages, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Mancheſter, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the Danish War, King *Edward the Elder*, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to rec-ty this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Mancheſter*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, i. e. the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Manch present, (old word) a bribe.

Manicipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emanicipation*.

Manciple, (Lat.) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buys the common provisions in a College, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Mancusa*, or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (Lat.) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (Lat.) a Commandment, or charge: also in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mandé de Guerre, a rich garment worn by Parsonage, in War.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Essex*, styled in Latin Records of *Magna villa*.

Mandible, (Lat.) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the Participate *Mandibulum*) capable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (French) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Cas-sock.

Mandingo's, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guiny* which lies upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed earthen pipes of a very large bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the smoke through a reed of a yard long.

Mandonius, and *Indibitis*, two famous Spanish Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the Romans against the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt; but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i. e. a Cave, because it groweth near unto Dens, and in shady places: It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality; it is also called by some *Anthropomorphus*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (Lat.) a chewing.

Mandy-thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment; because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangin, the name by which the *Tartars* call *China*.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonels*.

Mangonization, (Lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a Persian.

Manicles, (French) letters, wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Mannus*, a hand.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

* *Manple*, (Lat.) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand: also a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists, when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (Lat.) belonging to a manip-ple.

Mantius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the Chief were *Marcus Mantius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Mantius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute; or *Mahn*, i. e. what is it, because they admired what it was: There is also at this day a certain

certain sweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in Physick.

Mannat, or *Manati*, a strange fish about *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies* resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with milk from her teats, feeding upon grafs in the fields, but lives commonly in the water.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium à manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common-Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over such as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (Lat.) a remaining, an abiding: also a Manor-house, or the Lords chief dwelling house within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common-law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (Lat.) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

Mantelet, a Term in Falconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and to the other: it is said, the *Mantelet*.

Maquerel, (French) a Pimp, or Baud.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonstration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

Matricore, (Ital.) a kind of Indian beast, faced like a man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp teeth.

Mantuculation, (Lat.) a doing a thing sily, a carrying on a business closely.

Mantle, or *Mantle*, (Lat.) a kind of long robe: also in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and descends on each side of the Elcuchron.

Mantua, a City of Italy, situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his mothers name *Mantia*.

Manto, a Theban Prophetess, the daughter of *Tiresias*: she after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards she came into Italy, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (Lat.) belonging to the hand,

filling the hand. It is also used substantively, for a book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manubary, (Lit.) belonging to the spoil or prey.

Manucaption, (Lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (Lat.) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (Lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, signifieth that whereof present profit may be made.

Manufacture, (Lat.) handy-work.

Manumission, (Lat. Jan Enfranchising, a making free a slave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magistrat.

Manure, from the French word *Manourir*; to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Mannus Christi, Sugar boiled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes tis made with violet; some times with cinnamon-water.

Manuscript, (Lat.) a thing onely written with the hand.

Maintenance, a Writ used in the case of maintenance.

* *Maintenance*, (Lat.) a holding by the hand.

Maple, (*Acer*) a tree whose wood is much used by Turners.

Marris, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theſeu* over the *Marathonian* Bull; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army consisting of above 100000 men.

Marcusdus, a kind of Spanish Coyn of very small value, 34 of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our money.

Marcollus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gauls* in a single Duel; vanquish *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrow; took *Syracuse*, and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and slain.

Marcossible, (Lat.) apt to putrifie, or corrupt.

Marcegrave, (Dutch) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*; i. e. the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of *Marquess* seemeth to be derived; also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and injoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March, so called, because it was dedicated to *Mars*, by his son *Romulus*.

Marches, the borders and limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, so called, either from the German word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or border, or else from the French word *Marche*, that is, a sign or mark of distinction.

Marchers, are the Noble men dwelling in the *Marches* of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords *Marchers* in the Statute of *H. 4. H. 6.* and *H. 8.*

Marchesite, or *Marquesite*, (*Spain*) a certain kind of stone intermingled among metal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixt with: it is by some called a fire-stone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land should have the first night's lodging with every married woman within his jurisdiction (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman;) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolin* the third.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared paste made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulcissimus*: also *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the best are made; or *Panis Martini*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, or *Micours*, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a rouschness.

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Heretics; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Christ to be the son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly Arm'd into a monstrous gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus*, *Salinator*, &c.

Maremaid, see *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Egypt*, on the south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (*Greek*) pearl; the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Margot*.

Margariferous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearles which are found in Oysters and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Mar-*

garet; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the margin, or margin, i. e. the brink, or brim of any thing: also written in the margin of a book, which is; the extreme or uttermost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (*French*) a sort of violets, called also *Marian*-violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Margold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba solaris*, and *Calendula*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Marinating of fish, a kind of pickling, a term use'd in Cookery.

Marine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, whence *Matinet*, a Sailour, or Seafaring-man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an herb of *Mercury*, and a comforter of the brain and nerves.

Marital, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock, or Marriage.

Maritime (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Marius, a stout Roman, born at *Arpinas*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Namidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot: after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Tenentes* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Mimurnus*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark (*Hebr.*) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varro*, was given to those that were born in the month of *March*: which according to *Festus*, it signifies a hammer, or mallet, the name of one of the Evangelists, and since a general name of men.

Mark, a sort of Coin, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marle, a Concrete substance mixed with Niter,

which makes it to be good soil for land.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Canisio*, or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marle*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Neckam* calleth it *Marlebrigia*, the Temo of *Merlin* the Propheet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appraising of tumults, called the Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Esmervillon*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a small line made of untwisted hemp, to leave the ends of the ropes from farling out, or any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-spike*, is a small piece of iron to splice ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you sew the sail.

Marmaduke, a proper name of men; from the Dutch *Marmeckig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (*Ital.*) a kind of Conserve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (*Lat.*) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monkey; from the French word *Marmotte*, i. e. to mutter.

Marmos, (*French*) a Mountain-rat.

Marsolan, a sort of Wine made at the City *Marsone*, of great virtue and strength.

Marsinites, were a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpissa, called also *Alyone*, the daughter of *Eumenis*, and wife of *Idæus*, the conflict man of his time: She was so loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he pursued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marquo: See Letters of *Mart*, or *Marquo*.

Marquesite, see *Marchesite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd, inlaid work, made with wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquise, (*French*) the title and jurisdiction of a *Marquels*; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a

bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the borders of some County.

A *Marrow*, (*French*) a companion, or fellow; also a beggarly rascal.

Mars, the son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suit of *Neptune* they were let free: also the name of one of the seven Planets.

Marshall, (*in Latin Marscallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horle; from the Dutch word *Mar*, i. e. a horse, and *Scale*, i. e. a servant: but of late there are several officers of that name; as the Marshals belonging to the several Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army. But the highest officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the Kings House; whose office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the Verge.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshals* seat, the Court of the *Marshall*.

Marshmallows, (*Althæa*, *Bismalva*) an herb of *Venus*; dry in the first and second degree.

Marsyas, a certain Musician of *Phrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*; he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Musick, was overcome and slay'd for his presumption. And from his name the River *Marsyas* (whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martagon, a sort of Lilly.

Martens, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beast called a *Marten*.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Siccensis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortensius*; and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (*Lat.*) born under the Planet of *Mars*; also warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the *Martial-Law*.

Martichore, see *Martichore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martlet*, a kind of bird, called in

in Greek *Απυρ*, because it wanteth the use of itself.

Maringale, see *Cavechin*.

Martinetts, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the legs on the back of a sail, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyria, (Greek) Testimony, a Rhetorical figure, wherein the speaker confirms something by his own experience.

Martyrology, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of Peru, a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with flowers of such variety, that it is called also the worlds wonder.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito* the lye for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted, the name of the Blessed Virgin, wife of *Joseph*, and mother of our Saviour.

Mascarade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Masle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also, the mask, or hole of a net.

Masculine, (Lat.) manly, or of the male kind.

Massagetae, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine service performed by the *Roman* Catholics, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, i. e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massanello, a Fisherman of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly subjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the stout, encouraging the bold, nor like an abject fellow, but a stout Commander: after he had attained to great dignity he began to be very tyrannical, so that his fellows forsaking him, he was slain. All this happened within the space of 8 or 9 daies.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Cersule, or white lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phoenicians*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourish here at that height, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of *Numidia*; who from an inveterate enemy of the *Roman* name,

became a faithful Friend and Ally. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at ninety year of age, he began a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margin.

Master of the Rolls, is an Assistant unto the Lord Chancellor of England, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth causes, and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are Assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Masterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower and on lesser stalks; the root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomach and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication, (Lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the *Mastich*, or *Lemiske* Tree.

Masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a crowd.

Mastrike, (French) a kind of Winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Masturbation, (Lat.) lascivious violence, offered to a man.

Matashin, (French) a kind of French-dance.

Matagot, (French) a kind of Ape, or Monkey: also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

Mateotachny, or *Matotachny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted: also, consumed.

A *Mate*, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought

brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape: from the Italian word *Matto*, i. e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boar, or ship; from the French word *Matelot*, a saylour, or Shipman.

Material, (Lat.) consisting of matter, or substance: also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (Lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

Mater Metallorum, Quicksilver, a term in Chymistry.

Maternal, (Lat.) motherly, on the mothers side; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (Lat.) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration. Of these there are four in all, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music.

Matthew, (Hebr.) Reward, one of the Evangelists and Apostles, who was called by our Saviour: he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matricide, (Lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kills his mother.

Matrice, (Lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: also a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (Lat.) a Registering of young Scholars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to matrimony, i. e. marriage, or wedlock.

Matta, an Idol visited yearly by many thousands of Indians, who out of a superstitious devotion cut off part of their tongues, which they offer in sacrifice to it.

Matthias, or *Matthias*, (Hebr.) the Gift of the Lord, the name of an Apostle chosen in the room of *Judas*.

Matted, an Epithete given to plants, when they grow as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, &c.

Mattins, (French) Morning prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Mat haeck*, i. e. with a hook.

Mattress, (French) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who is said to be the Patroness of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patulena* took charge of them

when the ears began to ripen; and *Lactina* when the juice, or milky substance began to abound.

Maturity (Lat.) ripeness; whence maturation, a ripening.

Matura, see *Ino*.

Matutine, (Lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Christian name of divers women; from *Masilda*, or *Marbildis*, i. e. Honourable Lady of maids.

Mindlin, (*Cestus Hortorum*) an herb somewhat like to Tansy in sight, but to Alcock in Vertues.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (French) whether one will, or no, or as we commonly say, in despite of his teeth: also a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malvicinum*, a Bird called a Thrush, or Thrushel.

Mauud, (French) a Hand-basket, from *Mamus*, i. e. a hand, or from *Maudero*, i. e. to eat, because they use to carry meat in it.

Mauuday-Thursday, see *Mandy-Thursday*.

Mavors, the same as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmost Region of Africa, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the Straights of *Gibraltar*; where the Gyant *Auratus* is said to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Casariensis*, which *Strabo* calls *Massilia*, and *Masseylia*.

Mausolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artimisia*, by whom he was so intirely loved, that after he was dead, hee is said to have drunken up his ashes in Wine, and built him a very stately Sepulcher, which from his name he called *Mausoleum*, being one of the seven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxentius, the son of *Maximianus*, a Tyrant of Rome, and persecutor of the Christians.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philofophy, or Law, is a Proposition, or Principle, generally received; grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an Axiom.

Maximilian, a name, first given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Emilianus*; with hope that his son would imitate their vertues.

Maximianus, an Emperour of Rome, under whom the sixth Persecution was raised.

May, so called, because *Romulus* dedicated

ted it to *Mina*, the Mother of *Mercury*.
May-fly, a certain kind of Insect that is good Bait for some sort of fish, and is bred of the Water-Creeper, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a fly, and lyeth under the stones near the water side, and so called, because ingendered in the month of May.

Maynow, a Term in Law; when a Thief is pursued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the goods about him, that he stole; so welay when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the manour, or manner.

Mayweed, an herb like Camomile in smell, but of a stinking favour, and exulcerating nature. That without scent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an astonishment: also the same as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Meser*, i. e. *Maple*; of which sort of wood, those Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the same as Hydromel.
Meadowsweet, (*Regina prati*) an herb growing in Meadows with crumpled leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm: it is used to stay all manner of bleedings, fluxes, vomitings, fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) scraggy, or lean.
The Mean, in Musick the Tenour, or middle part: also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Maander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique turnings, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearstones, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain stones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and another.

Mease, (in Latin *Mansus*) a Mansion-house, from the French word *Maison*, i. e. a House; or as some say from *Meis*, i. e. a Mansion: also Mease, or Meic, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of 500.

Measter, a disease somewhat like the small Pox, arising sometimes from the impurity of the Mothers blood.

Measondue, an hospital; from the French *Maison de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing these following Counties; *Eastmeath*, *Westmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*: whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever since saluted with the Title of *Mecenas*.

Mecba, a City in *Arabia Felix*; which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Alahomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant* taken by the *English* in the year 1580. with some commendation indeed for their valour, but blemished with the foul blot of ravening and sacrileges.

Mechobachan, a root like unto *Jalap* but white, of great efficacy in the Dropie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and also strengtheneth the Liver and inward parts.

Mechanic Arts, or Handy-crafts, those Arts which require the labour of the hand; of which these seven are esteemed the chief; Agriculture, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Discipline: the word comes from the Greek, *Mechane*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A Medal, (*French*) a kind of ancient coyn, or piece of plate, having stamp upon it the effigies of some Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, see *Jason*.
Medewife, (*Sax.*) a woman of merit,
Media, a large Country in *Asia*, so called from *Madai* the son of *Japheth*; or *Medus* the son of *Aegens* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Ecbatana*; and the lesser, called also *Atropatia*.

Mediafine, from the Latin *Mediafinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchen-flave; from *Mediafinum* which signifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breast into two hollow bosoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two, also a making suit, or means for any one; whence *Mediator*, an Intercessour.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal: also easie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Physical drug.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated meats or drinks, such as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medication, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.
Medietas lingue, an inequise impannelled upon any cause, wherof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medimne,

Medimne, (*Lat.*) a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper, or indifference.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a Sow half covered with wool like a sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medysawce, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the *Mediterranean Sea* is that Sea, which hath its course in the middle of the earth.

Medlar, a tree whose fruit are grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and are best after meals to close up the mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they engender melancholy: of the stone, may be made a good medecin for the stone, as *Matthiolar* writeth.

Medrinacles, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medullars, (*Lat.*) belonging to the marrow.
Medusa, the daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose golden hair *Nepune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*; at which the goddess being incensed, turned her hair into Serpents, whose sight converted all that lookt on them into stones: but at length *Persus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face: also, he outward Garb.

Meers, in Common-law, hath been used for meer right.

Meers, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megastylus, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi* in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Lebians*, who being of a froward disposition, and always contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the Mutes to be her maids, and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, so allayed the spirit of *Magares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of brass to their glory, and caused them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacosm, (*Greek*) the great world.

Megara, the name of one of the three Furies; the other twobeing *Alecto* and *Typhoeus*.

Megaleian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddess.

Megalopsychia, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatness of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incensed against him for killing *Lycaus* possess him with such a madness, that he slew his wife *Megara*, & the children he had by her.

Megrims, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meiosis, (*Gr.*) diminution, in Rhetoric it is used when for extenuation's sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile.

Meire, a term in *Biazon*. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Meladine, the name of a King of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Christians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*. A worthy Prince he was, though some write very cursorily of him.

Melampod, (in *Greek* *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwise called *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were scorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i. e. black-foot. He was a famous *Pythian*, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the daughters of *Proetus* of their madness; one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

Melancholick, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, i. e. black choleric, one of the four humours of the body: also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proetus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphin's back up and down the Sea, which *Nepune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravished her, and begot *Ammion*.

Melanthus, the son of *Andropomphus*, he being a *Messian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heracidae*; he went and help the *Athenians* against the *Bootians*, and killed their Captain *Zanthus* for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymastus*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Bolton*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained 19 years under the custody of *Sir Nicholas de Montgomerie* the younger.

Melchior, a name of the three Kings.

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Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or wise men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold, as to a King; the second called *Jasper* Frankincense, as unto Gods the third called *Balsam* Myrrh, as unto one that was to die; also the name of a great Heretic, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in Syria, (subject to the Patriarch of Antioch, they are so called from *Melch*, which in the Syriaack tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperours in junctions, in matters of Religion.

Melchizedek, (Hebr.) the King of righteousness; he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings, it is supposed to be *Salem* the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

Melenger, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Althea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to slay a wild Boar that waited the Country of *Ætolia*; and having slain it, presented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jafius* King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxus* the brothers of *Althea* intending to take away, he slew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Althea* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which she had saved from the Deities when he was born, which as it burnt, he continued away.

Melchisala, the son of *Meladine*, King of *Ægypt*, who being an active and promising Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adored the Sun rising more than the Sun setting, applied themselves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

Melilote, (*Corona Regia*) see *Melilotis*.

Melimele, see *Pome Paradise*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Melissa, see *Melissa*.

Mellasses, the drops of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

Mellation, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Mellifluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweets.

Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bear-

ing round leaves with slender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, the Lote bearing honey.

Melissent, (*French Honey-sweet*) a Christian name of divers women.

Meliona, a certain goddess worshipp'd by the ancient Romans, as the Patroness of Bees; perhaps the same with *Melisse*, who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; she was the daughter of *Melissus*, King of *Greece*, and the sister of *Amalthea*, the Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a musical sound, or sweet air, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honey'd, or sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventress of Tragedies.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; also a skin of parchment: also the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the son of *Tithonus* and *Auroa*, and brother of *Loomedon*: he was slain by *Achilles* in the Trojan War; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are said every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to visit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing: or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) easie to be remembered, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Ægypt*, built by *Ogdois*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Ægyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menabem, (*Hebr.*) a Comforter, one who flew *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and reigned in his stead.

Menalippus, a Theban, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydeus*; who causing *Menalippus*'s head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

Menasseh, or *Manassah*, (*Hebr.*) forgotten, the son of *Joseph*, and joynt-Isaer with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Israël*.

† **Mendaciloquent**, (*Lat.*) speaking false, telling lyes.

Mendica-

Mendication, (*Lat.*) a begging, whence a Fryar Mendicant, is one that goes up and down begging alms.

Menelaus, the son of *Atreus* and *Ærope*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was in his absence stolen away by *Paris* the son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the Trojan war, wherein after 9 years siege *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Menestheus, the son of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaride* raising a sedition against *Thestus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the siege of *Troy*, he there died.

Mental, or *Mental-servant*, one that lives within the walls of his Masters house; from the Latin word *Menia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which enwrap the brain; the one called *dura mater* next to the skull; the other *piamater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others say, of a little white beast, (like to a *Wesel*) breeding in *Muscovy*.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Menow, (from the French word *Mennu*, i. e. small) a little fish, otherwise called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menechous, a Theban youth, the son of *Creon*. He was so zealous for the safety of his Country, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Argives*, could not be saved, unless the last of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

Mensal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Table.

Menson, (*Lat.*) a measuring.

Mentruosity, (*Lat.*) the abounding of womens monthly flowers.

Mensuration, (*Lat.*) the same as *Menson*, or measuring.

Mental, (*Lat.*) kept in mind; whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mention, (*Lat.*) a lying, or forging tales.

Mephiboseth (*Hebr.* shame of mouth) a son of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his fathers sake.

Mera, the daughter of *Prætus* and *Antia*, she being a great Huntress, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravish'd by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*; whereupon

the Goddess shot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, she placed her among the heavenly Constellations: also the name of *Learius* his dog. See *Learius*.

Mercatry, (*Lat.*) a being pure and without mixture.

Merand, the Christian name of divers women; from the precious stone called the *Emerald*.

Mercature, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) the same.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of these eight Countries, *Gloucester*, *Warcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *West-Saxons*, and the *Dans*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. cent on messages between the gods and men; the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his sisters *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handycrafts-men, and the first inventor of the Harp: also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets; among Chymists of *Quick-silver*: also the name of a Plant which is of two sorts, viz. French *Mercury*, which is called *Mercurialis*, and *Dogge Mercury* which is called *Cynorambæ*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to noon, also substantively used for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphere into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridation, (*Lat.*) a sleeping at noon.

Merisimus, (*Greek*) Division, a Rhetorical figure, disposing several things in their proper places.

Meritot, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, across which they sit; it is called in Latin *Oscillum*.

Meremads, or *Maremaid*, (see *Syren*), **Mern**, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicones*; by some *Vednarones*.

Merodachbalaam, (Hebr.) bitter contention with ut judgement, a King of Babylon, who succeeded his father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompass'd with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Cambyzes*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel-line they call *Did's Merore*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Merope, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were assigned by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Britains*; in Latin, *Merricus*.

Merrison, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the water, a rowing.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kimulph* King of the *West-Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the blood, in a Heroic bout; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kimulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton College* in *Oxford*.

Messe, (see *Messe*).

Mesel, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Mesenteric, (Greek, as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fallenseth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Mosses*, from the Arabic word *Masgidin*, i. e. an Oration.

Messengerie, (French) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnality, a Term in Common Law, that rig it of the *Mis*, that is, a Lord of a Manor; who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord, from the French word *Maisne*, i. e. younge, by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*; so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrews*, *Avam Nabaraim*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and formerly, *Adiabene*.

Mesozengma, (Greek) a figure of Grammatical Construction, see *Zeugma*.

Messengers, (old word) diligence in doing mischief.

Messulians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the *Lords Supper*, and *Baptism*, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messinians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia* a Country of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the son of *Neptunus*; it containeth these Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messinians* waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christos*, in Greek, i. e. anointed; and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour *Christ*.

Messizos, (Span.) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorum, (Lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harv. ft.

Messuage, in Common law, is used for a dwelling-house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metabasis, (Greek) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable, nor shall these things bring usse pleasure*: it is called in Latin, *Transitio*.

Metachronism, (Greek) an error in Chronology by the misreckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsis, (Greek) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetorical figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*, where *Euphrates*, or *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche membri*, or the Oriental Nations, it is called in Latin *Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metalline, (Lat.) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to express the signification of another, as *smiling meadows*, *usefull Summer*.

Metaphysics, (Greek) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as *God*, *Angels*, the *Souls of men*, &c.

Metaplasmos, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure of speech, wherein words, or letters, are placed contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolshire*, commonly called *Maltrait*, and the *Washes*.

Metasta-

Metastasis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, see *Transposition*.

Metathesis, (Greek) transposition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Pistris* for *Pristis*, is called in Latin *Transposition*.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods, but the *Nave* with contrary winds; which *Caius Julius* the priest affirmed could not be diverted, but by the Sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*, which he yielding unto, the goddess took compassion of the *Virgino*, and lent a *Hiffer* in her stead: also the name of a High Priest of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul; out of one Body, into another.

Meteors, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixt body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendred *Rain*, *Wind*, *Thunder*, and *Lightning*.

Meteorologic, (Greek) a Discourse of *Meteors*.

Meteoroscopia, that part of *Astrologie*, which handleth the difference of *Sublimities*, and distance of *Stars*.

Metheglin, (in Latin *Mulsum*,) a kind of drink made of *H. rbs*, *Hony*, *spice*, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Methuselah, (Heb.) the weapons of his death, the longest liv'd of all men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the father of *Lamech*.

Methochus, the son of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phanicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom, his father then made War, was yet honourably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Sufferius, Dictator of the *Albans*; who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullius Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a battle, for which he was, by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild horses.

Metonymie, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name

for another; as of the cause for the effects; of the subject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the distance of space in a pillar, between the *Denticles*, and *Triglyphs*.

Metopolis, (Greek) the gulfing at mens inclinations; as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to *Meeter*, or *Verse*.

Mitrenchya, (Greek) An Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) i. e. the chief City of a County, or Province, whence an Arch-Bishop is called a *Metropolitan Bishop*, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

Mezentius, a King of the *Tuscan*, who with his son *Laujus*, assisting *Turnus* in the war against *Aeneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Aeneas* himself.

Miagrus, the god of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others *Myops*.

Miasm, (Greek) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament.

Saint Michaels Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

Micajah, (Hebr.) who is like the Lord, the son of *Israhel*, a Prophet.

Michal, (Hebr.) who is perfect, the daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in marriage to *David*.

Michelet, the name of a Confection so called.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i. e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Mische*, i. e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or as some say, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosm, (Greek) the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world: see *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmographia, (Greek) a description of the little World, Man.

Miqu sanguinis, a disease of the Reins, through

through which there comes this wheyish blood.

† *Micrography*, (Greek) the description of minute bodies by a magnifying glass.

Micrologie, (Greek) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Gordias*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatsoever he had a mind to; he desired that whatsoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he toucht, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Pactolus* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glittering of the lands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Idolus* being chosen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

Midian, (Hebr.) Judgment, or Striving. *Abraham's* son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Middleman, (a Term in the Art Military) see *File*.

Midriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the eye.

Midriff, see *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (Lat.) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a Space of ground in length only, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Mile*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millet*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose inhabitants the *Milesii* were accounted the potentest, and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anabaria*; now *Melazzo*: also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the son of *Apollo*, and *Arges*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the son of *Jupiter*, and the brother

of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford-baven, a very convenient Haven in *Pembrokeshire*, where *Henry Earl of Richmond* landed, when by that famous *Battel at Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Rhodes.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Souldiers, or War.

The *Milkie-way*, see *Via Lactea*.

Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

Millenarians, see *Chilists*.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenobros*) a kind of plant so called, from the multitude of small granes, or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an ox the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one day.

Miloglossum, (Greek) one of the four pair of Muscles of the tongue: this assists the *Genioglossum*; see *Genioglossum*.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 10000 *Greeks*, overthrew 600000 *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accused of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jester, or one that counterfeits the gestures, or countenances of others, whence *Mimical*, *Apish*, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (Lat.) a menacing, or threatening.

Minchings, an ancient word for those consecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worship.

Mine, (French) the same as *meen*; the aspect or garb of any person. *Cloep*.

Mineralist, one skilful in Minerals, (Lat.) i. e. metals, or any thing growing in Mines;

Minerva the goddess of wisdom, she is said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* head: she is reported also to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the use of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Arachne* contesting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider: also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl; she was called in Greek *Athena*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done, with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead.

A Mi-

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. least: also *Minime Fryars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polite, or adorned.

Miniov, (Lat.) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Ministry, (Lat.) service, or charge in any employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Miniver, see *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making less.

Minority, (Lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the son of *Jupiter*, (or, as some say, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megarians*, because they slew his son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Daedalus* an *Athenian* being banished from his Country, who being an excellent Artificer, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which she had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was shut up into the Labyrinth himself, together with his son *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himself and his son, flew away into *Sicily*, where he was stifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocus*, his son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian* Sea.

Minotaurus, the Monster which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this monster the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to send yearly, seven of their noblest youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theseus* the son of *Aegeus*, was sent to slay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he escaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minouery, (from the French word *Mainouvre*, i. e. handy-work) is a trespass committed by

a mans handy-work in the Forrest, as an Engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain herb so called, from *Mintze* the daughter of *Coctus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the same name: also the place where the Kings coin is formed, which at present is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Caleis*.

Minute, (Lat.) little, small; whence *Minution*, a diminishing, or making little: also a Minute is substantively used for a moment, or the smallest part of time.

Miraculous, (Lat.) wonderful.

Miriam, (Hebr.) exalted, or Lady of the Sea; the daughter of *Amram*, and sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is used *Maria* in the new Testament, being to this day a general name of women.

Mirmillions, (Lat.) a sort of gladiators, or sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrou*, (French) a looking-glass.

Misanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach's the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Misaventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miscellanies, (Lat.) a mixture of several things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miscreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Mise, a French word, signifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by *Assize* or *Battle*, as *Issue* is in an action personal.

Misericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather less than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of speech in Court.

Miskin, (old word) a little Bagpipe. The *Mise*, or *Misen-sail* of a Ship, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-sail.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Misogyny, (Greek) a hating of women.

Misprison, (from the French word *mespris*) signifies in Common-Law, a neglect or oversight; as a misprison of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light account had of Felony committed

El

by

by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Mify, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Ægypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought thither.

To *Misquems*, (old word) to displease.

Mistle, (Lat.) a Bivary, or Mastibook.

Mistletoe, or *Miffeldin*, (in Dutch *Mistel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards sitting to roost all night, and sitting upon it, catch it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thrush thus her own sorrow.

Mistle, (Lat.) a dart, or arrow: also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

Mission, (Lat.) a sending: it is also taken peculiarly or if a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholic Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the *Mission*.

A letter *Mistive*, (Lat.) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mist, (old word) need, want.

Mistery (French) *Mistier* Latin *Magisterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifies a secret or hidden business.

Mites, in Faulconry, are a kind of Vermin (smaller than Lice, about the heads and noses of Hawks).

Mitridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spoke 22 Languages. He: rebelling against the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace: where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventor of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, *Mitridate*.

Mitigation, (Lat.) a pacifying, or alwaying.

Mittins, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter gloves made of cloath, or lurs.

Mittimus, a Justice of Peace his Warrent to send an offender to the Goale, or Prison.

Mylene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*; from this City the whole

whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Meoxe* i. e. dung, or a dunghill.

Mixture, (Lat.) a mingling of severall things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Mules; the word signifies in Greek, Memory.

Mnesteus, see *Meneftem*.

M O

Moab, (Hebr.) of the father, *Lot's* son by his eldest daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mobbis, a certain drink made of Potatoes, much used in the Island of *Barbados*.

Mobility, (Lat.) moveableness, inconslancy.

Modality, (Lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekijn*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girl or wench.

Moderata Misericordia (Lat.) is a writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

Moderation, (Lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderatour, (Lat.) a discreet Governour, a decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (Lat.) of late time.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small pitance.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (Lat.) an exact singing, a keeping time, and measure in singing.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees.

Mognions, (French) Arms for the shoulders.

Mogonus, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Britains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotacardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Bishop of this place, is one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) - a kind of high-toaled-shoes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great persons.

M. tie,

Moitie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Saxon) bigness.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are those five most extreme teeth on either side of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molech, (Hebr.) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molendinarioum, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a troubling.

Moliminous, (Lat.) requiring strength, force, streis, or endeavour.

Molition, (Lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

Mollock, or *Moore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, see *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, see *Anglesey*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number of one.

Monasterial, (Lat.) belonging to Monasteries i. e. solitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i. e. alone.

Amond, a ball of Gold, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole world.

Monedule, (Lat.) a jack-daw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the brittle tongue *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the Birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Bishop of *A-Japh*, the compiler of the ancient British Story.

Month, (Sax. *Manad*, Dutch *Maendt*, from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the space of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four sorts of months.

First,

First, a month of Apparition, i. e. the space of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three dayes, being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, i. e. the space of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly of Consecution or Progression, i. e. the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragrations, i. e. the space of the moons revolution from any part of the Zodiac unto the same again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently used for a Merchant, whence *Wood-monger*, &c. i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (Lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning.

Monkswood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beast having but one horn.

Monocular, (Lat.) having but one eye.

Monodical, (Greek) belonging to Monody, i. e. a kind of Funeral-song, wherein one sings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a single marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monograms, (Greek) a writing, or sentence, consisting of one line or verie.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a discourse held by one man only.

Monomachy, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingrossing of any saleable commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himself.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of beast of *Peonia*, otherwise called a *Bonafus*, which voiceth a kind of sharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomsoever it lights upon.

Monopore, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Monostick, (Greek) a sentence consisting only of one single verie.

A *Monosyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting only of one syllable.

Monothelites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks living in theyear 640, who held that there was but one will in *Christ*.

Monstrance de droit, (French) is a suit in Chancery, for the subject to be restored unto Lands and Tenements which he shews

H h a

to

to be his right, but are by office found in the possession of another lately dead, by which Office the King is intitled to a Charter, Freehold, or Inheritance in the said Land.

Monstraverunt, (*Lat.*) is a Writ that lyeth for Tenants in ancient Demeine, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, commanding him to: to distraine the Tenant to do other services, than he ought to do.

Monstrosity, (*Lat.*) monstrosity, that which is beyond the ordinary course of nature.

Montanist, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Montanous, (*Lat.*) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montebury, a great surname in *Kent*, and *Suffolk*, styled in Latin Records, *de Monte Canisio*.

Montefiasco, a sort of rich Wine made at *Montefiasco* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap, used by Hunters and Sea-men.

Monticolous, (*Lat.*) full of Monticles, i. e. little mountains, or hills.

Montivagous, (*Lat.*) wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

Montisicet, a name of great note, styled in the Latin Records, *de Monte fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Castle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus*.

Monument, (*Lat.*) from the verb *Monere*, i. e. to admonish; a memorial of any famous person or action, by Sepulcher, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monychus, the name of one of the *Centauri*, whose strength was such, that he could pull up the strongest trees by the roots, and use them instead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her husband was overthrow, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her neck; but the rope breaking, she cursed her Diadem, as being neither useful in prosperity, nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

Moneywort, (*Nymularia*) an herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and astringent, it is otherwise called *Herb-twopence*.

Moore ben, see *Coat*.

Mooswort, (*Lunaria*) a very small Plant, but of great vertue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations, Bruises, ruptures, and

Cancers of the breast, yea, some stick not to affirm that it will open any Lock, being put into the Keyhole, and to pull shoes off the Horse feet, when ceremoniously gathered, and at some set time.

To **Moor a Ship**, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is now fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where she is.

To **Moor across**, is to lay one anchor on one side of the stream, and the other to the other, right against one another. To **Moor along**, is to lay an anchor amidst the stream, a head, and another a stern, when you fear driving a shoar. To **Moor a Provise**, is to have one anchor in the River, and a hawser a shoar, which is moored with her head a shoar. Water-shot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartring, nor along the Tide.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moors*.

To **Moor**, (from the French word *Mot*, i. e. a word; or the Dutch word *ghe-moot*, i. e. a meeting together) a Term used in the Inns of Court, and signifies to handle a Case in Law; and those that handle these Cases are called *Mootmen*: who after 7 or 8 years study, are chosen *Uterbaiffers*.

Mooted, in Heraldrie, trees torn up by the roots, are said to be mooted.

Moral, (*Lat.*) pertaining to manners or civility: also the *Moral* of a fable is used substantially, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral sense, or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (*Lat.*) a raving, or staying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomania*, it is now joynted to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidesca, (*Ital.*) tenderness, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (*Lat.*) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

Mordacity, (*Lat.*) bitingness, sharpness: also bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

Mordacai, (*Hebr.*) bitter, Hesters Guardian, who being advanced by King *Abasurnus*, wrought the deliverance of his Countrymen the Jews.

Mordication, (*Lat.*) a biting, or fasting the teeth deep into any thing.

Moresk-work, (*French*) a kind of stick-work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, signify-

ing in the ancient British Tongue, as much as *Sea-man*.

Morgles, (from the French words *Mort*, i. e. death, and *Glave*, i. e. a sword) a mortal, or deadly sword.

Moris, a proper name; in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The most famous man of this name was *St. Morice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Christian Faith under *Maximianus*.

Morigeration, (*Lat.*) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (*Ital.*) a Steel-cap, or head-piece.

Morisco, (*Span.*) a Moor; also a kind of Dance which seemeth to be the same with that which the Greeks call *Pyrrichas*, we vulgarly call it the *Morice-dance*, as it were, the Moorish Dance.

Morking, (a Term in hunting) a Deer that dies by melancholy, or sickness.

Morling, or *Morling*, the wool which is taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

Morology, (*Greek*) foolish speaking, talking like a fool.

Morosity, (*Lat.*) peevishness, frowardness, waywardness.

Morphen, a kind of white scurf upon the body, from the French word *Morphen*, i. e. Dead-fire, because it looketh like the white sparks that fall from a brand extinguished.

Morphens, the minister of sleep; used also metaphorically for sleep itself.

Morta, the name of one of the three Destinies according to the Latins. See *Parca*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) deadly, bringing death.

Mort d'ancestor, is a writ that lyeth where a mans father, mother, brother, or uncle die seized of Land, and a stranger abatech, or encroacheth the Land.

Mortgage, (*French*) a pawn of Land, or goods bound for money borrowed; to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death.

Mortification, (*Lat.*) as it were a making dead, a quelling or subduing; but it is peculiarly used in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by fasting and prayer.

Mortificalion, that by which Mixts are as it were destroyed, and lose the vertues of their first nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification.

A **Mortise**, (*French*) a Term in Carpenters work, being a lastning a piece of wood

as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (*French*) signifying a dead hand; it is in the Common-Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Successors with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannor.

Mortise, a kind of made dish of meat consisting of several ingredients.

A **Mortuary**, (*Lat.*) a Funeral, a burying place; also a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish in recompence of his Tythes, not duly paid in his life-time.

Mortuum Caput, the more gross and earthy substance that is left of any ingredient, when the moisture is drawn out by Distillation.

Mosaicall, *Musique*, or *Musive* work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlaid pieces of stone, glass, sundry coloured shells, or other materials.

Moses, (*Hebr.*) drawn up, the son of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A **Mosque**, the same as *Meskit*.

A **Moskick**, a word used in painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impres, or Device, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word; also a certain note which Hunt-men wind on their horn.

Mote, (*French*) a verse in Musick, a stanza of a Song; also a short posse.

Motifwort, *Cardiaca*, an herb influenced by *Venus*, and the sign *Leo*, of a cleansing and astringent faculty.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mongoon, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm; also the brasseil, or that part of a Coat of Arms, which covereth the Arms.

Monnd, *q. Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Monsoun, in Navigation, is a constant wind in the East *India*, that bloweth three months together one way, and the next three months the contrary way.

Monsfer, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, *Tipperary*.

To **Mount a Piece**, a Term in the Art of Gunnerie, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

Monse-eau, (*Pilosella*) a Lunar herb, of a binding, cleansing, and consolidating faculty.

Mountain of piety, a certain flock, or bank of

of money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the Jews.

Moveable-feasts, these feasts observ'd among us, which happen always on the same day of the week, yet vary in the day of the month, as the first *Sunday in Lent*, *Easter day*, *Rogation*, *Whitsunday*, &c. whereas the Immoveable Feasts are those, which varying the day of the week, fall constantly upon one and the same day of the month; as *Christmas day*, *Candlemas day*, *our Lady day*, *Bartholomew day*, *Michaelmas day*, &c.

Mountebauk, (from the Italian word *Montimbanco*, because he mounts upon some high bench or form) a Drug-seller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their virtues, sells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in French *Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

Mourning of the Chine, a disease in Horses, which exulcerates the Liver, and by the fluidness of the vapours flowing from the fore, corrupts the heart, and causeth death.

A *Mow*, (from the French *Amas*, i. e. a heap) a pile, or stack of Corn, or Hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Muculent*, (Lat.) full of starchy, or slimy substance.

Mucidity, or *Mucous*, (Lat.) mouldiness, hoariness, stinkiness.

Mucronated, (Lat.) sharp-pointed.

Muderceses, Readers in every Jawm, Cathedral among the Turks, that teach Schollers the Common-prayer, and instruct them in all duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Renewers of their Moscheas, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them signifies a Lesson.

A *Mue* for *Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or Aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their leathers, it comes from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place called the *Mues* near Charing-cross came to be called; it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Priest among the Turks, who is created by the Emperour himself.

Mugwort, see *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, is said to take away weariness; it is called in Latin *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. e. *Diana*.

Mulato, (Span.) one whole father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another Nation; or contrariety,

Multa, (Lat.) a fine, penalty, or amercia-ment.

Muleto, (Ital.) a beast called a Moile, or great Mule; made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Mulierbrut, (Lat.) womanishness, softness, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common-law, is a word taken contradietinct to bastard, as if a man have a son by a woman before Marriage, and then marrying the mother of that son who is called a bastard, have another son; this second son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, *Bastard eldest*, and *Mulier youngest*. But the most proper signification of *Mulier*, is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullar, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper stone wherewith Painters use to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fish called a Barbel: also a term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends: also in Chirurgery, it is a sort of small Instrument somewhat like pincers, to pick out any offensive thing, out of the eye, or any other part of the body that hath but a narrow passage.

Mulze, (Lat.) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Mulfarious, (Lat.) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

Mulfidom, (Lat.) having divers flits, cleft into several parts.

Mulfiformity, (Lat.) a having divers forms, or shapes.

Multiloquous, (Lat.) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (Lat.) bringing forth many young ones at one birth.

Multiplicious, (Lat.) manifold, consisting of divers waies, or things.

Multiplication, (Lat.) an increasing, a making much, or many.

Multipotent, (Lat.) having much power, able to do much.

Multifseious, (Lat.) having much skill or knowledge.

Mulfonant, (Lat.) sounding much, making much noise.

Mulfivagant, (Lat.) straying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common-law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mumme, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at *Brunswick*.

Mummy, (French) a personating of any one in a mask.

Mummy,

Mummy, (Lat.) a kind of pitchy substance arising from moisture, which is sweat out of dead bodies, that have been embalmed with divers sorts of spices, and is called in Greek *Pissaphaltus*.

Munckerians, a sort of Anabaptists, that made great infurrection in *Germany*, to called from their Ringleader *Muncker*.

Mundane, (Lat.) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (Lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (Lat.) a recompensing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (Lat.) enjoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (Lat.) bountifulness, liberality.

Muniment, (Lat.) a Fence, or Fortrels: also a house of strength, where Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (Lat.) fenced, made strong.

Munkseam, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of fowing the Canvasses of sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (Lat.) a toll to be levied for the building, or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (Lat.) belonging to a wall.

Mural-Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him, who first scaled the walls of an Enemy's City.

Murder, in Common-Law, is a wilful and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murengers, certain officers in *Westchefer*, that look to the City walls.

Muricide, (Lat.) a mouse-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Christian name of divers women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. e. sweet ointment.

Muring, a Term in Architecture, the raising of walls.

Murray, (from the Greek word *Maraino*) a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattel.

Murnival, (French) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackish, or dun-colour.

Musaf cassa, a certain chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musabib Allob, A Talker with God; by which the Turks call *Moses*.

Musaph, a certain Book containing the Laws of the Turks.

Muscadel-Wine, (French) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like that of Musk.

Muschamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, styled in Latin Records, *de Musko Campo*.

Musobeto, a kind of Insect so called, somewhat resembling a gnar.

Muslack, a kind of drink, much in use among the Chinese.

Muscovia, a large Country of *Europe*, otherwise called *Russia*; bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muscovy*, called also Emperour of *Russia*.

Mussons, (Lat.) mossy, or full of moss.

Musculus, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleshy and tendinous substance, and interlaced with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and serving as the Instruments of motion to every part.

Musen, a Term among Hunters, is when a Stag, or male Deer casts his head.

Muses, the nine daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemofyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Baotia*, they were accounted the goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the ingenious Arts and Sciences; their names were, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Polihymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muset, (French) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Musoe, see *Mosajcal*.

Musker, the tassel, or male of a sparrow-Hawk.

Muskiane, a kind of bird, otherwise called a Finch; in Latin, *Fringillago*.

Musfon, the name of a certain beast resembling partly a sheep, partly a goat.

Musfation, (Lat.) a snutter, or speaking between the teeth.

Musfulmans, or *Musfulmans*, an Arabick word, signifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks and Mahumetans arrogate to themselves.

Musf, (Lat.) Wine newly pressed from the grape.

Mustache, or *Mustachio*, (French) from the Greek word *Musfax*, the beard of the upper-lip.

Musfaphis, certain Prophets, or learned men among the Turks.

Mustelline, (Lat.) belonging to a weasel.

Musfri-

Muffriche, a Shoemakers-laft.

Muability, (Lat.) changeablenefs, inconftancy.

Mutation, (Lat.) a changing.

Mute, (Lat.) dumb, fpeechlefs: alfo Mutes, u'ed fubftantially for thofe confonants which have no found of a vowel before them: alfo certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to ftrangle offenders, are called *Mutes*. Alfo, a Hawk is faid to mutc, not to dung.

Mutilation, (Lat.) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Mutius, a stout Roman, who in the War with *Porfenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatened with extraordinary punifhments, he thruft his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to fhew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scavola*; and telling *Porfenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner confpired againft him, he was fo terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (Lat.) paffing between two, interchangeable.

Muzzle-ring, in Gunnery, is the greateft circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

M Y

Mysterifme, (Greek) a difdainful gibe, or fecc; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more feccret and clofe kind of *Sarcasm*.

Myriad, (Greek) the number of ten thoufand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Theffaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were fo called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Theffaly*, the fon of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymofa*; or elfe from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for continuing *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there fpringing up a multitude of Ant: they were by the Prayers of *Proetus*, when *Theffaly* was almoft depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a fort of medicinal fruit, by fome called *Egyptian* Acorns, of which there are five forts, *Bellerick*, *Chebulc*, *Citrine*, *Emflick*, and *Indian*.

Myropolit, (Greek) a teller of ointments or fweet oiles.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurfe coming to lye with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynarus* afterwards

being fenfible of what was done, would have flain her with his fword, whereupon the fled into *Arabia Felix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there diftillcth a fweet aromatick Gum called alfo *Myrrhe*.

Myrrhine, (Lat.) belonging to *Myrrhe*, made of *Myrrhe*.

Myrsilus, the fon of *Myrsus*, a King of *Lydia*, called alfo *Candaules* the laft of the race of the *Heraclida*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the fon of *Mercury* and *Phaetusa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrtilus* being promifed a great reward, loolened the Axle-tree, fo that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck; but before he died, he intricated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrtonum*, now *Mar de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackifh leaf of a very fragrant feent; and groweth only in hot Countries. This tree was by the ancients accounted facred to *Venus*.

Myfia, a Country of *Asia* the Lefs, anciently divided into Higher *Myfia*, and Lower *Myfia*, it containeth thofe Counties which are now called *Serbia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Myftagogical, (Greek) belonging to a *Myftagogus*, i. e. he that interprets Divine myfteries or ceremonies: alfo, he that hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and fhewing them to ftrangers.

Myfteriarch, (Greek) a chief overfeer of facred myfteries.

Myftical, (Greek) myfticrious, feccret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) a difcourfe and expofition of fables.

N A

Nam, (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reafonable diftreff proportionable to the value of the thing deftrained for, it is called lawful *Nam*.

Naaman, (Hebr.) comely, fair, the fon of *Benjamin*: alfo a Syrian Captain who was healed of his leprofy by *Elisha*.

Nabal, (Hebr.) fool, or mad, a rich Churl whom *David* threatened to flay, but was pacified by the prudence of his wife *Abigail*.

Nacre,

Nacre, (French) mother of pearl.

Nadab, (Hebr.) a Prince, the fon of *Aaron*.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft ufed in Aftronomy, fignifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and oppofite to the Zenith.

Nania, (Lat.) Funeral-fongs; Funeral prayers, or praefcs.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i. e. to flow.

Naiant, (French) (wimming, or floating; a Term in Heraldry.

Nais, (French) a Term in Jewelling, and is fpoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleannels, &c.

Namaz, a word ufed among the *Turks* fignifying their Common prayer.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the pits of brine or falt water; which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient Britains *Hellath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or Salt pit; and by Latin writers *Vicus Malbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malban*, anciently Lord thereof.

Napperie, (French) Linnen for the Table.

Napee, the Nymphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. e. a wood.

Napthe, (Lat.) a kind of fulphureous fubftance, called Median oile, or Babylonifh bitumen.

Narciffus, a youth of great beauty, the fon of *Cephus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tirefias* foretold, that he fhould live fo long as he fhould abftain from beholding himfelf; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and efppecially of *Echo*, was fenfible to all their loves, and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his image in the water, he fell in love with it, and seeing no hopes of injoying it, he pined away for grief; and was changed into a flower of the fame name, vulgarly called a white Daffidilly; and *Echo*, seeing herfelf defpifed likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice. Alfo the name of a Bifhop of *Jerufalem*; who when oil was wanting at Divine fervice for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (Greek) of a ftupifying and becoming quality; whence divers things which are ufed in Phyfick to that end, are called *Narcotic Medicines*.

Nares, a Term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (Lat.) a

report, or difcourfe, or relation of any thing.

Narfes, an Eunuich, who being General of the Emperour *Juftinianus* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarlus*, performed very great fervice againft the *Goths*; but at laft being affronted by *Sophia* the Emperrefs, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

† *Nascentious*, a made word which fignifieth having a horn upon the nofe; from the Latin *Nafus*, i. e. a nofe, and *Cornu*, i. e. a horn.

Natalitious, (Lat.) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth day.

Natation, (Lat.) a fwimming.

Nathanael, (Hebr.) the gift of God, the fon of *Ifrael*; alfo a pious man mentioned in the New Teftament with the Commendation of a true *Israelite* without guile. Since a frequent proper name of men.

Nativity, (Lat.) the Birth, or firft entrance into the world.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and reftoring to his Lord his villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called *Nief*.

Naturalifz, (Lat.) one that underftandeth natural caufes, a natural Philofopher.

Naturalization, (Lat.) an admitting of ftrangers into the number of natural Subjects.

Naval, (Lat.) belonging to a fhip, or Navy.

To *Nauifite*, (Lat.) to let at nought.

The *Nave* of a wheel, the middle, or that part, into which the Axle-tree is put.

Naufrage, (Lat.) fhipwrack, lofs at Sea, fce *Wreck*.

Nautical, (Lat.) belonging to fhips.

Navigable, (Lat.) paffable by fhips.

Navigation, (Lat.) a failing; alfo, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-Affairs.

Navy, (Lat.) diligence, ftirringnels.

Naulage, (French) the freight, or paffage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Nauumachy, (Greek) a fighting at Sea, a Seabattle.

Nauplius, the fon of *Neptune* and *Amymone*, the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Euboea*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulyffes* ftoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of fome near Harbour, failed fo near, that they were caft away upon the rocks.

Naufeous, or *Naufeative*, (Lat.) going againft

gainst ones stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nausicae, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arcis*: the going out of the City one night with her maid-servants to bath her self, met with *Ulysses* who was shipwreck't upon that shore, and almost naked; whom she brought to her fathers Palace, gave him cloaths, and entertained him with a great deal of respect.

Nausibile, (Lat.) a Haven for ships.
Nautical, or *Nautic*, (Lat.) belonging to Mariners; or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*; Islands in the *Aegean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Island, *Ariadne* being left by *Theseus*, married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (French) the nose-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from Wine and suffered their hair to grow: also the Disciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ was born.

NE

Neade, a certain kind of beast, whose bones are of a miraculous greatness.

Neera, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phobus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phaethusa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the companions of *Ulysses*, for which they were cast away at Sea.

Neale-100, in Navigation, is when it is deep water close to the shore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* situate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side. It was built first of all by the Citizens of *Grima* and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in Greek signifies the new-City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna* *Græcia*, and part of *Lacina*.

Neap-tides, those smaller tides which happen seven daies after the change, and seven daies after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen seven daies before the change and full, are called *Spring-tides*.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieren*, i. e. to but) an Oxe, Cow, or Steer.

Nebechadnezzar, (Hebr.) the mourning of the Generation, a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Egypt*, and destroyed *Jerusalem*. See his story more at large in *Daniel*.

Nebule, a Term in Heraldry, bearing a representation of the Clouds.

Nebulous, (Lat.) misty, foggy, cloudy.
To *Necessitate*, (Lat.) to force as a thing of necessity.

Necromancy, (Greek) a divination by calling up deceased bodies: also the black Art, or any kind of Conjurat[i]on by dealing with the Devil, or evil Spirits.

Nectaræan, (Greek) pleasant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. e. a certain pleasant drink, which the Poets feign to have been the drink of the gods; and that whosoever drunk of it would become immortal.

Nefandous, (Lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (Lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negativus, (Lat.) denying, or gain-saying.

Negative pregnant, in Common-Law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (Lat.) a Merchandizing, trafficking, or managing of affairs.

Negro, (Ital.) a Black-more.

Nehemiah, (Hebr.) the rest of the Lord, a zealous promoter of the reparation of *Jerusalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more successfully by the favour he had with King *Artaxerxes* whose Butler he was. It is being a frequent Christian-name of men.

Neif, see *Nativo habendo*.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Country of *Achaia*, between *Cleone* and *Phlius*: here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lion of a monstrous bigness, which from the place was called the *Nemæan-Lion*; in remembrance of which he exploit he instituted certain games, called also *Nemæan-games*.

Neme, (old English) signifying Uncle; used by those of *Staffordshire*.

Nemesis, the goddess of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; she was also called *Adyastia* and *Ranmisia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (Lat.) belonging to woods, woody, shaded with trees.

Nenuphar, (Arab.) a certain flower commonly called a Water-Lilly.

Neo-

Neogamist, (Greek) one newly married.

Neophyte, (Greek) a plant newly set or planted: also metaphorically one newly entered into any profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoteric, or *Neoterique*, (Greek) new, or of late time.

Neots; *Saint Neots*, a Parish in *Cornwall* within which is a well dedicated to *Saint Keyne* a female Saint, the reputed vertue of the water whereof is this, That whether husband or wife come first to drink thereof, they get the Mastery thereby, *Cariev*. (urvey of *Cornwall*).

Nep, (*Nepeta*) a kind of herb, otherwise called *Cumin*.

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelleth sadness. Some think it to be the same with *Berglows*.

Nephelean Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephrick, (Greek) troubled with a dis-ease, which causeth a pain in the reins of the back.

Nepotation, (Lat.) riotousness, or luxury.

Neptune, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*: in the division of the world among *Saturn*'s sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the wife of *Nep-tune*.

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Master.

Nerve, (Lat.) a sinew, also by a metaphorical force, or strength of body.

Nervosity, (Lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, which cause strength and motion: it is also metaphorically taken for strength or vigour.

Nescious, or *Nescient*, (Lat.) ignorant, or not knowing.

Nesh, (old word) tender.

Nessus, one of the *Centaurs*, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeness of *Juno*: he was slain by *Hercules*, for attempting to ravish his wife *Deianira*.

Nest of Rabbits, a term used by Forresters for a company of Rabbits.

Nestor, the son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*: he came with 50. ships along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Nestorians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Nestorius* their first Founder; their chief Tenet was, that there were two persons, as well as two natures in Christ.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) those small ropes, which are ceased together with Rope-yarnes, in the form of a net, with Mathes.

Nettles, an herb called in Latin *Urtica ab urtendo*, because it raiseth blisters.

Neuin, a Town in *Caernervanshire*, where, in the year 1184. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh* with solemn Jufts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Neuosity, (Lat.) fulness of Warts, or Moles.

Neustria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Westrich*.

Neutral, (Lat.) indifferent, inclining to neither side.

Newark, a pleasant Town, seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*, it is so called as it were, the New-work, from a starry Castle built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his daies.

New-castle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tyne*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ships: It derived this name from the new Castle built by *Robert* son to *William* the Conquerour. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabrofantum*.

New-Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerfite of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

New-years-gift, a gift presented to friends, or great persons, the first day of *January*; a custom derived from the ancient Romans, who used to offer Presents to the Emperours in the Capitol, though they were absent. In *Italy*, it is the custom for the greatest persons to give to the meanest, whereas here the meanest give to the great.

Nesible, (Lat.) easie to be knit.

NI

Nias-Hawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the nest, and not able to prey for her self; also metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nibble, a term in hunting, see *Browie*.
Nicaea, a City of *Byzbinia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of 318. Bishops.

Nicia, a Christian name of women, in Greek Vñt xi. u.

Nicias, an Athenian Captain, who together with *Demosthenes*, being sent against the *Syracusan*, was repulsed with a very great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedaemonian*, who was sent to aid the *Syracusan*.

Niches, or *Nices*, a Term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas, (Greek) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the *Apollies*, one of the seven Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his tickles been baptized by *Eusebius* Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Heresie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nischer*.

Nichodemites, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nichodemus*, who made profession of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epyrus*; so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*: it is now vulgarly called *Gallipoli*.

Nicostrata, the mother of *Evander*, she was otherwise called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant, vulgarly called *Tobacco*. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who first brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nickation, (Lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (French) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (Lat.) a building of sea birds nest.

A *Niding*, an old English word, signifying a tale-hearted Fellow; a coward.

Niddsdale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (Lat.) the same as *Nidification*.

Nief, see *Neif*.

Nigella, a sort of herb otherwise called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gish*.

Nighttaile, (Saxon) by night.

Nightshade, (Selenium) a Saturnine plant, otherwise called *Dwale*, and *Petty-Morrel*

and (Lat.) *Ova Vulpis*, *Cuculus*, & *Morvella*.

Nigrefaction, (Lat.) a making black. *Nihil dicit*, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned; whereupon judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an officer in the Exchequer who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are nichild by the Sheriff, upon estreats of the Green wax, when such sums are set on persons either not found out, or found not solvable; which Roll he delivereth into the Treasurers Remembrancers office.

Nih, the sparkles that fly from metals tryed in a furnace: it is called in Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, counted the chiefest and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Egypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within seven months, in the figure of a Greek Δ .

Nimberous, (Lat.) bringing tempests, or stormy showers.

Nimbor, (French) a Dandi-prat, a Dwarf.

Nimious, (Lat.) excessive, over-much.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Assyrians*, the son of *Jupiter Belar*. He very much enlarged the *Assyrian* Empire, overcame *Borzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoraster* the King of the *Babarians*, the first inventor of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sages*; at length he was secretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Pretect of *Syria*) who conspiring against his life, succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus*, and sister of *Pelops*; she was married to *Amphion*, and by him had six sons, and six daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, because their mother had adventured to prefer her self above the goddesses; and *Niobe* her self, while she was railing against *Juno*, was carried by a whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a stone.

Niphates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the greater, from *Assyria*; from this Hill, the River *Tigris* springs.

Nippers, a sort of Chyrurgeons Instrument used for Amputation, but more especially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

Nisens, a Tyrant of *Syracuse*; who being admonish'd by the *Augurs*, that he had but a short time to live, spent the remainder of his life in excess of luxury, and reveling.

Nisi prius, a Writ judicial that lyeth where the Esquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Banks; the one party, or the other, making petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Country.

Nisroch, (Hebr.) flight, the name of an ancient Idol amongst the *Syrians*. *Nisus*, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete* to revenge the death of his son *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Athenians*, conspiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treacherie of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom; whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos*, pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nisidity, or *Nitour*, (Lat.) cleannels, gaynels, brightnels.

Nitrous, (Lat.) full of, or favouring of *Nitre*, i. e. a kind of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes; it a little resembleth Salt-Peter, but is not the same, as some suppose it to be.

Nivous, (Lat.) snowy, white, like unto snow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans who were said to be assisting to women in Child-birth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bene, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragons head; it is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Eugonasia*.

Noah, (Hebr.) ceasing, or resting, the son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark by Gods appointment, wherein he saved himself and all his Family from the Universal Deluge.

Nobilitations (Lat.) an enobling, or making noble.

Nobleste, (French) nobility, generosity, both of blood, and of mind.

Noceat, or *Noceives*, (Lat.) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (Lat.) bringing night, or dark nels.

Noctivagant, (Lat.) night-wandering, walking by night.

Nocturnal, (Lat.) belonging to the night time, nightly: also a Nocturnal is substantively taken for a Night-Dial.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the night-time.

Noceunt, (Lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Noxious, (Lat.) harmful, doing wrong.

Nodus, a certain god among the Romans, being overseer of the knots and joynts in the stalks of Corn.

Nodous, (Lat.) full of knots, knobs, or joynts.

Noel, (French) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a kind of Herb, whose seed spurts away as soon as it is touch'd: also a disease so called, wherein the part affected, the oftner it is toucht, the worse it grows: also a term signifying the French dialect.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europaea*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (Greek) a Mayroly, the government of a City, or Country.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del oro*, a Golden *Castile*, well known for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat less healthful, and otherwise obnoxious to enemies at Sea; the Trade, and chief Inhabitants, are since removed to *Porto bello*, or *St. Philip*: it was so called by *Didaco Niqueza*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress of weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his men get on shore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, i. e. In the name of God.

Nomenclator, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honour point being the uppermost part, the Fesse the middle part; the word signifieth in French, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names; among the Romans there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him as they passed; they were also such, as we call the Cryers of a Court.

Nominal, (Lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (Lat.) certain festival daies among the Romans, wherein they gave names to their

their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *die iustitius*.

Nomination, (Lat.) a naming: also in Common, and Canon-law, it is taken for a power that a man hath by virtue of a manour, or otherwise, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nomographer, (Greek.) a Writer of Laws.
Nomatistes, (Greek.) a making, or publishing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, or Defendant, why he cannot commence any suit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain of *Acadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose water is so cold, that it cannot be contained in any other vessel, but only in the hoof of a Mule.

Nonas, the name of one of the three festinities among the Latins, see *Moria*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a man's, or woman's, being under age: See *age*.

Nonclaim, is an exception against a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, signifies, in Common-law, first, an Idiot born; secondly one that by accident loseth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly a drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the general answer to an action of Treasons, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff.

Non est factum, an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Trial.

Nonpareil, (French) Peerless, having no fellow, or Peer: also a Term in Printing. See *Parcil*.

Non-principiata, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-residencia, the unlawful absence of a Beneficed man from his spiritual charge.

Non sane memoria, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or defendant, as to: being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiff, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the daies of the Kings peace.

Nonas of a month, so called, à non sacrificando, because during them, no sacrifices were made to any of the gods, are certain daies reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or first day in *March, May, July* and *October*, they are six daies; in other months, but four.

None of a day, the third quarter of a day, from noon, till Sun set.

To stand at a Non-pium, (Lat.) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonupla, (a Term in Musick) being a very quick time, peculiar to *Jiggs*.

Noricum, a Country of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*: it is divided from *Vindelicis*, by the River *Enus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Normal, (Lat.) done exactly, according to the rule, or square.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Country of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles the Great*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in; it being formerly called *N-Hustria*: and the people were all baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

Norhallerton, or *Norhalverton*, the chief Town of *Norhallerton-shire*, being a part of *York-shire*, anciently so called; near this Town, was fought that famous Pitch-field, commonly called the battail of the Standard, where *Ralph Bishop of Durham* overthrew *David King of Scots*; it was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the standard, which resembled the *Carroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northampton-shire*; so called by contraction from *North-andon*: near this place was fought that bloody battle, wherein King *Henry the sixth* was taken prisoner by *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Nostock, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a jelly, of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norway*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, the chief City of *Northfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northernly Creek: *Wick*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the

the Creek, or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flourisht again after *Conquest*, and the *Cattle* was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Northfolk*: *Lewis* the French-man, won it by assault from King *John*.

Notarie, (Lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a short draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scriviner.

Note, a term in Faulconry, see *Pruneth*.
Notification, (Lat.) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (Lat.) understanding, or knowledge.

Notius, see *Pisces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottingham-shire*: It is so called from a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snortengaham*, i. e. a house of Dens, or Caves; it hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Ethelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and his brother *Alfred*, who were stirred up by *Burhred*, King of the *Mercians* against them.

Novae tabulae, (Lat.) certain Tables among the ancient Romans, whereby old Debts, or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second marriages, and held that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented; They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (Lat.) a renewing, or making new.

Novelli, certain Volumes of the Civil-law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperor *Justinian*, after the *Codes*; also certain little Tales, or Romances.

November, so called, because it is the ninth month from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Country of *Gascain* in *France*; whose chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, and *Tolose*.

Novendial, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine days.

Novennial, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (Lat.) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (Lat. *Tyro*, Greek *Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders; also a Young beginner in any Art, or Profession.

Novity, (Lat.) newness, strangeness.
Noveds, (French) tyed in a knot; a Term in Heraldry.

Noxious, (Lat.) guilty: also hurtful, or offensive.

Nubiferous, (Lat.) cloud-bearing, bringing or causing obscurity.

Nubilous, (Lat.) cloudy, or tempestuous.
Nude-contract, in Common-Law, is a bare contract, or promise of any thing, without assigning or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudity, (Lat.) nakedness, barrenness.
Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-wool, and dipped in some ointment; to be used in sores, wounds, or diseases of the womb.

Nudation, (Lat.) a making bare.
Nugation, (Lat.) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nuisance*, see *Annoyance*.
Nulldian, (Lat.) one of no faith, or honesty.

Nullity, (Lat.) nothing, or the being of no effect.

Nullo, (*Arithm.*) a Cipher that stands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the second King of the Romans, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Maximal*, and *Quirinal* *Blammins*; he made the twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest, consecrated the *Vestal* Virgins, distinguished the daies into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the year into twelve months; and that these things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Egeria*, and that what he had instituted, was by her appointment.

Numbles, (French) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeration, (Lat.) a numbring.
Numerical, (Lat.) belonging to number: also a Term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the lowermost species, constitutes the *Individuum*.

Nunior, the son of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (*Dutch*) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her self to perpetual virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church. Also the name of *Joshua*'s father, signifying in Hebrew Son, or Posteritee.

Nuncupation, (Lat.) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundmary, (Lat.) belonging to Fairs, or markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffic.

Nuncio, (Ital.) a Messenger, Legat, or Ambassador; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper obit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestours die leised in Fee-simple.

Nuptial, (Lat.) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, i. e. a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (Lat.) a podding.

Nutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing.

NY

Nyctalopi, (Greek) Pur-blind.

Nycteus, the son of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the daughter of *Atlas*, he married a *Cretan* Nymph called *Amalthea*, by whom he had *Amiopo* and *Nyctimene*; the latter of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her nurse to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Fathers wrath, she was changed into an Oak.

Nymphs, see *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (Lat.) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddesses: of which some were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*; some of the mountains, or *Oreades*; some of the waters, or *Naiades*; &c.

Nymphet, (French) a little Nymph.

Nysa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being situate in a very fruitful soyl; also one of the tops of the mountain *Parnassus*, consecrate to *Bacchus*.

Nysus, a King of the *Megarenses*, whose City was betrayed to *Aminos*, by his daughter *Scylla*: see *Scylla*.

OA

Oaxis, a River in *Creet*, so called from *Oaxis*, the son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the son of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*; also a City of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above-mentioned *Oaxis*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharomya*, who was the mother of *Baitus*, reigned.

OB

Obadiab, (Hebr.) Servant of the Lord, the Steward or Governour of King *Ahab's* house; also the name of a Prophet whose Book of Prophecies is among the rest that is preserved of the Old Testament. It is among us frequently used for a Christian Name of men.

Obambulation, (Lat.) a walking abroad, about, or against.

Obarmation, (Lat.) an arming against.

Obduction, (Lat.) a covering about.

Obduration, (Lat.) a hardning, a growing obdurate against.

Obedientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time: also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office: whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (Greek) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing only from a Pyramid, in that it is four square, and all of one stone: also a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amiss, and better left out, than inserted.

Obequitation, (Lat.) a riding about.

Oberration, (Lat.) a straying, a wandering about.

Obesitie, (Lat.) grossness, or fatness.

Objection, (Lat.) a casting against: also a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of sentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may answer them. It is otherwise called *Opposition*, and in Greek *Antipophora*.

Obit, (Lat.) a rental, an obsequie, or funeral.

Objuration, (Lat.) a binding by Oath against any person, or thing.

Objuration, (Lat.) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (French) a Souldier, who being mained in the wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self. In Rhetorick, it is the same figure which in Greek is called *Epitimesis*.

Oblation, (Lat.) an offering; more especially that which is offered by religious persons to the Church, or to pious uses: also a Toll, or Subsidy.

Oblatration, (Lat.) a barking, or exclaiming against.

Oblectation, (Lat.) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self.

Obligation, (Lat.) a binding, or obliging, ones self to any thing.

Oblima-

Oblimation, (Lat.) a plaiting, or dawbing over, a stopping up with mud.

Oblique, (Lat.) crooked, awry.

Oblique line, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

Obliquation, (Lat.) a crooking or bending.

Obliteration, (Lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (Lat.) forgetfulness.

Oblong, (Lat.) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-square figure, whose length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (Lat.) a speaking evil against any one, a backbiting, a slandering.

Obmutescence, (Lat.) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (Lat.) guilty, or faulty, liable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring with clouds.

Obnuciation, (Lat.) a forbidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill success.

Obols, (Lat.) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half penny: also a weight of 12. or 14. grains.

Obrepion, (Lat.) a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence *obrepitious*, i. e. stolen upon by crafty means.

Obritzum, q. *Obritzum*, fine Gold, Gold of Ophir.

Obrogation, (Lat.) an interrupting, or hindring: also a gain-saying.

Obsecantia, (Lat.) ribaldry, baudiness, unclean speech, or action.

Obscuracion, (Lat.) a making dark, or obscure.

Obscuration, (Lat.) a beseeching, or praying earnestly.

Obssequios, (Lat.) dutiful, obedient, diligent to please.

Obsèques, (French) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obssequium*, i. e. duty; because, in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civil duty to the person of the dead.

Obferation, (Lat.) a locking, or shutting up.

Observant, (Lat.) diligently marking: also dutiful, respectful: there are also a sort of *Franciscans*, or gray Fryars instituted by Saint *Francis of Assisium*, who are called *Obtervans*.

Obseffion, (Lat.) a besieging, beleaguering or encompassing about.

Obsidation, (Lat.) a hissing against.

Obsidian-stone, a kind of precious stone,

(spoken of by *Pliny* in his natural History. *Camden* thincketh it to be the same with our Canole cole.

Obsidional, (Lat.) belonging to a siege, whence an *Obsidional* Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary siege; an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obsilation, (Lat.) a sealing up.

Obsolate, (Lat.) grown old, or out of use, or fashion.

Obsacle, (Lat.) as it were a standing against: a let, or hindrance.

Obstriccation, (Lat.) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obstinacy, (Lat.) as it were a holding against, self-will, stubbornness.

Obstipation, (Lat.) a stopping up.

Obstreperous, (Lat.) making a loud noise.

Obstrigillation, (Lat.) a reprehending: also a resisting, or withstanding.

Obstruction, (Lat.) a stopping, or shutting up: also a hindring.

Obstupescation, (Lat.) a stupifying, astonishing, or making abashed.

Obtemperacion, (Lat.) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (Lat.) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obtestation, (Lat.) an humble requesting, or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

Obtreddation, (Lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (Lat.) a bruising, or wearing away against any thing.

Obturation, (Lat.) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obtusé, (Lat.) blunt, having a dull point or edge: also heavie, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an *Obtusé* Angle is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

Obvallation, (Lat.) an invironing, or encompassing with a trench.

Obvarication, (Lat.) a hindring any in their passage.

Obverted, (Lat.) turned against, or about.

Obvious, (Lat.) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (Lat.) an obscuring, or shadowing over.

Obuncous, (Lat.) crooked.

Obvolation, (Lat.) a flying against.

Obvolution, (Lat.) a rowing against, or to and fro.

O C

O cecation, (Lat.) a blinding.
Occidental, (Lat.) belonging to the occident, i. e. the going down of the Sun, or the West-part of the World: also when a Planet setteth after the Sun, and is seen above the Horizon after him.
Occiduous, (Lat.) setting, falling, or going down.
Occipital, (Lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.
Occision, (Lat.) a slaughtering, or killing.
Occulion, (Lat.) a shutting up.
Occulation, (Lat.) a pursuing, or treading upon.
Occult, (Lat.) hidden, secret, privy; whence *occultation*, a hiding, or keeping secret.
Occupation, (Lat.) an using: also business or employment: also a Mystery or Art.
To Occur, (Lat.) to happen: also to meet with.
Oceanine, (Lat.) belonging to the Ocean, i. e. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath several denominations, according to the several Regions to which it is annexed. Among the Poets, the son of *Cælus* and *Vesta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying with *Tethys*, was thought to be the father of all the Rivers and Fountains.
Ochlocrasie, (Lat.) such a government, wherein the common people or multitude bear sway.
Ockham, a Term in Navigation, being tow, or flax, or old ropes untwisted, and employed about a ship.
Ochna, the surname of *Artaxerxes*, the son of *Artaxerxes Muremon*, by his daughter *Ancestis*, he subdued *Egypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnanisan* Tyrant, *Eua-goras* King of *Cyprus*; took *Sidon* by help of *Mitor*; he buried his sister and Mother-in-Law alive: caused his Uncle, with a hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be slain; but at last was poisoned by his Physician *Bagoas*.
Ochs, see *Manto*.
Ocular, (Lat.) having 8. angles, or corners, a term in Geometry.
Octave, (Lat.) a musical proportion called an Eighth: also the eighth day next after some principal Feast of the year.
Octavo, a book is said to be in *Octavo*, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into eight leaves apiece.
Octennial, (Lat.) comprehending the space of eight years.

October, so called, because it is the eighth month from *March*.

Obtobedrical, (a term in Geometry) having eight sides.

Obituary, (Lat.) belonging to the number eight.

Obolus, (Greek) a Geometrical figure consisting of eight angles.

Ocular, (Lat.) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (Lat.) full of holes, like eyes: also quick-sighted.

Oculus Belli, is a semi-transparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midst, like the sight of the eye, being encompassed with an Iris, so that it resembles an eye.

Oculus Christi, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild Cary.

Oculus Tauri, a Constellation in 24. degrees, 39. minutes of *Gemini*.

Ocyperre, the name of one of the three *Harpies*, so called from the swiftness of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph *Chariclo*; she being a great Prophetess, foretold that *Esculapius* should be the best of Physicians, and that she herself should be changed into a Mare, which things happened accordingly.

O D

Oda Bassawes, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam oglans*, though they themselves are at first *Agiam oglans*, for the most part.

Ode, (Greek) a Song, or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (Dimin.) a short Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having possessed himself of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Augustulus*, the last of those that usurped the title of Roman Emperor; he caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

Odontick, (Greek) belonging to the Teeth.

Odoriferous, (Lat.) sweet-smelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

Odour, (Lat.) a scent, or smell.

O E

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a household, or family.

Oeumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole world, universal.

Oedastine, (Greek) skillful in weights and measures.

Oedematous, (Greek) belonging to an *Oedemy*,

O K

Oedemy, i. e. a tumour, or swelling in the body rising from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocasta* the daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbis* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the *Queen*, as her own son: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, slew his father, and married his mother. See *Creon* and *Jocasta*.

Oenomaus, see *Pelops*.

Oenopolist, (Greek) one that sells wine, a *Vinner*.

Oesophagus, (Greek) the mouth of the Stomack, the gullet.

O F

Offertory, (Lat.) a part of the Mass: also a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (Lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spiritual jurisdiction.

Officine, (Lat.) a Shop, or Work-house.

Officious, (Lat.) dutiful, or serviceable.

Offing, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the shore, or the midst of any great stream.

Ofon, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

Offuscation, (Lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O G

Og, (Hebr.) Roasted bread, or a Mock, a great Giant, and King of *Bashan*, who was vanquished and put to death by the *Israelites*.

Ogdastick, (Greek) an Epigram, or a Stanza consisting of eight verses.

Ogive, or *Ogge*, (French) a wreath, circle, or round band in Architecture.

Ogresse, certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Boetia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but less than *Noah's* Flood.

O I

Oisterloit, a certain herb otherwise called Snake-weed, in Latin *Bistorta*.

Oker, a colour used in Painting, whereof are several kinds; *Oker de lace*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

Okum, a term in Navigation; old ropes torn in pieces like match, or hurds of flax, used in Calking of ships.

O L

Oleaginous, (Lat.) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain shrub called *Rose-bay* in Greek *Rhododendron*, or *Rhodaphne*.

Oleity, (Lat.) the time of gathering Olives: also oilynels.

Oleron, an Island in the *Aquitanic* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Customs.

Olfactory, (Lat.) belonging to the sense of Smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *Tork-shire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

Oldous, (Lat.) rank-smelling, having a strong favour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth by a few.

Olivaster, (Lat.) of an olive colour: also a wild Olive-tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (Lat.) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivitic, see *Oleity*.

Olla podrida, (Span.) a hotchpot, or dish of meat, consisting of several ingredients, being somewhat like that which the French call a *Bisque*.

Olofernes, the General of *Nebuchodonosar's* Army, who was slain by *Judith*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian* Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which space was observed as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympias, the Christian name of divers women, so called from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that of *Thessaly*, that lyeth against *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the seat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the *Souldiers* with money.

Olyffo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (*French*) a shadow: also a colour or pretence.

Omega, (*Greek*) the last letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: It is also used. Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Om-let, (*French*) a pan-cake, or froise.

Omentum, the *Caul*, or *Suet* wherein the bowels are wrapt in.

Omy, a certain measure among the *Hebrews*.

Ominous, (*Lat.*) portending good, or ill luck: but most commonly it is taken in the worst sense.

Omission, (*Lat.*) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass. In *Rhetorick* it is the same figure with that which in *Greek* is called *An-tiphrasis*.

Omnifarious, (*Lat.*) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (*Lat.*) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (*Lat.*) al-mighty, al-powerful.

Omnipresent, (*Lat.*) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (*Lat.*) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (*Lat.*) wandering every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (*Lat.*) eating or devouring all kind of thing.

Omolgy, (*Greek*) a great cablenet, or proportion: also a confession.

Omolata, (*Greek*) the *Muscles* of the *shoulder-blade*.

Omphacy, (*Greek*) unripe, though properly it signifies the juice of grapes.

Omphale, a *Queen* of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great *Serpent* upon the *River Sangar*; and afterwards he falling in love with her and desiring to be entertained in her service, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her distaff, put on his *Arms* a *Lions-skin*: others say that he was sold to her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having slain *Iphitus* the son of *Euritus*.

Omy, (*Hebr.*) a rebellious or bitter people, the Name of one of the *Turpents* of the *Kingdome* of *Israel*.

O N

Onagre, (*Lat.*) a wild *Aff*: also a certain *Engin* used by the *ancients*, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

Ona-berry, see *Herb Paris*.

One-blade, (*Monophyllon*, or *Unifolium*) an *Herb* good especially in wounds of the *Nerves*.

Onerary, (*Lat.*) serving for burthen, or cartiage.

Oneration, (*Lat.*) a loading, or burthening.

Onomancy, (*Lat.*) a divination by names: also a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (*Greek*) the feigning of a name from any kind of sound: as *Bombarda*, i. e. a Gun, from the sounding of bomb.

Onpress, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain precious Stone so called from the *Greek* word οὐγκ. i. e. a nail of a mans hand; because it is of a whitish colour, resembling the colour of a mans nail. Some say it is the congealed juice of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is also called, a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (*Lat.*) shady, obscure, darkened.

Opal, (*Greek*) a precious stone of divers colours, yellowish, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it self to another, who ruleth the figure opposite to his house; or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by house, in the sign opposite to these ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aspect.

Opera, a kind of *Dramatick Poem*, in use among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and instrumental Musick in a recitative style, and adorned with Scenes by Perspective.

Operation, (*Lat.*) a working, or labouring.

Operculated, close covered, a Term in *Chymistry*.

Operiment, (*Lat.*) a covering.

Operosity, (*Lat.*) busie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain disease of the eye, arising from an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Opibogenes, (*Greek*) generated of Serpents.

Opibiter,

Opibites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble, variegated like a Serpent.

Opibir, a place mentioned in *Holy Scripture* as a place from whence Gold was brought, and therefore by some supposed to be the same with that which we now call *Peru*.

Opibachus, a constellation in *Sagittary*.

Opibusa, an Island in the *Balearick* Sea; so called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An Opiate, (*Lat.*) a confection of *Opium*, i. e. the ule of black *Poppy*; which is used to cause sleep, or asswage excessive pain.

Opiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing aid, help, or succour.

Opifice, (*Lat.*) workmanship.

Opimous, (*Lat.*) fat, or gross: also rich, or plentiful.

Opinion, (*Lat.*) a thinking, or supposing.

Opiniatrecy, (*French*) opiniativeness, obstinacy, a wilful persisting in any opinion.

Opisthograph, (*Greek*) a book or paper written upon on the backside.

Opistulation, (*Lat.*) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalsame, (*Greek*) the gum, or liquor, that distilleth from the *Balm-tree*.

Opopanax, (*Greek*) the Sap, or liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppication, (*Lat.*) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (*Lat.*) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

Oppilation, (*Lat.*) an obstruction, or stoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (*Lat.*) a filling up.

An Opponent, (*Lat.*) a withstander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (*Lat.*) fit, reasonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or season.

Opposite, (*Lat.*) contrary, or over against: also Opposites substantively used, signifie in *Logick*, things relatively opposed, as master and servant; or privatively, as light and darknes; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Opposition, (*Lat.*) a contrary setting against, also a resisting. In *Astrology*, it is when two Planets are in houses opposite to one another: it is 180. d. distance, or 180. signs, and is thus Charactered, o-o. In *Rhetorick*, it is a figure of Sentence, the same with *Objection*, see *Objection*.

Opprobrious, (*Lat.*) reproachful, upbraiding or reviling.

Oppugnation, (*Lat.*) a fighting against, an assaulting, or laying siege unto: also a violent opposing.

Opp, the daughter of *Celus* and *Vesta*, the wife and sister of *Saturn*.

Oppimathie, (*Greek*) a learning late.

Oppination, (*Lat.*) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (*Lat.*) a wishing, desiring, or looking for.

Ophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the eye, occasioned by the inflammation of the adnate Tunicle.

Optick, (*Greek*) belonging to the sight: also substantively used for that Science, whereby the reason of the sight is known.

Optimacie, (*Lat.*) a governing of the Common wealth, by the Nobler sort of persons.

Option, (*Lat.*) Election, choice, wish, or desire.

Opulencie, (*Lat.*) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuscle, (*Lat.*) a little work, or labour.

O R

Or, (*French*) a Term in *Heraldry*, expressing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid taste, called in *Latin* *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Answer or Counsel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a Saying whole (such is unquestionable; Oracles were anciently very frequent among the *Gentiles*, but they all ceased immediately after the coming of *Christ*).

Oral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the mouth, face, or vilage.

Oration, (*Latin*) a praying: also a speech.

Oratory, (*Lat.*) eloquence: also a Chappel, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of *Friars*; so called from the *Oratory* of *Saint Hierom* in *Rome*, where they used to pray: they were instituted by *Saint Philip Nereius*, a *Florentine*.

Orbation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round Superficies; those Orbs that belong to the celestial Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *Primum Mobile*, the other are all fixed, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbiu-

Orbicular, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbity, (*Lat.*) the lack of Parents, or Children; generally, any want.

Orbona, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, to whom Parents or Children, used to pray against Orbity.

Orcaides, certain Islands in the *Brittish Ocean* thirty in number, vulgarly called the *Isles of Orkney*.

An *Orch*, or *Orck*, a monstrous fish, vulgarly called a whirl-pool: also, a But for Wine, or Figs.

Orchall, see *Cork*.

Orcamus, see *Lincosho*.

Orchaneis, (*Arab. Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish* *Bugloss*, or wild *Bugloss*; in *Greek*, *Anchusa*.

Orchel, or *Orchala*, a certain stone like *Allum*, wherewith Dyers use to colour red; in some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with *Cork*.

Orchestra, (*Greek*) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit.

Orchis, an herb otherwise called *Satyrian*, or *Dogs-tongue*.

Orcus, a River of *Ibessuly*, flowing out of the Lake *Syrx*, whose waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flows; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Saxon word signifying judgment) a kind of purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in *Common-Law* *purgatio vulgaris*. Of this purgation, there are several kinds: as *Camp fight*, wherein he that overcome in single combat, was judged to have the right on his side: *Free-Ordeal*, i. e. a passing blind-fold with bare feet, over red hot Plow-bares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i. e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in leeching water.

Order, (a Term in Military Discipline) being the distance of ranks or files; the order in files being three foot; the open order six foot; the order in ranks is six foot, the open order twelve foot.

Ordinary, (*Lat.*) in *Civil-law*, signifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of causes; in his own right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by deputation; in *Common-law*, it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical; also in *Heraldry*, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property, do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein; they are also called proper charges.

Orades, (*Greek*) Names of the Mountains.

Orch, (*Hebr.*) a Crow, or Picaunt, a Prince of the *Midianites*, who was slain upon the rock *Orch*.

Oradelph, *Orch* lying under ground: also a liberty whereby a man claims the Ore found in his own ground.

Orford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the reign of King *Henry* the second, a certain hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fishermen in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly slip away into the Sea, and was never seen after; this *Ralph Cogeshall*, an old writer recordeth.

Orestes, the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: he was preserved from *Aegisthus*, by his sister *Electra*, and sent to *Sirophus*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve years; after which returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Aegisthus* (who had murdered his father *Agamemnon*,) together with his mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Aegisthus* had lived in adultery. Heallo with the help of *Macareus*, the Priest slew *Pylarchus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he assured himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friends; but *Orestes*, slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his sister *Iphigenia*, who had been made the over-licer of those sacrifices; at last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestion*, of which wound he died; and his body being digged up, was found to be seven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orgild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Pledge*.

Orfraies, (*French*) a certain stiffed Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy, and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers.

Organical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, i. e. Instruments: also the substantial parts, or members of the body.

Organics a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in *Latin* *Organum*.

Orges, a word used in some old Statutes signifying the greater sort of North-Sea fish.

Orgies,

Orgies, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Revels; instituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial-Colledge, so called, *quasi Aule Royal* as some think; others say, from *Uriel*; others from *Aureolus*: a Colledge in *Oxford* built by King *Edward* the second.

Oriental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Orient, i. e. the East, or that part of the world where the Sun riseth.

Orifice, (*Lat.*) the mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (*French*) the great and holy Standard of *France*; having on the top a Purple Flag, or Ensign, born at first only in the wars against Infidels.

Original, (*Lat.*) a beginning, or fountain: also a stock, or pedigree: also a first draught.

†*Orismada*, (*Pers.*) the name of a *Persian* god, which was the fire, which they worshipped as a Deity.

Orisons, (*French*) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild beast that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly Constellations; some say he was the son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father; others deliver him to have been born a very strange way. Of which see more in *Hircus*.

Orythia, the daughter of *Erethemon*, King of *Athens*, she was ravished away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zetbus* and *Calais*; who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in *Blazon*; being an ordinary composed of a three-fold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the field through the innermost space.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant-General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornaure, (*Lat.*) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (*Greek*) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orentes, a River of *Calystrya*, which rising

out of the hill *Libanus*, runs under ground till come to *Amia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Seleucia*.

Orphanism, (*Lat.*) the state of an Orphane, i. e. a fatherless Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet and Musician of *Thrace*, the son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took to heavily the loss of his wife *Euridice*, (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Manades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in *Latin* *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in *Greek* *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (*Lat.*) a hulk, or huge Ship: also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in *Greek* *Iris*, because it resembleth a Rain-bow in diversity of Colours; it is vulgarly called a flower de lice.

Orslochus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the *Wats of Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy* slain by *Ulysses*.

Orrelli, a word used in the *Troest* Laws, signifying the claws of a dogs foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (*Greek*) of a true and right opinion, of a sound Faith.

Orthogonal, (*Greek*) having even, or right angles.

Orthography, (*Greek*) the manner of right and true Writing: also in Architecture, or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finish.

Orthopnea, (*Gr.*) shortness of breath.

Orygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos*, sacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona*, to have been changed after she had been turned into a Quail, called in *Greek* *Oryx*.

Oryzal, a certain herb otherwise called *Clary*, or *Clear-eye*.

An *Oryx*, or *Orynx*, (*Greek*) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

Osbets, a proper name among the *Saxons*, signifying, Light of the Family.

Oiborn,

Osborn, another proper name signifying, in Saxon, Houle-child.

Osculation, (Lat.) a banging, or tottering motion, a twinging upon a rope whose ends are tied to several beams.

Oseiness (Lat.) those kind of birds whose feeding, or voices, the *Augures* used to foretell things to come.

Oscitation, or *Oscitancy*, (Lat.) a yawning, or gaping: also idleness.

Osculation; (Lat.) a kissing, or embracing.

Ostia, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoreneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*: but a ter a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Egialeus*, he went and subdued *Egypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Istis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letter; and for thy Arts and Sciences; he was at length slain by *Typhon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Egyptians* in the shape of an Oxe.

St. *Ostia*, a Town in *Essex* so called, it was anciently named *Chic* from *Ostia* a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osward, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue, Houle-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Osfraga*, in Greek *Perenopertus*.

Ossele, (Lat.) a little bone.

Osstrage, (Lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ostensional, (Lat.) a soldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (Lat.) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (Lat.) a boasting, vain-glory.

Ostuary, (Lat.) one that keeps the hoasts in a Church, a door-keeper, or keeper.

Ostomachy, (Greek) a playing at bones.

Ostracism, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the Athenians, which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswald, in British *Croix Oswald*, a Town in *Sussex*, so called (for it was anciently named *Mersfeld*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Pendulae* Pagan King of the *Mercians*, after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswold, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch Houle-roller, or Steeward; and equivalent to the French *le Dispenser*.

OT

Oticonson, (Gr.) an Instrument to improve the sense of hearing.

Otalgia, (Greek) a violent disease being a pain the ears.

Othos, in Latin *Otho*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, i. e. K. eper.

Othryades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of 300. *Lacedemonians*, to 300. *Argives*, being the only man of his party left alive; put to flight those two which were the only men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing on his shield these words, *I have overcome*; he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*; and all the rest of his company being slain.

Otoracks, *Milites emeriti*, old: *Janizaries*, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otoracke*, which signifieth to sit down.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccas*.

Utadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Oter, the name of an amphibious creature, that lives both in the water and upon the land, being a beast of Chafe.

Osterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Scottish* Army was slain; and *Sir Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the *English*, having lost 1500. of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeus*, they were of those Gyants that made war with Heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods and were at last thro' to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

OU

Oval, (Lat.) belonging to, or in the shape of an egg.

Ovation, (Lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men only. It is so called from the soldiers following their Commander shouting and singing, *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the General sacrificed a Bull, and his soldiers following, cried out *Io, Io, Triumph*: also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. e. an egg, signifying the season, wherein hens lay eggs.

Over-

Overblowes, a Term in Navigation, it overblowes, i. when they can bear no Top-sails.

Overgrown Sea, is when the surges and billows are at the highest.

Overmasted, a ship is said to be over-masted, when the masts will lie too much down by a wind, and labour too much a Hull, and that is called a *Tam-mast*.

Overset, in Navigation, is when you bear too much sail, and so that you bring the ships Keel upwards. To overthrow a ship on board, so that she falls on one side.

An *Ochrea*, Collar of Gold, a Jewel, of Table; it is called a *Brooch*.

Ovis, (Lat.) a Hoak of sheep.

Oviparous animals, (Lat.) those Creatures that bring forth eggs or spawn.

Ounces, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy*-weight; but in a pound *Auer du pois*, it is the sixteenth part: also, a kind of spotted beast called a *Lynx*.

Omnidug, (old word) tising like waves.

Ouvrage, (French) work, or labour.

Ouster le main, (French) is a writ directed to the Escheator to deliver possession out of the Kings hands; to the party that sues.

Outbow, see *Inborow*.

Outfangbest, see *Insfangbest*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Ulagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection, and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of thieves about *Riddesdale*; that ride about to fetch in such cattle, or other things as they can light on.

OW

Omely of services, an equality, when the tenant payeth oweth as much to the Meisen, as the Meisen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen (in Latin *Andoennus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Engennius*, as appeareth by several Records.

OX

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Fortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Fortigern* and *Mempris*; but the *Saxons* called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to the *Bosphorus* among the *Greeks*) from a Ford of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Useford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Camden* calleth, Our most noble *Abens*, the Mules seat, the Sun, the

Eye, and the Soul of England. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord, 809. three Collegges being built by the learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxygang of land, see *Bovata terra*.

Oxygon, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boiled together, being good to attenuate gross phlegmatick humours.

Oxymoron, (Greek) Subtily foolish, a figure in Rhetorick, in which to any word is added an Epithet of a quite contrary signification; as *Concordia Discors*.

Oxyrrhodum, (Greek) Oyle of Roses, and Vinegar mixt together.

OY

Oyer and Terminer, (French) signifies in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

OZ

Ozeme, (Greek) a kind of disease, or putrid sticking sore in the Nostrils.

PA

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (Lat.) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattel.

Pacal, a tree in *India* so called.

Pacation, (Lat.) a stilling or appeasing.

Paces, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the fore-foot, to the heels of the hinder foot: but a Geometrical pace consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynus, a Promontory of *Sicily* lying toward the *Peloponnesus*.

Pacificus, (Lat.) bringing peace.

Pacification, (Lat.) a making peace, an swaging, or appeasing.

Pactio, or *Pactis*, (Lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement, also a truce in War.

Pactiosus, (Lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* rising out of the hill *Imolus*, the gravel whereof hath been said to be of a golden colour, ever since *Midas* washt himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Paddo*) a toad.

Paddison, a kind of Plant otherwise called

led great Sanicle, in Latin, *Pes leonis*.

Padaua, a famous City and University of Italy, now under the Jurisdiction of the Venetians: It was anciently built by Antenor the Trojan, and called *Antenoræa*.

Padrage, (French) common of pasture in one or more Parishes.

Padua, a famous River of Italy, rising out of the Hill *Vesulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Pæan, (Greek) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks used to sing to *Apollo*.

Pædagogus, (Greek) a Schoolmaster, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly so called from *Pæon* the son of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (Lat.) belonging to Country Villages, (whence Paganals, *i. e.* Wakes, Country-Holidays, Plow mens Feasts) also belonging to a Pagan, *i. e.* a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentil.

Paganism, Heathenism, Gentilism: also the manner or fashion of the Country.

Paginal, (Lat.) belonging to a Page, *i. e.* the side of a leaf in a book.

Pagoda, a kind of Idol.

Paigles, a sort of flower, otherwise called *Oxlip*.

Pailardise, (French) Lechery, Whoredom.

Painfort & dure, signifying in Common-Law, an especial punishment for those that being arraigned of felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary trial of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paisage, (French) the description of any part of the Country in painting, or drawing. See *Landscape*.

Palamedes, the son of *Nauplius* King of *Enos*, he was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to go to the Trojan Wars; but was himself by a forged accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the Grecian Army. He is said to have been the first that accommodated the year to the course of the Sun; he is also said to have found out the use of weights and measures, and to have added to the Greek tongue these four letters, θ, ε, ζ, ς.

Palate, (Lat.) the roof of the mouth being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

Palatine, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine, or Palatine, *i. e.* a Supreme officer in a Sovereign Princes Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palgrave, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhene*: also

certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: also *Palatine* signifieth adjectively, belonging to a Princes Palace:

Palatins, or *Palatins* is a precious stone more red, and fiery, than the Carbuncle, so called because it is the Matrix, or the Palace, where the true Carbuncle or Ruby is begotten.

Palamon, the son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a Term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon.

Pales, the goddesses of shepherds to whom certain Feasts were consecrated, called *Pallia*.

Palestine, a Country of Syria, thought by some to have been that Country called *Phœnicia*, wherein *Cadmus* was King; it containeth *Judea*, *Samarina*, and *Galilee*.

Palestrical, or *Palestrical*, (Greek) belonging to wrestling.

Palfray, (French) a horse of state for a Prince, or great Lady.

Palici, or *Palsici*, two twins, the sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Thaleia*, whom he ravish'd by the River *Simoethus*; when she was with child, she wish'd that the earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*; whereupon the earth immediately opened, and received her within its bowels: and as soon as she was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two twins into the World.

Pallogia, (Greek) an intermingling of the same, which is often used as a Rhetorical figure: as *In the Antoni*, &c.

Palindrome, (Greek) a certain verse, or sentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and sense are the same: as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palingenesie, (Gr.) Regeneration, or New-birth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (Greek) a recantation, or unsaying; what one had spoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Æneas*, who sleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and rifed by the inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appease his ghost.

Palsado, (Span.) a defence made with Stakes, posts, piles, &c. to keep out an enemy.

Pali,

Pall, (Lat.) a certain robe, or long garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in Warre.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the Trojans in a Tower that was built on purpose: but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Dionede*, the City was soon after taken by the Greeks; it was at last brought to Rome, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*.

A Pallar, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (French) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet struck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can strike it at the fewest blows, wins.

Pallet, a Term in Heraldry, being the moiety, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Palletogue, or *Pallecoat*, (French) a Cassock, or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliardize, see *Palliardize*.

Palliation, (Lat.) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (Lat.) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, it signifies the piling of the ground-work, or the strengthening of the ground-work with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

Palmar, (Lat.) belonging to a Palm, *i. e.* the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand: also a measure containing the breadth of four fingers, a hand-breadth.

Palm-tree, (Lat.) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates: it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing blossoms only, the female both blossoms and fruit. The Leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendations.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Easter; so called, because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into Jerusalem.

Palmer, a certain instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the palms of their hands; otherwise called a Ferular: also a kind of Caterpillar, or worm, which

many feet. also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmistry, the same as Chiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Isle *Mauritius*, of whose juyce they make a very pleasant sort of wine.

Palmiferous, (Lat.) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedou Birds, (Lat.) those, that are whole-footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-fowl.

† *Palpation*, (Lat.) a gentle handling, or feeling: also a flattering, or fair speaking.

Palpitation, (Lat.) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

Palisgrave, a Dutch word, signifying a Count of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (Lat.) a certain Military garment, which used to be worn by none but chief Captains: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (Latin) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Asia* the less, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Meles*.

Pampination, (Lat.) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the Son of *Demogorgon*; he was worshipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of Shepherds: being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kinde of meat, made of crums of bread boyled in water.

Pancart, (French) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panch, (in Navigation) is broad Clouts wound with thrums and linnen together, to lave things from Galling.

Panchaia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

Panchymagagon, (Greek) Universal Purges, that purge all humours.

Panocraticall, (Greek) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

Pancrust, (Greek) the Sweet bread. *A Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Stumpret, a Bard, or Pimp.

Pandells, (*Lat.*) Books that handle all subjects; or all the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civil-Law, so called.

Pandulation, (*Lat.*) a gaping, and stretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the son of *Erhellus*, and King of *Athen*; whose daughter *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, by whom her sister *Philomela* was ravish'd.

Pandora, by the Poets, feign'd the first of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endow'd with several gifts, by all the gods and goddesses; she was espous'd to *Epimetheus*, to whom hee was sent with a box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, fill'd the world with all manner of diseases and calamities.

Pandure, (*Lat.*) a kind of Musical Instrument, called also a Rebeck.

Panegyrick, (*Greek*) a solemn convention of people, at some publick solemnity: also an Oration in the praise of some great person.

Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i. e. a skin) is lignith in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Juror; as the Sheriffe provideth to pals upon any tryal.

Panopie, (*Greek*) a kind of precious stone; so called from its multitude of Angles.

A *Panguts*, (as it were all guts) a droffel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: also *Panick* fear, a sudden fear, or distraction; from god *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his enemies with much noise and tumult, caus'd a mighty terror and amazement into them.

Paniffice, (*Lat.*) a making of bread.

Pannade, (*French*) the curveting, or prauencing of a luttly horse.

Pannage, (in French *Pasnage*) the monee taken by *Agifor*, for feeding of Hogges with the Mast of the Kings Forest.

Pannel, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there the digesteth her meat from her body.

† *Pannicle*, (*Lat.*) a little piece of Cloath; also the fleshy *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

Pannier, (*French*) a Duffler, or Basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, see *Hungaria*.

Panophaean an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek word *Pan*, i. e. all, and *Omphe*,

i. e. a voyce, because he was worshipp'd in all Languages.

Panoply, (*Greek*) compleat Armour, or Harneis.

Pansie, (*Facca*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *Herba Tricolor*) a kind of flower, vulgarly called Heart-cake.

Pansophie, (*Greek*) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantagruelist, (*French*) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Pantarb, a precious stone, called in Spanish, *Pantarya*; in English, the stone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take Deer with.

Pantologie, (*Greek*) the whole sum of Divinity.

Pantheon, (*Greek*) an ancient Temple in Rome, dedicated to all the Heathen gods; and since; by Pope *Boniface* the fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (*Lat.*) a kind of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (*Gr.*) a Player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeite all kind of persons.

Panurgie, (*Greek*) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

Papa, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater* *Patria*.

Papaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cheftoul or Poppy.

Papcardise, (*French*) hypocritie, or dissembling.

Paphus, the son of *Pigmalion*, the son of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pigmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Island of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a woman so admirable, that he fell in love with it, and pray'd to *Venus* that he might have a wife as like as might be to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian* Queen.

Papian Law, see *Popean Law*.

Papulosity, (*Lat.*) a fulness of blisters, or pimples, called in Latin *Pustula*.

Papirius Cursor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the War against the *Sannites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furca Caudina*.

Parabien,

Parabien, (*Span.*) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (*Greek*) a Declaration, or Exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude, or comparison.

Parabola, (*Greek*) a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetoric it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered, and another signified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish*. Also in Geometry, it is one of those crooked lines which proceed from the cutting of a Cone, or Cylinder, the other two being *Ellipsis*, and *Hyperbole*.

Paracelsian, a Physitian, that in curing of diseases, followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Paraclete, (*Greek*) a Comforter; the holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

Parackmistical, (*Lat.*) diminishing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a fever.

Parade, (*French*) a term in Military Discipline, being an appearance of Souldiers at a set time to receive Orders: also, any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradiastole, (*Greek*) a Distinction. In Rhetoric, a dilating, or enlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vir bonus oppugnari potest, pecunia non expugnari*.

Paradigme, (*Greek*) a pattern, or example.

Paradise, (*Greek*) a place of pleasure.

Paradox, (*Greek*) a thing which seemeth strange and absurd, and is contrary to common opinion. In Rhetoric, it is something which is cast in by the contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomene*.

Paradoxologie, (*Greek*) a speaking by *Paradoxes*.

Paradrómé, (*Greek*) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no shelter over head.

Paranetical, (*Greek*) apt to perswade, or admonish.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (*Greek*) belonging to the figure *Parage*; which is an adding of a letter or syllable, at the end of a word; as *Vestivier*, for *Vestiri*.

Paragon, (*French*) a Compeer, an equal: Also a Peerless Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (*Greek*) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: it is also called a *Pilk-row*.

Paralipomenon, (*Greek*) a title commonly given to such books, as briefly contain those

things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament there are two books so called.

Paralipsis, (*Greek*) An over-passing in Rhetoric; in Rhetoric it is a kind of Ironie, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which notwithstanding is intended to be largely toucht upon with these words, *Taceo Altho*, &c.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Ellipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

Parallels, (*Greek*) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equal distance one from the other; and never meeting; in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallel, (*Greek*) to compare.

Parallelogram, (*Greek*) a certain Geometrical figure; wherein on each side the lines run parallel one to another.

Paralogism, (*Greek*) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extremes, a false conclusion is brought out; as *William* is a living creature, a *Jackdaw* is a living creature, therefore *William* is a *Jackdaw*.

Paralytick, (*Greek*) sick of a *Paralytie*, or palse, being a disease which causeth a resolution, or loosening of the sinews.

Paraments, robes of State; also *Parament* or *Parement*, is a Term in hunting, signifying the red flesh between the skin and body of the Deer.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common-Law, is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the Mesne; but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant *paravail*.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymp, (*Greek*) he, or she, that is joynd with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding: also one that maketh a Speech in commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

Parapegmata, (*Greek*) a kind of Astronomical instrument; by which name the Astrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

Parapet, (*French*) a Term in Fortification, a Wall, or Battlement of a Wall, Built-work, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraph, (*Greek*) a (sub)figure, or flourishing mark, set under ones name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a mark in the Margent of a book.

Paraphonistia,

Parphonalia, Paraphernalia, a word in the Civil-law, signifying those goods which a wife brings her husband over and above her dowry, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Paraphrase, (Greek) an Exposition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the sense of the thing expounded.

Parafangs, a certain measure of ground, containing thirty stades, or furlongs.

Parafelenia, the fame that *Parelii*, and those happen to the Sun, and these to the Moon.

Parafite, (Greek) a smell feaft, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Parathesis, (Greek) a putting to. It is a Grammatical Figure of Construction, in which two or more Substantives are put together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma, the City Rome*. It is called in Latine *Apposition*.

Paravail, see *Paramount*.

Parayba, a Praelecture in *Brasil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which ships of good burthen come up close to the Town: It's inhabited by *Portugueses*, a walled Town; and likewise fortified with a Castle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoining to it.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

Parbuckle, (a Term in Navigation) a rope fasted together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask, to hoist it in by.

Parce, the three Destinies, *Clotho, Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenarie, in Common-Law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more, *pro indiviso*, or by joint-tenants; otherwise called *Copartners*.

Parcolony, (Lat.) thirlt, sparingness, frugality.

Parco-frallo, (Lat.) is a Writ that lies against one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the beasts lawfully impounded.

Paré, (Lat.) a certain beast, called a Libbard.

Parcebasia, (Greek) a digression; in Rhetorick it is a wandering in discourse from the intended matter.

Parcebasia, (Greek) a resembling of one thing to another. It is a figure much used in Rhetorick, and call'd in Latin *Allusion*.

Paragmenon, (Greek) a Derivative; in Rhetorick, it is a Figure in which are words conjoined, which are derived one of another, as *Discret, Discretion*.

Paraleon, (Greek) Protraction, a Figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Numquam, Etiamnum*.

Parail, the name of one of the sorts of Characters, or Letters used by printers; the rest being *Non parail, Brevier, Long-priemer*, and *Pica*.

Parenchyma, (Greek) a Term in Anatomy, it is the substance of the Liver, Spleen and Lungs, so called, because supposed to proceed from thick and feculent blood.

Parelii, Mock-suns appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the side of the Sun, which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very same of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Parental, (Lat.) belonging to parents, or ancillatours.

Parentation, (Lat.) a celebrating of Funerals.

Parentesis, (Greek) the interrupting of a sentence, by interposing a clause; which being removed, the sense would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergie, see *Lamskip*.

Parget, a term used in Architecture, it signifies the plaster of a wall; so *Pargetting* is used.

Parian Marble, see *Paros*.

Parilian, or *palilian* seals, see *pales*.

Paris, the Son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was also called *Alexander*, whom his mother caused to be nursed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the shepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in Love with the Nymph *Omonoe*, and lying with her, had two children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three goddesses, *Juno, Pallas*, and *Venus*; they agreed to submit themselves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* wisdom, and *Venus* the handomest of woman; whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was sent into *Greece* as an Ambassadour to demand *Hestone*, and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his wife; and *Menelaus* being absent about some affairs, he soon won her to his desires, and carried her away with him by stealth, whereupon there immediately grew a violent war between the *Greeks* and the *Trojans*; wherein after nine years siege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having shot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*, which he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his sister *Polyxena*) was himself slain by *Pyrrius*, the Son of *Achilles*.

Parish, or *parochial Church*, is that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Bishop hath his Chair or Seat, and

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conventual consisting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks, prokissing some order of Religion.

Parisyllabical Nouns, (a term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case, than in another.

Parity, (Lat.) equality, or evenness.

Park, an Inclosure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild brasts; it seems to be derived from the Latine word *parcus*, which *Varro* useth in the same sense.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. parlar la mente*) the Chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth: in this Kingdom, it used to consist of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, i.e. the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

Pharmacy, a precious and very excellent confection, so called from *Parma* a City of Italy between *Placentia* and *Crownia*, or because it is made of the Seed of the *Whale*, which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, an inhabitant of *Parma*: also, a sort of cheese so called, because it is made in that City.

Parneffus, a Mountain of *Phocia* in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses, who are thence called *Parnasides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tiborea*, the other *Hympeus*.

Parnel, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, see *parish*.

Paramia, (Greek) a proverbial speech in Rhetorick, it is the continuation of a Trope in a speech wherein a respit is had to the common use, as *Acthiopem* or *lateranum lavare*.

A Leale Parole, in Common-Law, is a Lease made only by word of mouth: also, when a Prisoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to returne at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*; which in French signifies a word, or saying.

Paronomasia, (Gr.) a likeness of words; or in Rhetorick a Figure in which by the change of a letter or syllable several things are alluded unto, as boldier in a *Buttery* than in a *Battery*; this is called in Latine, *Agnomination*.

Paros, an Island of the *Aegian-Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros* the son of *Jason*; in this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian Marble*.

Paroxysm, (Greek) the access, or fit, in an Azur, or Fever.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of trunks, ribs, and ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the yard.

Parvasinus, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the Picture of a Linnen-Table cloth so admirably, that *Zeuvis*, looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might see the picture underneath it.

Parrhesia, (Greek) Liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick, it is a figure, in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy.

Parricide, (Lat.) from *Parricida*, a murderer of his Father, or Mother, also, any heinous murderer; but from *Parricidium* signifies the act itself.

Parimony, (Lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Parling, in Navigation, is most used upon the Decks, and half Decks, which is to take a List of Canvas, as long as the Seams, you would parcel, being first well called, then pour that pitch upon it, and it will keep out the water from passing the seam.

Parly, (*Apium Horicense*) a Mercuriall herb, hot and dry, in the second degree.

Parly-Hedge, an herb called in Latin *Cauliculus*.

Parly-pert, or *Break-stone*, (*Persopierre Anglorum*, or *Catulum frangeat*) a singular good herb, to Provoke urin, and expel gravel, or stone of the Kidney.

Parpsip, (Lat.) *Pastinaca* a plant whose root is sufficiently known as being frequently eaten for a very nourishing sort of food. There are also two other sorts of *Parpsip*, the *Water parpsip*, called in Latin *sim*, and the *Cow-parpsip*, called in Latin *Spondylium*.

Parson imperposet, a Term in Law, and signifies one that is in possession of a Church appropriate, or Presentative.

Partage, (French) a partition, sharing, or dividing.

Parthenian, (Greek) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to ensnare *Ulysses*, and his companions; also, the ancient name of a famous City of Italy, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Country of *Asia*, whose inhabitants were anciently a very Warlike peoples it is now called *Arach*.

Parriality, (Lat.) an enclosing more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (Lat.) a being partaker,

ker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

Participle, (*Lat.*) one of the parts of speech in Grammar, so called because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particula, (*Lat.*) a parcel, or small part, or portion.

Partile aspect, when two planets are both in the same number of degrees, and minutes, either by conjunction, or aspect.

Partition, (*Lat.*) a parting, sharing, or dividing.

Partisan, (*French*) a partaker, or partner also a leading-staff, or javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Satires signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on, or taken off by it self without the bodies: also a womans necker chief.

Partners, those Timbers which are bolted to the beams, and do compass the shoot in the Mast at the deck.

Parturient, (*Lat.*) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

Parvity (*Lat.*) smallness, smallness.

Par pas, (*French*) leisurely.

Pascher, (*French*) gazing, or feeding of Cattel.

Paschal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pasche, i.e. the Jewish Paschever: also the least of Easter.

Pascuous, (*Lat.*) belonging to pasturage or feeding of Cattel.

Paspas, see Mimos.

Pasquil, or **Pesquin**, a certain statue, or image in Rome, whereon all Satyrical invectives, were wont to be fixt; and father'd as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous libel, or defamatory book.

Passade, (*French*) an Alms or benevolence given to a passenger, also a posture in the management of a horse.

Passant, (*French*) going, or passing by, a Term in Heraldry.

A **Passard**, a rope wherewith we hale down the lower-blocks of the main and fore falls, when they are haled after the clew of the main sail, to the cabbidge head of the main mast.

Passflower, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatilla.

Passenger, a kind of small trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Passport, (*French* *q. passer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the safe passage of any man from one place to another: a Pass or safe Conduct.

Passibility, (*Lat.*) an aptness, or ability to suffer.

Passion, (*Lat.*) suffering: also an affection of the mind: also in Poems, and Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. *Ariam.*

Passive, (*Lat.*) suffering, or bearing.

Passill, (*Lat.*) a lump of any kind of paste made up into a little long Roll: also a Wood.

Passern, the Huckle-bone of any beasts foot, also a shackle for a Horse.

Passification, (*Lat.*) a making any thing into the form of a pill, or round ball.

Pasination, (*Lat.*) a digging, or delving of ground.

Passon, a Town let in Norfolk, giving surname and residence to an Honourable Family of this Country.

Pasture, (*Lat.*) a feeding.

Pastophories, (*Greek*) the most honourable Order of Priests among the Egyptians.

Pastoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a shepherd, or rural life, whence a Pastoral Song.

Pasolant, (*French*) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a Mustard-day, when it is taken for a hiring or bale day.

Paraque, (*French*) a Neopolitan coin, worth a hundred quadrans.

Parat, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross Patee, i.e. a Cross, whose ends are broad, and opened.

Patefaction, (*Lat.*) a making open: also a discovering, or making manifest.

Patelena, see Matura.

Patelin, (*French*) a flatterer, a cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden shoe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, i.e. to tread under foot: also, a little flat Saucer used by the Priests, with the Chalice, at Mass.

Letters **Patents**, see Letters.

Patency, (*Lat.*) being uncovered, a lying open.

Pateryardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in their Monasteries.

Paternat, (*Lat.*) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Pathecal, (*Greek*) apt to persuade, or move the affections.

Pathology, (*Greek*) that part of physick which treats of the causes, and differences of diseases.

Pathope, (*Greek*) an expression of a passion in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind

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Patriary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows, **Patin**, (*Lat.*) a kind of Platter, **Charge**, or **Baton**.

Patonce, a Term in Heraldry, as a cross Patonce, i. e. whose ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

Patration, (*Lat.*) a doing any thing, a finishing any work.

Patriarchate, (*Lat.*) the estate, dignity, or chief seat of a Patriarch, i. e. the first Father of a Family, or Nation.

Patricians, (*Lat.*) those men among the Romans, who were accounted of the most noble, as being descended of Senators.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer, Statesman.

Patricide see *Paricide*.

Patrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patrimony, i. e. an inheritance or estate left by a father to his children.

Patrocination, (*Lat.*) a defending the quarrell, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus the son of *Menetius*, and *Stenele*; he having slain *Cleonymus* the son of *Ambidamus*, fled to *Phia* where he was entertained by *Peleus* and together with *Achilles* educated by the Centaure *Chiron*: afterwards he went to the Warres of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendship, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the Grecian Army, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at last was prevailed with to send *Patroclus* in his stead, and with his own Armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being slain, *Achilles* then whom no other respect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend; and having new arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector*, and slew him.

Paternal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patron, i. e. an Advocate, Defender, or Pleader; also in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a servant, and thereby challenge of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (*Greek*) those names which men derive from their Fathers or Ancestors, with some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*.

Patulication, (*Lat.*) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloqui, (*Lat.*) a speaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (*Lat.*) fewness, a being of a little or small number.

Paudshaw, a title of the Grand Signior,

signifying an Expeller of Princes; but some fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*; which is an Expeller of injuries, or injustice among the Turks it is used for Emperours and the same Title they bestow on the Emperour of Germany, calling him *Nm Paudshaw*.

Pavefaction, (*Lat.*) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A **Pavefe**, or **Pavice**, (*Ital*) a large shield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

Pavilion, (*French*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavoin, (*Span.*) a kind of Dance so called.

Paul, (*Hebr.*) wonderful, or rest: the name of an eminent Apostle, who after Christs Ascension, was converted to the faith, and appointed to preach to the Gentiles; and since a frequent Christian name of men: also a Term in Navigation, which is a short piece of Iron fastened to the Deck, resting upon the whelps, and keeps the capstern from recoiling;

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Pavorage, see *Pannage*.

Pavoisade, or **Pavocado**, (*French* and Spanish) a Target defence in Gallies, where in the slaves are defended from the small shot of the enemy.

Pavonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pausade, (*French*) a pausing, or resting.

Pausanius, the son of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous Lacedemonian Captain; and won many victories in the wars against the Athenians: also, a Macedonian youth who slew *Phillip* of Macedonia, because having received a rape, and complaining of it to *Phillip*, he could receive no redress.

Pagn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

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Peau, the same as *Erminois*; a term in Heraldry; see *Erminois*.

Peareb, a Rod, or Pole, wherewith Land is measured, fourty whereof in length; and four in breadth, make an Acre; it containeth sixteen foot and a half.

Pearls, a sort of Gemmes which are bred in some kind of shell-fishes.

Pease (*Pisum*) a sort of pease of a most pleasing savour, and at the first coming accounted a great rarity. That sort called *Pease Everlasting* hath a very fine flower or blossom, and is called in Latin *Lathyrus*, the wood or *Hem-pease*, *Astragalus*.

Peccadillo, (*Spanish*) a little Crime, or fault, mind is moved to some vehement affection, as Love, Hatred, Pity, Anger, &c.

Pecant, (Lat.) naming, committing a crime.

Pelination, (Lat.) a kencing, also, a raking together of Coyn.

Pectorall, (Lat.) belonging to the breast: also used substantively for a breast plate, pectoral, or stomachier.

Peculiarions, (Lat.) belonging to beasts, or cattle.

Peculation, (Lat.) a robbing of the prince, or Commonwealth.

The Court of *Peculiaris*, a certain Court in the Bishop's time, which dealt in certain parishes, exempt from the Bishops Jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Peculation (Lat.) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (Lat.) belonging to money.

Pedage, (Lat.) money given for passing by foot or horie through any Country.

Pedals, (Lat.) containing a foot in measure.

Pedaneous, (Lat.) going on foot.

Pedantism, (French) the office of an ordinary School-master or Pedant.

Pedation, (Lat.) a propping or setting up of Vines.

Pedature, (Lat.) an assignment of so many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

Pederasty, or *Pederasty*, (Greek) buggery, or lust after boys.

Pedestal, (French) a term in Architecture, the basis or foot of a Pillar.

Pedestrial, (Lat.) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicile, (Lat.) a little foot: also the stalk of any fruit or flower.

Pedobaptism, or *Pedobaptism*, (Greek) Infant-baptism, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribes, or *Pedoribes*, (Greek) one that instructs children how to exercise their bodies.

Peere, (French) a Fortresse made against the force of the Sea: also *Peers* q. *Peers*, i. e. equals, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 Peers of France instituted by *Charles* the great or *Lewis* the younger: also in Common Law, those that are impanelled upon Inquests, are called Peers.

Pegaseus, (Lat.) a swif, from *Pegasus*, the winged horse of *Perseus*.

Pejeration, (Lat.) a lostwearing.

Pejoration, (Lat.) a making worse.

Petrel, or *Potrail*, (French) the breast-leather of a horse.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Pelagius* their first founder; they denied original sin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelagi, an ancient people of Greece, so called from *Pelagus* the son of *Jupiter*, and *Larissa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponnesus* called *Pelagisia*.

Pelf, or *Pill* of a fowle, in Faulconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelias, the son of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the daughter of *Salmoneus*; he was the brother of *Aeson* King of *Thessaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers son, he sent him to *Cholcos*, for the Golden Fleece: he was at last slain by his daughters at the instigation of *Medea*.

Peleon, a mountain in *Thessaly*, which the *Tians*, when they made War against the gods, heap'd upon *Ossa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick set with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelagien* Gulf.

Pellican, a certain bird that pecking her own breast, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (Lat.) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (Lat.) a little skin or thin rind.

Pelletory of Spain, (Pyrethrum) a Mercurial Plant, hot and moist, and a great purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, (*Parietaria Herba muraria*) an Herb reputed cold and moist, but influenced by the same Planet as the former.

Pellucid, (Lat.) clear, bright, shining through.

Pel-mel, (French) confusedly, one with another.

Pelopaa, the daughter of *Thyestes*, who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Aegisthus*.

Peloponnesus, a Country, of Greece, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, it was anciently called *Pelagisia*, now, *Merea*.

Pelops, the son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his shoulder, for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory shoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtillus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*: See *Myrtillus*.

Pelota, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i. e. a ball.

Clerk of the *Pellis*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a

prement

parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis exituum*.

Pelt, in Faulconry, is the dead body of any fowle dismembered.

Peltiferous, (Lat.) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a *Pelt*, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Pelt-wooll, wool pulled of the pelt, or skin of a dead sheep.

Pelture, rich Fur.

Pellusum, one of the seven mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembrokeshire*, in Brittain called *Pembro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the Brittain tongue, a Head. It hath a little Castle (built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-Wales* laying siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are descended.

Penarius, (Lat.) belonging to victuals, or provision.

Penates, (Lat.) household-gods:

Pencilis, certain small instruments; made of Beards, Ermin's, or Hogs-hairs put into quills of several sizes; which Painters use to paint with all.

A *Pendent*, a Jewel, q. *Pendent*, i. e. hanging down: also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end, either to the head of the Mast, or to a yard, or the clew of a sail.

Pendiloches, (French) a Term in Jewelling, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (Lat.) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Pendulum watch, a Watch newly invented by *Monsieur Christian Hugens* of *Zulichen*, a German, in which by a *Pendulum* or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and these kind of Watches are since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarardin*, both fellows of the Royal Society.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarus* and the wife of *Ulysses*: she being careful to preserve her chastity in her husbands absence; being importuned by many suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at last resolved to ravish her; she desired only so much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her distaff, which when she had ob-

tained, she unravelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (Lat.) to be pierced, or bored through.

Penens, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a most pleasant valley, called the *Peanean* valley.

Peninsule, (Lat.) a tract of Land, which is almost an Island, only joynd to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Isthmus.

Penitential, (Lat.) sorrowfull, penitent: also moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (Lat.) a Priest that imposeth upon an offender what penance he thinks fit, also a Place in *Rome* where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end.

Penningeröns, (Lat.) bearing feathers; winged, feathered.

Pennant, see *Pendant*.

Pennerucium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordshire*; called from thence at this day *Penridge*.

Pennyroyal (*Pulegium*) an Herb of *Venus*; of a warming or digesting quality, it is otherwise called *Organy*, and by some *Pudding-grasse*.

Penny or *Navelwort*, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Catyledon*, the *Wall Pennywort*, is called *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Penon, (French) a flagg; or banner in war: also a streamer in a ship: also a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncles, little *Penons*.

Penons, (i. e. the Cape, or head of Saints, or as some interpret it, the head of sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main- Amber*, or *Marine-Ambé*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penstation, or *Pensiculation*, (Lat.) a diligent considering, weighing or pondering.

Pension, (Lat.) a stipend or ordinary payment.

Pensive, (French) sad; heavy; sorrowfull.

Pentabedrical, (Greek) consisting of five sides:

Pentaglottical, (Gr.) skillfull in five tongues; having severall languages.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having five angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a verse consisting of five feet.

Pentastium, the name of a certain Lake, (whose water as *Solinus* reports) is deadly to serpents, and wholesome for men.

Pentasticks, (Greek) *Stanzas* consisting of five verses; also *Portches* having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five Books of *Moses*; also, any Volume consisting of five Books.

Pentecostarch, (Greek) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecost (Greek) the feast of *Whitsunday*; so called, because it is the fiftieth day from *Christ's* resurrection.

Penthesilia, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was slain by *Achilles*.

Pentheus, the son of *Echion*, and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and sister for despising the rites of *Bacchus*.

Pemurie, (Lat.) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Franks*, and father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of most Christian King, bestowed upon him and his successors by Pope *Zachary*.

Peples, (Lat.) a hood, or kerchief; also a kind of an embroidered vesture.

Pepper wort, *Lepidium* (*Piperitis*) a herb of Mats, of a sharp, and cleansing quality.

Pepstick, (Greek) concoptive, or digestive *Peralter*, a Mathematicall instrument; the same as a Circumferentor.

Peractio, (Lat.) a performing or finishing a business.

Peragratio, (Lat.) a Travelling or wandering about.

Perambulation, (Lat.) a walking through, or about.

Perangust, (Lat.) very narrow.

Perceper, a certain herb, growing in some parts of *Somersetshire*; it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke Urine.

Perceptible (Lat.) perceivable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a *Perch*.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (Lat.) a straining through: it is a Term proper to Chymistry: see in *COLATION*.

Percontation, or *Percontation*, (Lat.) a diligent searching, enquiring, or demanding.

Percollis, see *Pursuivant* at *Arms*.

Percollion, (Lat.) a striking, or hitting.

Perdiceas, a stout *Macedonian*; one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (Lat.) destruction, utter loss.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Daedalus*, he found out the use of the Saw; for which being envied of his Uncle, and by him cast down from a high Tower, he was charged into a Partridge.

Perditiō, (Lat.) a leading through.

Perdue, a Term in *Military* discipline, certain chosen Companies are put upon the most desperate services; from the French word *Perdue*, i.e. lost.

Perduellion, or *Perduellism*, (Lat) an open act of Hostility.

Perduratio, (Lat.) a lasting very long.

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus* i. e. out-landish; also, a Hawk of the kind of *Falcons*.

Peregrinatio, (Lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face; and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (Lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, i.e. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (Lat.) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (Lat.) continuance, long lastings.

Pererratio, (Lat.) a wandering up and down.

Perfidie, (Lat.) treachery, falseness, breach of faith or trust.

Perforatio, (Lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfractio, (Lat.) a wading through.

Perfricatio, or *Perfrictio* (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing thoroughly.

Perfunctory, (Lat.) carelessly, or negligently done.

Pergamus a City of *Natolia*, where *Parchment*, or *Vellum*, was invented; which is therefore called *Pergamena*.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the son of *Cypselus*; he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of Greece.

Pericardie, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitatio, (Lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericranij, (Greek) the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull.

Perigea, (Greek) that point of heaven, wherein

wherein the Sun, or any other Star is nearest the Center of the earth.

Perillus, see *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (Greek) the outmost line of any solid body, also a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Perinde valere, (Lat.) a Term in the Ecclesiastical Law, and signifies a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being incapable of a Benefice, or other Ecclesiastical function, is *de facto* admitted to it.

Perioch, (Greek) an argument, containing briefly the sum of an ensuing discourse.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, i. e. a certain Term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any state, or empire, by which it is computed how the years pass away; also, in Grammar the end of a perfect sentence.

Perioci, or *Perioci*, those that dwell in the same Climate.

Peripateticus, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. e. to walk) the Disciples, and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (Greek) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is nearest to the Sun.

Peripherie, (Greek) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooking line of a circle.

Periphrastick, (Greek) spoken by a *Periphrase* i. e. circumlocution; or expressing a thing, or person, by many words, as when we say the First Founder of the Roman Empire meaning *Julius Caesar*.

Peripneumonical, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i. e. a distace which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath.

Perisofians, (Greek) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

Perissologie, (Greek) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

Peristaltic, (Greek) a motion whereby the Guts press themselves together above the Excrements, and so squeeze them out.

Peristaltick, (Greek) having the power to strain, or press together.

Perit, a certain measure, being the 20th part of a *Droit*, a *Droit* the 24th part of a *Mite*, a *Mite* the 20th part of a *Grain*, a *Grain* the 24th part of a penny-weight and a penny-weight the 20th part of an *Ounce*; 24 blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritonium, the Cawl, which is extended over the bowels, and vessels that lye between the Diaphragma and the Thighs.

Perjuration, see *Pejuration*.

Periwinkle, (*Vinca periwica Clematis Daphnoides*) a plant appropriated to *Venus*; hot at most in the second degree and somewhat dry, and astringent.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were *Peterkin* i. e. little *Peter* the particle *kin*, being in the Saxon Language, a note of diminution.

Permaget, a sort of Turkish boat.

Permanent (Lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeatio, (Lat.) a going, or passing through.

Permissio, (Lat.) a suffering, or giving leave;

Permissio, (Lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutatio, (Lat.) an exchanging one with another.

Peruel, the Christian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty stone.

Periculosus, (Lat.) hurtful, destructive, dangerous.

Pericuity, (Lat.) swiftness.

Peroclatio, (Lat.) a tarrying all night.

Perouur of profit; (French) a taker of profits, a Term in common Law.

Peroration, (Lat.) the conclusion or last part of an Oration.

Pero, the sister of *Nestor*, and *Periclimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus*, and *Chloris*, she was married to *Byzas* the son of *Amythaon*, and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Dionides*.

Perpenders, or *Perpent* stones, stones fitted to the thickness of a wall.

Perpendicle, (Lat.) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*; i. e. falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous Roman overthrown by *Pompey*; he flew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpersion or *Perpersation*, (Lat.) a diligent weighing, considering, or examining.

Perpessio, (Lat.) a suffering, or enduring.

Perpetratio, (Lat.) a committing, acting or achieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (Lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

Perplexity, (Lat.) doubtfulness, incertainty; also, trouble, or anguish of mind.

Perplication, (Lat.) a folding, to and fro.

Perquistes, (Lat.) those profits that accrue to a Lord of a Mannour, over and above his yearly Rents; by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquisition, (Lat.) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

Persewright, (old word) embroidered with precious stones.

Perseutatio, (Lat.) a searching thoroughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perse, sky-colour.
Persecution, (*Lat.*) a following after any one to do them harm.

Perseverance, (*Lat.*) constancy, firmness, steadfastness in any thing.

Perseus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Danae*: see *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Persea, a famous Country in the Eastern part of the World; so called from *Perseus*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. Its famous City *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

Personable, a Term in Law, enabled to hold plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to stand in Court.

Personality, (a Law-term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personality; that is brought against the right person, against whom in Law it lieth.

To *Personate*, (*Lat.*) to sound very loud; also, to represent the person of another.

Perspective, (*Lat.*) the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

Perspicacity, (*Lat.*) quickness of sight, or apprehension.

Perspicill, (*Lat.*) a kind of mirror, or looking-glass, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

Perspicuity, (*Lat.*) clearness, easiness to be seen through.

Perspiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing through.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a boring through with a wimble.

Pertuis, or *Pertis*, a large, and plentiful Country, in the North part of Scotland.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (*Lat.*) obstinateness, stiffness in opinion.

Pertinent, (*Lat.*) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (*Lat.*) joining or reaching near unto.

Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; so called, because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him: he was slain in his Palace by the Praetorian Soldiers, at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded him.

Perringent, lines in Heraldry: vide *Entire*.

Pertransient, lines in Heraldry: vide *Entire*.

Perme, a great province in America, or the West-Indies, having in it a famous City of the same name.

Per que servitia, (*Lat.*) is a writ judicial, and lies for the Conusee of a Manor

or Scigniory, to compell him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the fine leaved, to attourn to him.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a disquieting, or troubling.

Peruade, (*Lat.*) to go through, or into.

Peruagation, (*Lat.*) a straying, or wandering through, or up and down.

Peruosity, (*Lat.*) forwardness, crookedness, over-thwartness.

To *Pervert*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt, or overthrow or turn upside down.

Perveffigation, (*Lat.*) a finding out by diligent seeking.

Peruicacy, (*Lat.*) obstinacy, or stubbornness.

Peruigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching all night.

Peruincle, see *Periwinkle*.

Perwise, (a rail, or barr:) also a conference among young pleaders, and Students in the Law; it was so called in ancient time, and seemeth to be the same with that which we now call mootings.

Peruious, (*Latin.*) ease to be passed through.

Pesame, (*Spanish*) a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the *pesame*, is to console with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

Pessary, (*Lat.*) a kind of Suppository made of lolt wood.

Pestundation, (*Lat.*) a putting to the work, a casting under foot.

Pestiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing pestilence, and destruction, unwholesome.

Petalism, (*Greek*) a manner of banishment among the *Syracusanians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (*French*) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong gates are burst open in war.

Petavrade, (*French*) a Gun-shot of farting, a yerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

Petaurisk, (*Gr.*) a tumbler, or dancer on the Ropes.

Peter, the name of a man, of one of the twelve Apostles, and Disciples of Jesus Christ, and since a frequent Christian name of men; it comes from the Greek word *Petros*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a tribute given by *Inas* King of the West-Saxons, being in pilgrimage at Rome, in the year 720. which was a penny for every house; it was also called, the see of Rome.

Peters Post, that famous Delph, or Quarry of

of Stone in *York-shire*, out of which the Stones that build *St. Peters Church* in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Patrons*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards make all Patents of Customs; Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, a little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petit Case, is a writ, that lies when any Action real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

Petitory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Petition, i. e. a request or entreaty made by an inferior, to a superior.

Petit serjeantry, (*French*) a Term in Law to hold by *Petit serjeantry*, is when a man holds Land, or Tenements of the King, yielding to him a knife, buckler, arrow, bow without string, or other like service.

Petry the same as *Mangonel*.

Petrus, a famous Roman Captain, who was *Casars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards, taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, wherupon they consented mutually together, to kill one another.

Petrification, (*Lat.*) a making stony, a turning to stone.

Petrobusians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of feasts.

Petrol, a sort of marble, or chalky clay; some take it for a kind of Bitumen, or *Naphra*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsemans piece; so called, because it is to aim at a Horses breast.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northampton-shire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monastery dedicated to Saint *Peter*, begun by *Penda* a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finished by his brother *Wolpob*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two sons, *Walpald*, and *Rasfa*.

This Town was anciently called *Medef-welhampted*, or *Medefhamsted*, from *Medef-will*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Pettifogger, a silly advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogge* signifies in Dutch, to comply, or insinuate.

Pettifergantry, see *Petit serjeantry*.

Petty-Tally, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible, and portable commodities in a ship according to the number of the ships company.

Pevulancy, (*Lat.*) sauciness, impudence, wantonness.

Pevity, (*Lat.*) the roughness of the web.

Phedra, the daughter of *Minos* King of *Crete*, and the wife of *Theseus*; she contrived the destruction of her son in Law *Hippolitus*, because he would not yield to her allurements; See *Hippolitus*.

Phemone, a Virgin who invented Heroick Verles, and who was the first Priestesse of *Aspollo* at *Delpbos*.

Phenomena, (*Greek*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Aire, or Heavens.

Pheton, the son of *Sol*, and *Clymene*; he, when *Epappus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Isis*, had objected to him that he was not the Son of *Phabus*, requested of his father that he might have the guidance of his Chariot for one day which being granted, he set the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his thunder into the River *Pidus*, or *Po*.

Phaetoniades, the sisters of *Phaeton*. see *Helians*.

Phagedenick, (*Greek*) troubled with pimples, pustles, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (*Greek*) a Military Squadron; consisting of 8000 men, most in use among the *Macedonians*; some think it was first invented by *Phalans*, and from him so called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was instructed in Military discipline by *Pallas*, and taught his sister the use of the needle, but afterwards lying with his sister, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus* the Author of it was served in the same manner.

Phalaried, (*Lat.*) dressed, or adorned with Trappings.

Phalencian-verse, a verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, viz. a *spondeus*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phanatick, (*Lat.*) see *Fanatick*.

Phanasie, (*Greek*) a representation of things to the phancy, or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantasim, (*Greek*) the same: also a false imagination or apparition, a vision of Night-ghosts.

Phao, a Lesbian youth, who receiving from *Venus* an alabaster box of ointment, became therewith so beautiful, that the chief Dames of *Mityene*, especially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Pharos, (*Heb.*) a making bate or uncovering, a general name: or Title anciently of the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæsar* to the Roman Emperours.

Pharos, (*Greek*) a witch-Tower, or high place by the Sea coast, wherein lights continually thin to light Sea-men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Cano-pick* mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Gnidius*, the Architect.

Pharetra, (*Lat.*) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Pharisaism, hypocritical, the profession and opinion of the *Pharisees*, who were a Sect of the Jews; so called from the Hebrew word *Phariseh*, i. e. to separate, because they were Interpreters of the Law, and separatists from the rest of the Jewish Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or Drugs; also that part of Physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharnaces, the son of *Methridates* King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Cappadocia*, was overthrown by *Cæsar*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Theffaly*, seated upon the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous fields where the great battell was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Phasus, (*Greek*) a surprising vision, or dazzling appearance of light.

Phægen, the father of *Alphesibæa*; he purged *Amezon* of his crime, when he had slain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alphesibæa* in Marriage.

Phœon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the son of *Sesostria* King of *Egyptus*, he being strook blind for shooting a dart into the stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the Oracle, to wash his eyes in the urine of a Woman that had known but one man; which having done, he recovered his sight.

Phial, (*Lat.*) a pot or glass with a wide mouth: also a certain measure.

Phigetlon, (*Greek*) an Inflammation.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia*, in *Asia* the Lesser: also the proper name of a woman, signifying in *Greek* brotherly, or sisterly love.

Philantropy, (*Greek*) humanity the love of mankind.

Phylargy, (*Greek*) the love of silver, covetousness.

Philauty, (*Greek*) self love.

Philibert, the proper name of a woman, signifying in the *German* tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philippi, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick* fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Antony*, got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, especially the father of *Alexander* the Great; also the name of one of the Apostles, and others mentioned in the new Testament, and since a frequent Christian name of men. The word signifieth in *Greek*, a lover of horses; there is also a coin of gold so called, worth three shillings Sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, signifying in *Greek*, Lovely.

Philoctetes, the son of *Peas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying; left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernaean* poison: and because the *Delphick* Oracle admonished, that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot; whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his Country, he went into *Calabria* in *Italy*; where he built *Petelia*, at length by the help of *Meæbon* he was cured.

Philology, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or study.

Philomela, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*: her sister *Progne*, was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (son of *Mars* by the Nymph *Bistonis*) who having ravish'd *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that she might not declare her sufferings to any one, she wrought the story of them with her needle, and sent it to her sister *Progne*, who in revenge cauced her son *Irys* to be killed at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and to be let before *Tereus*, who following *Progne*, with his sword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Irys* into a Pheasant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

† **Philomusus**, (*Greek*) a lover of the Muses.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctimus*, and *Arcadia*; she, as she went hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after she had brought forth twins, she cast them into the River *Erymathus*; who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Typhus*, sucking a She-Woolf; they were brought up by *Typhus*; and being called *Lycalus* and *Parrhasius*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philosophical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Philosopher, or Philosophy; i. e. the love and

and study of wisdom, knowledge of natural causes.

Philomy, (*Greek*) the love of honour.

Philtre, (*Greek*) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine, procuring Love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipt in *Lernaean* poison wished to die, but being immortal, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

Phinebas, (*Hebr.*) a bold countenance, a Priest of the Jews, and son of *Elezazar* the Priest; he shew'd his zeal in slaying *Zimri*, and *Cobi*, committing Fornication before the people of *Israel*.

Phineus, the son of *Agenor*, or as others say, of *Phanix* and *Cassiopea* she was King of *Thrace*, and had by his first wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whose eyes he put out at the perswasion of his second wife *Harpalico*, the sister of *Zethes* and *Calais*, for which he was stricken blind himself, and the *Harpies* were sent against him, who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at last they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Islands, and *Phineus* himself was killed by *Hercules*, after he under stood that the children were blinded without cause.

Phlebotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting off a vein, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (*Greek*) full of phlegm, or steam. i. e. one of the four humours of the body, being cold and moist.

Phlegmon, (*Greek*) a hot and red swelling of the body, caused by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegraean fields, certain fields of *Theffaly*; where the *Gyants* fought against the gods.

Phlegias son of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Theffaly*, he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being ravish'd by *Apollo Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple; for which being cast into Hell, he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great stone which hung over his head.

Phœbus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*, he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phœnix, (*Greek*) an *Arabian* Bird, of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500. years, it builds a nest of combustible spices; which taking fire from the Sun, the fœns it with her wings, and burns her self therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a

new *Phœnix*; It is also an ancient name of several famous men.

Phorbas, the son of *Priamius*, and *Epithesia*, the daughter of *Stasippus* King of *Mygdonia*; he was, after many great achievements performed in the *Trojan* War, slain by *Mene-laus*.

Phorcys, the son of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Tethes*, and Father of *Medusa*, he was King of *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deiry of the Sea.

Phosphor, (*Greek*) as it were a bringer of light, the morning-Star.

Phrasæ, (*Greek*) a certain peculiar manner and form of speech.

Phrenetick, (*Greek*) possessed with a Phrenetic, i. e. a certain kind of madness, arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Country of *Asia* the Lesser, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*; it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Lesser.

Phryxus, the son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phisick, (*Greek*) a kind of Consumption accompanied with a Cough and Ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (*Greek*) the Governour, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (*Greek*) Scrollles of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their necks and arms: also preservatives against poison or witchcraft: also places to keep things safe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, she hanged her self for the love of *Demophoon*, who she thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond-tree.

Physick, (*Greek*) natural Philosophy: also the Art of curing by Medicines.

Physiognomy, (*Greek*) an Art which teacheth to know the dispositions of men by looking on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Physiomy*.

Physiology, (*Greek*) a discourse of natural things, a handling of natural causes.

Piacular, (*Lat.*) able to observe or clear a man from some heinous sin or offence.

Pia mater, (*Lat.*) a film or skin, which encompasseth the brain.

Piation, or **Piaete**, (*Lat.*) a satisfaction

for sin, a purging by sacrifice or intercession.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open place, or broad street, or Market place.

Pica, the longing disease in women with Child.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Picage, a Term in Law, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground, to set up a standing, or Booth.

Picenum, or Picentum, a Region of Italy between the *Apennine* hills, and the *Adriatick* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadilly, (from the Dutch word *Pickedillickens*) the Hem about the skirt of a garment: also, the extremity or utmost part of any thing: also an Ordinary at *Saint James's* called.

To Pickear, (French *Pickier*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or Pille, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close, a Term in Law.

Pic-ponders Court, (from the French word *ped*, i. e. a foot, and *pouldreux*, i. e. duffly) a Court held in Fairs for the redress of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a cross pierced, i. e. bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the Confiners of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius*, and *Haliacmon*.

Pierpoint, a surname of great note and antiquity, styled in Latin Records, *De Petra Pone*.

Piger Henricus, A Chymical Instrument for distilling so called for its exceeding slowness.

Pight, (old word) propped, settled.

Pigment, (Lat.) a kind of painting, where-with women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, guile.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pignitis, a certain kind of Mineral, commonly called Black chalk.

Pignitudo, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Pilier, (French) a little Pillar: also an inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or Pilber, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sardus*, or Greek *Tribich*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line, formed after the manner of a wall.

Pilwort, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonium minus*.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. Peligrino) one that travellith out of devotion through strange Countries, to visit holy places.

Pilgrum, see *Paragrapp*.

Pill, a Term in Faulconry, see *Pelf*,
Pillar, a kind of meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

Pillar, in Navigation, is that piece of timber that the *B. Ripier* resteth upon.

Pilosity, (Lat.) hairyness, roughness.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steer-man of a ship, called in Dutch a *Loofman*.

Pilumnus, the son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Damnia*; he married *Dane* the Daughter of *Acrisius*, and mother of *Perseus*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinello*, and *Anagallis*.

Pimpompet, a kind of antick dance, where-in three hit each other on the bum, with one of their feet.

Pimple, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain, and Den sacred to the *Muses*, from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

Pingres, or Pingles, (French) a kind of play, where-in they use Ivory balls.

Pinguedinnus, (Lat.) fat, or grosse.

Piniferous, (Lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

Pimpinichis, A milchy juice drawn out of certain trees in *India*; somewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humours.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in painting; also a sort of sweet smelling flower called in Greek *Cariophyllus*.

Pinnace, a kind of small ship, so called, *q. Pinnata*, i. e. winged; or from *Pinnis*, i. e. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (Lat.) finned like a fish, bearing fins.

Pinne, a disease in the foot of a Hawk; occasioned by a moist warriish humour.

Pioners, certain underminers, and casters up of trenches in an Army; from a certain People of *Mysia*, called *Piones*, who used to dig their houses in Rocks.

Pionie, (Pæonia) a solar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Piping, (Lat.) a kind of shrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a measure of wine, or oyle, containing 26 Gallons, or half a Tun.

Clerk of the Pipes, an Officer of the Exchequer; who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the Remembrancers office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

Piquant,

Piquant, (French) sharp, biting, or quick, tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrell, or distast.

Piqueron, (French) a Jayceling, or Dart.

Piquy, a Term in Printing; see *Parail*.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate; i. e. a Robber on the Sea; so called from the Greek word *Peiran*, i. e. to paffe the Seas.

Pirene: see *Pyrene*.

Pyrrhous, the son of *Ision*; he was joyued with *Tobesus* in a perpetual league of friendship, and assisted him against the Centaurs, that would have ravish away *Hippodamia*; at last they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Pyrrhous* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Tobesus* being taken prisoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Physaria, in common-law, is a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Physation, (Lat.) a fishing.

Piscinal, (Lat.) belonging to a fish-pond.

Pisces, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodiack, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notios*.

Pististratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favouring of the people, was slain in the Senate-house by a Faction of the Nobility; his son *Telestmachus* being chief of the conspiracy: Also the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the son of *Hippocrates*; he was a man of singular eloquence, and a great favourite of the Arts and Sciences.

Pistaphalti, (Greek) a kind of mineral, consisting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Pistachoes, or Pistack Nuts, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Ægypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in Physick.

Pistolado, (Ital.) a shot or wound given with a Pistoll.

Pistrinus, (Lat.) a grinding house, or mill: also a Bake-house.

Pittacus, a Philosopher of *Mytlene*, and one of the seven wise men of *Greece*: who in a War between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies, by intangling him in a Net; from whence arose the faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrtilions*.

Pituitous, (Lat.) stigmatick, full of waterish humours.

P L

Placability, (Lat.) easyness to be pacified, or appeased.

Placard, (French) a License, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games: also a Decree or Mandate of a Prince:

also any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence, see *Greenwich*.

Placidus, (Lat.) genitive; mildness, quietness.

Placit, (Lat.) an Opinion or Decree.

Plagiary, (Lat.) he that steals people, out of one Country, and sells them in another: also a stealer of other mens works, or writings.

The **Plain Table**, a certain Mathematical Instrument, used for the surveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action real, or personal, in writing; whence Plaintiff, see *Demandant*.

Plan, (Lat.) a great compass or circle.

Planetarie, (Lat.) belonging to a Planet, i. e. a wandering Star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen Deities, *Saturnus, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercurius, Luna*.

Planiloquy, (Lat.) plain, and free speech.

Planimetry, (Greek) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

Planisphære, (Lat.) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantain, a sort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, called in Latin *Plantago*, there is also another sort called *Buckshorn Plantain*, or *Cornu cervinum*.

Plantation, (Lat.) a planting, or setting.

Plastick, (Greek) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

Platenine, (Lat.) belonging to a *Platanus*, or *Plane-tree*.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* years, i. e. the space of 36000 years, he was the chief of the *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristoteles*, a great wrestler and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sailed into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philostratus Crotoniates*; next he went into *Ægypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the books of *Moses*, he was called *Divine Plato*, and was esteemed the most famous Philosopher of the World, his chief opinion being, that the abstract *Idea's*, or Images of all vertues, and of all forms, had a peculiar substance by themselves.

A Plaudite, (Lat.) a clapping of hands

N n a for

for joy; a sign of rejoicing, it being a substantive made of a verb.

Plausible, (Lat.) acceptable, received with praise, favour and joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alleges for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (Lat.) belonging to the common people: also mean, vulgar, inferior.

Plebiscite, (Lat.) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the Common people.

Pledge, (French) a surety; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be surety, or to engage; that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned by some lay, by reason of the practice of the Danes heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaister of leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleides, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*; whose names were *Electra*, *Aegleus*, *Celeno*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maina*, and *Merope*: they were placed by *Jupiter* among the stars, and called by the Latins *Virgiliae*.

Plenary, (French) full, intire.

Plena rite, a word used in Common-law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

Plenilunary, (Lat.) belonging to the Plenilunus, or full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, or **Plenity**, (Lat.) fullness.

Plenasm, (Greek) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word added emphatically in a sentence to signify the earnestness of the speaker, as *I saw it with these eyes*: also in Grammar it is the adding of a letter or Syllable either to the beginning of a word and is then called *Prothesis*, or to the middle, and is then called *Epenthesis*, or to the end and is then called *Paragoge*.

Plethorick, (Greek) troubled with a *Plethora*, i. e. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleura, (Greek) is a white membrane thin and hard, so named from the ribs under which it is placed: hence is derived the word *Pleuritic*.

Pleurisic, (Greek) an inflammation of the said skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of blood.

Pliant, (French) flexible, easie to be bent.

Pliaiture, (Lat.) a plaiting or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port-Town in Cornwall, so called, as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*, in this place the Fable goeth, that *Corinaius* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton Prior*, and was divided into two parts: *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vauort* belonging to the *Vauortis*, filed in old Records, de *Valle Tortu*.

Plinth, (Greek) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

Plishtenes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*: he dying young, recommended his two sons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atrius*, whence they were called *Atrides*.

Placet, (Greek) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Eloquution, in which a word is by way of Emphasis to repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified but also the quality of the thing, as in that great victory *Caesar* was *Caesar*, (i. e.) a serene Conquerour.

Placets, a word used in some old statutes, signifying woollen cloath.

Platoon, in Military Discipline, are certain divisions of men consisting of eight in front.

Plowman Spinkyard, a sort of plant called in Latin *Baccharis*.

Plumage, (French) a bunch of feathers: Also a Term in Hawking for the feathers, under a Hawk's wing.

Plumbegin, (Lat.) Silver mingled with Lead stone, or Oar.

Plumbeous, (Lat.) Leaden, of the colour of Lead: also blunt, or dull.

Plumbe, in Faulconry is the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a Hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

A *Plumbe-striker*, a parasite or flatterer; so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (Lat.) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Pluming, in Faulconry is when a Hawk seizeth a soul and pulseth the feathers from the body of her.

Plunder, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (Latin) a being more than one.

Pluries, the name of a *Writ* that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher of *Chironia*, who lived in the time of the Emperours *Trajan*, and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent

books;

books; he was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his two brothers *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or **Pluviosus**, (Lat.) rainy, full of rain, or watry clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (Greek) belonging to wind or spirits.

P O

Pocellation, (Lat.) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (Lat.) having the Gout in the feet.

Podalirius, and **Maehaon**, the sons of *Aesculapius*, they were Physicians in the *Grecian Army* that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestate, (Ital.) or chief Magistrate of a City.

Podometry, (Greek) a measuring by the foot.

Posse, or **Poetry**, (Greek) the art of making a poem, i. e. any kind of subject consisting of a Rhythm, or Verses.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in the Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A **Poinard**, or **Ponado**, (French) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blank, punctually, absolutely, from the French word, *point*, a prick; and *blanc*, white.

To **Poison a piece**; see to Cloy a Piece.

Polar, or **Polaris**, (Lat.) belonging to the Poles, i. e. the ends of the axel-tree, about which Astronomers imagin the heavens to be moved. The North-pole is called the *Arctic* Pole, the South Pole the *Antarctic*; whence the *Polar-circles* are two little circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the *Zodiack*.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a ship, and so much Wares, at a place agreed on.

Political, (Greek) belonging to policy, or the government of the Common-wealth.

Politure; (Latin) a polishing, or trimming.

Pollard; a Cheven, or Cod-fish: also a Stag, or Male-Deer, having musc'd, or cast his head, also a sort of Bran that hath some Meal amongst it, also in Agriculture, or Husbandry *Trees* which have been top'd are called *Pollards*.

Polliar, (Lat.) containing the measure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb, or toe.

Pollucation, (Lat.) a promising.

Pollinarius, (Lat.) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Pollinure, (Lat.) the embalming of dead bodies.

Polsron, (French) a Knave or Rascal: also a Coward or Lazy Fellow.

Polybreton, (Greek) a medicine of much use; or often used.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune; that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orotus*, the *Persian*, and crucified.

Polydamus, the son of *Antenor* and *Theano* the sister of *Heccuba*; he married *Lycaste*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is said together with his Father *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, to have betrayed the *City Troy* to the Greeks. Also the son of *Panthous* the Master of *Hector*, he was a man of great strength.

Polydorus, see *Polymnester*.

Polygamj, (Greek) the having more wives than one.

Polygony, (Greek) the having many angles or corners: also an herb, called *Knott-graffe*.

Polyhymnia, or **Polyhymnia**, the name of one of the first Inventors of *History*.

Polyimester, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus*, fearing the *Trojan War*, had committed his youngest son *Polydorus* to his custody with a great sum of Gold; for greediness of the money, killed the child.

Polyomorphean, (Greek) having many shapes, or forms.

Polyphemes, the brother of *Esoteles*, and son of *Oedipus King of Thebes*, by his mother *Jocasta*.

Polyphagian, (Greek) one that eats much; a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the son of *Neptune* by the Nymph *Theosa* the daughter of *Phorcus*; he was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, flew the youth *Acis*, whom he preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulysses*, when they were cast upon that shore; and would have served

the

the rest in like manner, but that *Ulysses* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

Polypodie, a sort of Plant, vulgarly so called from the Greek *Polypodium*.

Polypote, (a Term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Cases: also in Rhetoric *Polypiston*, is a figure in which several cases of the same Noun or Verbs of the same Verb are used in the conjoined clauses, as

Cedere jussit aquam, jussa recessit aqua.

Polyppus, a kind of fish, that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrol*: also a tumour, or swelling in the nose.

Poly syllabical, (Greek) having many syllables.

Poly syncheton, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a sentence is joynd with many Conjunction copulatives, as

Fatigue, fortunatusque, virum morsque, mansuetudo.

Polyxena, (Greek) the daughter of *Priamus* whom *Pyrhus* the son of *Achilles* slew upon his Fathers Tomb, and sent her to the infernal shades to his Father; who for her sake had been slain by *Paris*; it signifies hospitality.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an Apple of an Amber) a little round ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

Pomarius, (Lat.) belonging to Pomary, i. e. an Orchard, or place for Apple trees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, so called, because it is full of grains; or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of Spain.

Pomelegryle, (old word) Dapplegray.
Pome-paradice, a fruit called a *John-apple*; In Greek *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the same as *Post-meridian*.
Pomey, in Heraldry always green, is esteemed an apple consecrated to *Venus*.

Pomiferous, (Lat.) bearing apples, or other kind of round fruit.

Pomatum, (Lat.) A drink made of Apples.

Pomade, (French) a kind of sweet ointment; also a trick in vaulting.

Pomery, (Lat.) a certain space about the walls of a City, or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pomfrail*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called (for in the Saxon time it was named *Kirby*) from a wooden bridge over *Aire*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people, that accompanied *William Arch-Bishop of York*, King *Stephen's* Nephew,

when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been stained with the blood-shed of many great men; here *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, was beheaded by King *Edward the second*; King *Richard the second* was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry the fourth*. Also *Anthony, Earl Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey* were here beheaded by King *Richard the third*.

Pomona, the goddess of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in several thaps; at last in the form of an old woman; he spake to effectually for *Vertumnus* that he prevailed; and returning to his own shape, he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, first named the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for Triumphant over *Larbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was chosen Emperor in the *Piratic War*, which he finish'd in three months; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and restored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*: Lastly, he quelled the *Iberians, Alban*, and *Jews*, taking prisoner their King *Aristobolus*; at length in the Civil War: between him and *Julius Caesar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers Balls, wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

Pompous, (Lat.) full of Pomp, stately.

Pomum Adams, is the protuberance of the fourth part of the Larynx, a Term among Physicians and Anatomists.

Ponderosity, (Lat.) weightiness, heaviness.

Poundweed, a sort of Plant called in Greek *Poramgion*.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the redifying of bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from the four Bridges, over the four Chancels, into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pomfrail, see *Pomfret*.
Pontick, (Lat.) belonging to *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Meotis*, and *Tenedos*: as also the Country joyning to the Sea, containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontifical*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, i. e. a Bishop or Prelate; who being clad in his Episcopal vestments,

or those ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival days: as also, those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

The *Pool-civil*, a disease in Horses, is a swelling growing like a Fistula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

Popelin, (French) a little finical darling.

Popination, (Lat.) excessive caring, or drinking: also a haunting *Popinas*, i. e. Taverns, or Victualling houses.

Popinger, a kind of Parrot: also an Herb so called, from being of the colour of that bird, being a kind of greenish colour, this herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a sort of Hobgoblins, so called from *Popleman*, a cruel Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Poplet, (old word) a young wench.

Popstick, (Lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppean Law, a certain Law among the Romans against single life.

Poppy (Lat. *Papaver*) a sort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour of very great efficacy to provoke Sleep, besides the common Poppy, there are two other sorts, viz. Spalling Poppy called *Behen*, and the Bastard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

Populeon, (Greek) an Unguent made of Poplar.

Populace, (French) the vulgar, or meaner sort of People.

Popularity, (Lat.) familiarity with the common people.

Population, (Lat.) a walling, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (Lat.) bearing Poplar Trees.

Populosity, (Lat.) abundance or fullness of people.

Porcelane, the cream, or flowering on the top of a certain chalky earth in *China* steeped in water, of which they make *China* dishes.

Porcine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hog.

Porculation, (Lat.) a fasting of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kind of beast called in Latin, *Histris*, which casteth out of her body certain sharp bristles, like darts against the Dogs when they hunt her.

Porosity, (Lat.) fullness of Pores, i. e. certain little holes in the skin, through which sweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaise, a kind of fish of a dusky colour, called in Greek *Phocena*.

Porpheric, (Lat.) belonging to *Porpherie*,

i. e. a fine reddish marble, streaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyry Chair* of *St. John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurate.

Portation, (Lat.) a stretching out.

Port, a Term in Navigation, is to put the Helme to Larboard, and the Ship will go to the Starboard, for the ship ever goes contrary to the Helme.

Portable, (Lat.) to be carried or born.

Porto bello, or *Saint Philip* a strong Town in *America*, so called from the good Haven adjoining to it; 'tis the Staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*: the Haven is fortified with two strong Castles; notwithstanding which, it was both surprised and pillaged by the English under the Command of Captain *Purker*, about the year 1601. and *Pedro Melendez* the Governour, taken prisoner.

Portcullis, (French) the Falling Gate of a City, which is made to slip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from *Port*, i. e. a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentous, (Lat.) prodigious, portending, or betokening some ill to come.

Portgaine, (French) a Sword-bearer.

Portgrave, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town: In ancient times the Chief Magistrate of *London*, was so called.

Portguidon, (French) the Cornet, or Ensign-bearer, to a Troop of horse, or men at Arms.

Portmantean, (French) a kind of Cloak-bagge.

Portman, a name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portpain, (French) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portsale, a sale of fish, presently upon return into the Haven; also a publick sale like that of the ancient Romans, who used *Per praecentem sub hasta vendere*.

Posade, (French) a respite or breathing: also a lighting down of Birds.

Posse see *Catave*.

Position, (Lat.) a putting, also a Term in Logic, a foundation upon which argument is built.

Possession, (Lat.) an absolute enjoyment of any thing; in Common-law, it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual enjoyment of them.

Possibility, (Lat.) likelihood.

Possee, (Lat.) a Term in Law, it is the Record

Record of the proceedings upon a Tryal by Writ of *Nisi prius*, so called because it begins with these words, *Postea Die & loco &c.*

Posterity, (*Lat.*) a being alter, or behind: also in Common-law, a man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by *Posterity*.

Posthume, (*Lat.*) a Child, born after the death of the Father: also Posthume-works are writings published after the death of the Author.

Postick, (*Lat.*) being behind or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious Exposition, containing more than hath been observed before, from the Latin *post illud*, i. e. after that.

Postillon, (*French*) a Post; guide, or forerunner: also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-horses, when their are six.

Postliminie, (*Lat.*) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Postmeridian, (*Lat.*) done in the afternoon.

Postnat, (*Lat.*) the same as Posthume.

To Postpone, (*Lat.*) to set behind, to esteem less than another.

Postposure, (*Lat.*) a setting behind.

Postvener, (*Lat.*) to come after.

Postvencional, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect.

Postulation, (*Lat.*) a requiring; or demanding.

Possible, (*Lat.*) fit to drink.

Potatoes, a sort of Indian fruit, whose root is of great vertue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (*Lat.*) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent in Blazon, expresseth the resemblance of the top of a croweth.

Potentate, (*Lat.*) one powerfull, or mighty.

Poultice, (*Lat.*) that may be drank.

Pouches, a Term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ships, or long-ships.

Poult-davis, or *Oulderness*, see *Medrinal-cles*.

To Pounce, (*Spanish* *Poncar*, *Latin* *pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the clawes, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subsidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Powrcnivre, the same as *Polipus*.

Powrmadee, (*French*) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Powrparty*, to sever Land thers that fall to partners, which before partition, they held jointly.

Powrpresture, (*French*) see *Powrpresture*.

Powrsuivants, (*French*) followers: also messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Powrsuivants*, at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecrosse*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percellis*.

Powrtraiture, (*French*) a delineating, or drawing a *Powrtraict*, i. e. a picture, or image of any thing.

Powroyour, (*French*) an Officer of the King, or other great Personage.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, signifieth an inclosure to keep beasts in; but more especially a place of strength, where Cattel distrained for any trespass are put, until they be replevied, or distrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of England became of force in Ireland; so called, because it was made when Sir Edward Poinings, was Lieutenant of Ireland.

P R

Pragmaticall, (*Greek*) basic, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practickall*, (*Greek*) ready to practise, or deal in any art or Science: also Substantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (*Lat.*) a break-fast, or repast.

Pratiques, (*Ital.*) the same as practick: also a Licence to traffick.

Preamble, see *Preface*.

Prebendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is also focalled from affording his Council, and assistance to the Bishop.

Præcaution, (*Lat.*) a foreseeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Præcedence, (*Lat.*) a going before; also a surpassing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (*Lat.*) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcension, (*Lat.*) the flourish or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

Præceptives, (*Lat.*) belonging to a precept, i. e. a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: also a Command.

Præceptories,

Præceptories, certain Benefices, antiently possit by the better sort of Templers.

Præcidanem, (*Lat.*) that which is cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

Præcipice, (*Lat.*) a steep place; a down-right descent.

Præcipitation, (*Lat.*) a casting down headlong: also rashness, or unadvisedness: also a Term in Chymistry, being a steeping, or dissolving of metals; or other bodies, in corroding Liquors.

Præcocity, (*Lat.*) a too early or over hasty ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (*Lat.*) a former bargain or contract.

Præcoursur, (*Lat.*) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

Prædation, (*Lat.*) a preying; robbing, or spoiling.

Prædecessour, (*Lat.*) an Ancestor, or forefather.

Prædestination, (*Lat.*) a pre-appointing, fore-ordinating, or designing before, what shall come after.

Prædial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lands, Mannours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicat*, (*Lat.*) three words which are most commonly used as terms in Logick. *Prædicables*, (which are 5. viz. *genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are also called *Categories*, and are ten in all, viz. Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *Summum*, *genus*. A *Prædicat*, is the last part of the Proposition, or the major part of a Syllogisme.

Prædition, (*Lat.*) a fore-saying, or foretelling.

Prædominant, (*Lat.*) bearing chief sway, or rule.

Præeminence, (*Latin*) a being to be set before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexistens, (*Lat.*) existing, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a Prologue, or preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Preamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

Prefect, (*Lat.*) a fore-saying, or foretelling.

Prefeminence, (*Latin*) a being to be set before others for eminence or excellence.

Prefexistens, (*Lat.*) existing, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a Prologue, or preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Preamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

Prefect, (*Lat.*) a Governour, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was also antiently a chief officer of the Roman Empire, called *Præfectus Prætorio*.

To Præfer, (*Lat.*) to advance, or set before others.

Pregnant, (*Lat.*) great with child: also ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Pregnotaries, signifies in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægression, (*Lat.*) a going before.

Præ gustation, (*Lat.*) a tasting, or trying before.

Præjudication, (*Lat.*) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice*, is used for hurt, or hindrance.

Prælation, (*Lat.*) a preferring, or setting before.

Prælection, (*Lat.*) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (*Lat.*) a Proem, or entrance into any discourse or subject: also in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any Instrument.

Præmature, (*Lat.*) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (*Lat.*) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

Præmission, (*Lat.*) a sending before, whence the *præmissiles*, i. e. things sent out, or spoken of before.

To fall into a Præmonition, signifies in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in prison; it is a word corruptly used for *Præmonere*, i. e. to admonish, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Præmonition, (*Lat.*) a fore-warning.

Præmunition, (*Lat.*) a fortifying before hand.

Prænder, a word used in Common Law: things which lye in *Prænder*, are those things which the Lord of a Mannour may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an heir, or of the Land &c. whereas those things which lye in *Receit*, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

Prænomination, (*Lat.*) a fore-naming.

Prænotion, (*Lat.*) a fore-knowledge.

Prænotation, (*Lat.*) a fore-shewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (*Lat.*) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

Præpensé, (*French*) fore-thought.

To Præponderate, (*Lat.*) to weigh well, or consider before hand.

Præposition, (*Lat.*) a putting before: also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

Preposterous, (Lat.) rash, head-long, out of order.

Prepuce, (Lat.) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yare.

Prerogative, (Lat.) a having ones opinion, fit a King a privilege, a peculiar authority or pre-eminence.

Presage, (Lat.) a foretelling, or foretelling.

Presbytery, (Lat.) Priesthood, Eldership, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Prescience, (Lat.) fore-knowledge.

Prescription, (Lat.) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law: also the course, or use of any thing, for a long time.

Presentaneous, (Lat.) present, ready, speedy, effectual.

Presentation, (Lat.) a shewing, or setting forth: also in Common Law, presentation is the offering, or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Prespe, a Constillation in two degrees, thirtie minutes in Leo.

To *Preside*, (Lat.) to rule or have authority over.

Presidiary, (Lat.) belonging to a *Presidy*, i. e. a Garrison of Souldiers: also aid, help, or defence.

Prest-money, (From the French *Press*, i. e. ready, prompt, money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Prestitution, (Lat.) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the Impostor.

Presumption, (Lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Prentice, or *Pretext*, (Lat.) a cloak, or colour for any thing: also *Prentice*, or *Prentension*, a claim or title to any thing.

Preterition, (Lat.) a going by or passing over.

Pretermiffion, (Latin, as it were a sending besides, a suffering to passe by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Prætorian, (Lat.) belonging to a *Prætor*, i. e. one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country subject to the Roman Empire; and he had supreme authority not only in the Military affairs, but also in matters of judgement: also the *Prætorian Guard* was a Band of souldiers, consisting of ten thousand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperour's person.

Prevarication, (Lat.) deceit, or double-dealing.

Prevision, (Lat.) leading the way or going before.

Præfatagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *T-centi*.

Prævity, (Lat.) crookedness, deformity: also naughtiness, lewdness.

The *Prærogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the *Civill Law*, in which the *Commissary* sits upon Inheritances fallen either by the intestate, or by Will and Testament.

Preventer rope, in Navigation, is a little rope leas'd cross'd over the ties of the Ship.

Preventional Full Moon, has Full moon which comes before any g and movable Feast or Planetary Aspect.

Præm the son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ransom'd for a great summe of money: He had fifty sons, whereof seventeen he had by his wife *Hebe*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and sack'd by the *Greeks*.

Præpissimus, (Lat.) a distric wherein there is an erection of the yard without lust; from *Priapus*, the son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He be't g born at *Lampisacum*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mother's Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had something about him fo pleasing to the women of *Lampisacum*, that after he was banish'd by the men of that place, they build'd a Temple to him where they were wont to sacrifice an Ass, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on horse-back.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting; when a Hair beats in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive the footing; it is said the *pricketh*.

Pricket, a brocket, spitter, or young male Deer, of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Prick-timber, or *Spindle-tree*, a sort of plant called in Greek *Euonymus*.

Pridian, (Lat.) belonging to the day before.

Prig, a canting word; To fish, or steal.

Primacy, (French) the first place or chief rule, especially in Ecclesiastical affairs, whence the Metropolitan, or Arch-Bishop is called a primate.

Primage, a duty due to Marriners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (Lat.) first, or principal: also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a *Primer*, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Responses, and

and Antiphones, cholen for that hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in surveying, an exact part containing nineteen inches, and four and fifty parts of an inch, also see *Golden number*.

Primævous, (Lat.) of a former age, elder.

Primer, and *Primavista*, (Ital.) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

Præmier seisin, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the Kings Prærogative, whereby he hath the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Præmigenious, (Lat.) coming naturally, or having its Original from its self.

Præming-iron, is a long piece of Iron sharp at the small end to pierce the Cartrage thorough the touch-hole of the Gun.

Præmitial, (Lat.) belonging to the first-fruits.

Præmitive, (Lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Præmogeniture, (Lat.) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first-born.

Præmordial, (Lat.) belonging to the first original, or beginning of all things.

Præmrose, a little yellow sweet flower that overspreads the fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the spring, and is called in Latin *Præmula veris*.

Præmium mobile, (Lat.) the tenth or highest Orb; so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferior Orbs depends.

Præncipality, (Lat.) the dignity or chief seat of a Sovereign Prince: also, *Præncipality* is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Præncox, (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hasty or over ripe-headed young boy.

Præriority, (Lat.) see *Posteriority*.

Præsage, a custome or share belonging to the King out of such merchandizes, as are taken by Lawfull way of prize.

Præscilla, the proper name of a woman; being a diminutive of *Præsa*, which significth in Latin, ancient.

Præscillanist, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Præscillianus*: they denyed the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Præsim, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure being a solid triangle.

Præstine, (Lat.) former, ancient, wonted.

Præstis, (Lat.) a kind of fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that fish.

Prævidado, (Span.) a Favorite.

Præviation, (Lat.) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.

Prævet, a sort of evergreen used much in garden knots and borders, it is called in Latin *Ligustrum*.

Prævilege, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the Common Law.

Prævibility, (Lat.) likelihood.
Prævot of Testaments, the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge; Ordinary of the place, where the dead man dieth.

Prævobation, (Lat.) a proving; or trying; whence a *Prævobationer* in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be cholen fellow.

Prævobe, a Chirurgical Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Prævobity, (Lat.) honesty, goodness, integrity.

Prævoblematical, (Lat.) belonging to a *Prævoblem*, i. e. a hard question propounded to any one to explain.

Prævobscide, (Greek) the snout of an Elephant.

Prævocacity, (Lat.) sauciness, malepertness, scoffing.

Prævocatarick, (Greek) as *Prævocatarick* cause, that cause which foregoeth, or begetteth another cause.

Prævocado, (Lat.) a Writ which lyes, where an action is sued in an inferior, and removed to a superior Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the suit was first commenced.

Prævocrity, (Lat.) bigness of stature, tallness.

Prævoproceffe, (Lat.) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personal, or really civil, or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

Prævoprocession, (Lat.) a passing on, a going forward: also a custom among Clergymen of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Prævoprochronisme, (Greek) an error in Chronology or computation of time.

Prævopchyta, an Island in the *Terrhene Sea*, not far from *Puteoli*, in *Campania*, so called from *Prævopchyta* the Nurse of *Æneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a mountain of *Ina-rime*, a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Procedence, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of its place.

Procedi, (*Lat.*) a being prepared, or in a readinesse.

Proclivity, (*Lat.*) an aptness, propensivity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconsul, (*Lat.*) one in the stead or place of a Consul, a Deputy Consul.

Procrastination, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

Procurators, (in Latin *Procurators*) Advocates, or those that sollicite other mens business: also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Diocesse. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Schollars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called *Proctors*: Also in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called *Procurators*.

Proculcation, (*Lat.*) a trampling or treading under foot.

Procyon, the lesser Dog-Star.

Prodigality, (*Lat.*) riotous, or wasteful expence.

Prodigy, (*Lat.*) a monstrous, or unnatural action, betokening some great evil to come.

Proditor, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Predition*, i. e. treason, or treachery, traytour-like.

Prodrum, (*Greek*) a *præcourseur*, or forerunner.

Prodution, (*Lat.*) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick, is any number brought forth out of another) also a lengthning, or making longer.

Proctheſis, (*Greek*) an exposition which is sent before, in Rhetorick it is a figure in which the speaker doth by his answer (containing a reason of what he or some other hath said or done) defend himself or the other person as unblamable.

Profanation, (*Lat.*) a putting holy things to a common use.

Profession, (*Lat.*) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy, *Profession*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Professour, (*Lat.*) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of an University.

Proficient, (*Lat.*) helping forward or profiting.

Profile, (*Ital.*) a Term in painting, being a Picture only drawn sideways.

Profugation, (*Lat.*) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profundee, (*Lat.*) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, is oftentimes joyned to other words, to adde a weight and aggravation to them, as *profound reverence*. *Cleopatra*.

Profundity, (*Lat.*) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out lavishly, a wasting.

Progeny, (*Lat.*) an off-spring; or issue; whence *Progenitor*, a fore-father, or ancestor.

Progne, (see *Philomela*.)

Prognostication, (*Lat.*) a foretelling of things to come.

Progression, (*Lat.*) a making progresse, or going forward.

Prohibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

Projection, (*Lat.*) a casting forward, also a contriving, In Chymistry it is the last operation, or drawing to a conclusion in any Chymical experiment; also in Mathematicks Globes or Spheres, designed in *Plano* are called *Projections*.

Projesture, (*Lat.*) a forecasting, or designing: also a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolatation, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or deserting.

Prolation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or speaking plain.

Prolepsis, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Prolepsis*, i. e. a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes answer to his own demand; *Antihypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is refuted by the Opposition of a contrary sentence. *Prolepsis*, is also a Grammatical figure of Construction in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb Adjectivè, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective with which notwithstanding they do not agree; as *Due Aquile volaverunt, Hac ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in Latin *Anticipatio*.

Proletä-

Proletarius, or *Proletarius*, (*Lat.*) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

Profilical, (*Lat.*) apt to breed, or bring forth, & usually. *Profilical*, signs are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Prolixity, (*Lat.*) tediousness in speech.

Prologue, (*Greek*) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

Proloquutor, (*Lat.*) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolusor, (*Lat.*) as it were a playing before an Essay, or making Trial before hand, of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (*Greek*) one that hath studied the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the Father of *Deucalion*, and son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having dissuaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Zeus*, he was for his good counsell freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (*Lat.*) a jutting, or standing out farther than another.

Promiscuous, (*Lat.*) mingled, or confus'd one with another.

Promontorie, (*Lat.*) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Pormooters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (*Lat.*) quicknesse, or readinesse.

Promptuarie, (*Latin*) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prope, (*Lat.*) sloping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Pronephew, (*Lat.*) a Nephew, or Grand-child's son.

Proem, (*Lat.*) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any discourse.

Propagation, (*Lat.*) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: also a spreading abroad, the multiplying of a stock.

Propelled, (*Lat.*) thrust out, or driven forward.

Propension, (*Lat.*) a pronells or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing quickly; a making haste.

Prophetical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Prophets*, i. e. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious Speeches.

Propination, (*Lat.*) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) nearness, or neighbourhood: also affinity.

Propitiatory, (*Lat.*) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (*Lat.*) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appealing of Gods displeasure, by sacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straights of *Helleſpont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracicus*.

Proportion, (*Lat.*) a convenience, or answerableness of one thing to another.

Proposition, (*Lat.*) a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of: also the major, or first term in Logick.

Proprator, (*Lat.*) a Deputy-Prætor, or Chief Justice.

Proprietary, (*French*) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himself and his Heirs.

Propudious, (*Lat.*) shamefull, filthy, dishonest.

Propugnacle, (*Lat.*) a Bulwark, or Fortresse, whence *propugnation*, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulsation, (*Lat.*) a chafing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or stealing on by little and little.

Provatiation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (*Lat.*) a deterring or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Council.

Proſitick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Profe*;

Proſcription, (*Lat.*) a banishing, or outlawing, making it lawful for any man to kill the Proſcript, or person outlawed, where ever he findeth him.

Prosecution, (*Lat.*) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Proſelytes, (*Greek*) a stranger converted to our faith: it was heretofore meant only of one converted from *Harabifm*, to the Jewish Religion.

Proſerpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, she being ravish'd by *Pluto*, was sought for

by

by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter*, at her earnest request, granted that her daughter should return again to earth, on condition she had tasted no meat since she came to H. ll: but *Ascalabus* having declared that she had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) she could obtain no more, but that she should be six months upon earth, and six months with *Pluto*.

Profodie, (*Greek*) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Prosopopoeia, (*Greek*) a Feigning a person; in Rhetoric it's a figurative exhortation wherein in any thing whatsoever which is not a person is metaphorically brought in and represented as a person, this figure is very frequently used in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

A *Prospect*, (*Lat.*) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

Prosperious, (*Lat.*) fair; or goodly to behold.

Prostration, (*Lat.*) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcom- ing.

Prosthesis, a Grammatical figure by which a letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word, as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tetuli*, for *Tuli*.

Prostitution, (*Lat.*) a Harlots letting out the use of her body for hire.

Prostration, (*Latin.*) a falling at ones feet.

Protasick, (*Greek*) a belonging to a *Protasis*, i. e. a Proposition: also the first part of a Comedy.

Prostration, (*Lat.*) a driving, or chasing away.

Proterus, (*Lat.*) to stretch forth.

Protervity, (*Lat.*) way-wardness, or forwardness.

Protesilaus, the son of *Iphiclus*, who going to the Trojan War, contrary to the Oracle's advice, was slain by *Hector*.

Protestation, (*Lat.*) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the Protestation they made at *Spires*, were called Protestants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptune's* Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea-calves; the Poets also feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could transform himself into what shape he pleased; *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Island, leaving *Paltena*, a City of *Thessaly*, where he first lived.

Protocol, (*Greek*) the first draught of a

Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Proslacia, a Castle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the second's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prudbun Castle*.

Prostologie, (*Greek*) a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (*Greek*) the first Martyr or witness of the new Testament.

Protoplast, (*Greek*) first formed, or made.

Prototype, (*Greek*) the Original type, or first pattern.

Prozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetoric; see *Zeuigma*.

Protraction, (*Lat.*) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematicall Instrument made of brass, consisting of the Scale and Semi-circle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protreptick, (*Greek*) doctrinal, or giving instructions.

Protrusion, (*Lat.*) a thrusting forward.

Prouberant, (*Lat.*) rising, or swelling out.

Protype (*Greek*) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (*Italian*, as it were a *Providour*) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Proverb, i. e. an adage, or old saying.

Provincial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Province: also a provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Fryers.

Provincing, (*French*) is when a man lays a branch of a Vine, or twig of an Osier, or any other tree into the ground, that it may take root and grow.

Proviso, (*Ital.*) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writings; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

To *Prout*, to pilfer, or steal in the night.

Prout, (old word) honour: also, the fore-castle of a ship: also a point jutting out in a building.

Provoost, a President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church: also a chief Magistrate of a Town.

Proxie, a Proctor's warrant, or Commission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf

behalf; it is also Metaphorically taken for any thing that is den in another mans stead.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) nearness or Neighbourhood, a high degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Christian name of divers women; the signification is well known.

Prunious, (*Latin.*) frothy, covered with froth.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwise called Sicklewort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, somewhat like a *Prune*.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry: they say a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to prune her self, but when she beginneth at her legs, and tetcheth moisture at her tail, wherewith she embalmeth her feet, and striketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this tetching off her Oyl, is called the Note.

Prurient, (*Lat.*) itching, or having an itching desire.

Pruriginous, (*Lat.*) having the itch.

P S

Psalmodie, (*Greek*) a singing of Psalms; or verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

Psalmodography, (*Greek*) a writing of Psalms.

Psaltery, (*Greek*) a certain Musicall Instrument with ten strings, somewhat like a Harp; some call it a *Stalm*.

Psephism, (*Greek*) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pseudography (*Greek*) a false writing; or counterfeit hand.

Pseudologie, (*Greek*) a false speaking; or lying.

Pseudomartyr, (*Greek*) a false witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudopphet, (*Greek*) a false Prophet.

Psychomachy, (*Greek*) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

P T

Prisane, (*Lat.*) a kind of drink made of Barly.

Protomeus, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains: also the name of several Kings of *Egypt*.

P U

Puberty, (*Lat.*) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (*Lat.*) a publishing, or making common.

Pucelage, (*French*) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glocestershire*, in time past, a Mannour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer, and one *Leoue* a Russian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the body, and so lost his life.

Puddings, in Navigation, are ropes nailed round the yards armes close to the end, to save the Rabbins from galling upon the yards.

Pudibund, (*Lat.*) bashfull, or shamefaced.

Pudicity, (*Lat.*) chastity, or purity.

Puerility, (*Lat.*) boyishness, childishness, or simplicity.

Puerperous, (*Lat.*) bearing children, or causing to bear children.

Pugill, (*Lat.*) a small handful.

Pugillation, (*Lat.*) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (*Lat.*) an eager desire of fighting.

Puisse, or *Pmy*, (*French*, as it were born after) a word used in Common Law for the younger.

Puissance, (*French*) power, force, might.

Pulebritude, (*Lat.*) fairness, or tallness of person.

Pulicos, (*Lat.*) full of fleas.

Pullation, (*Lat.*) a hatching of chickens.

Pullies, see *Blocks*.

Pullulation, (*Lat.*) a springing, a budding forth, a shooting up.

Pulmonary, (*Lat.*) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarious, (*Lat.*) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulps, (*Lat.*) the brawny, or muscly part of the body: also a kind of fish, otherwise called a Cattle-fish or Polypus.

Pulsation, (*Lat.*) a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

Pulverisation, (*Lat.*) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

Pulverulent, (*Lat.*) dully, full of powder.

Punication, (*Lat.*) a making smooth with a Punice-stone, i. e. a stone that is spungy, and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (*Lat.*) a pricking.

Punctillo, (*Ital.*) a diminutive of *Puncto* i. e. a little point: also a thing of no value, or moment.

Punicke faith, falsehood, or perjury.

Punition, (*Lat.*) a chastising, or correcting.

Puny, see *Puisse*.

Pupils, (*Lat.*) the Ball, or Appie of the eye: also derived from *Populus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or fatherless Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a Demy-Island in *Dorset-shire*, in the midst of which standeth *Cros Castle*, where *Elfrith*, to make way for her own son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarously murdered, as he came from hunting to visit her.

Purifle, (*French Purifie*,) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purplew, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or skins of beasts, so long as they are used in borders.

Purgatory (*Lat.*) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholics say, the souls of men are cleaned before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (*Lat.*) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

Purise, (*French*, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations, severed again from the same.

To *Purloin*, to lurch, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpuresure, from the *French Pourprie*, which signifieth to take from another, and appropriate to your self, so that it signifieth in a general sense, any wrong done between party and party, in Forrest Law it signifieth, every encroachment upon the Kings Forrest.

Purpurean, (*Lat.*) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purslane (*Lat. Portulaca*) an Herb used very much in salades, and whose leaves and seeds are of a very cooling quality, besides the common sort there are two others, *viz.* the *Sea Purslane*, called *Halimus*, and the *Water Purslane*, called *Ailene*.

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of matter, or filth.

Purveyour, see *Purveyour*.

Pusillanimity, (*Lat.*) cowardliness, or faint-heartedness.

Pustulous, (*Lat.*) full of Pustules, *i. e.* blisters, blaines, or wheals.

Putation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, or cutting off (superfluous branches: also a thickening, reputing, or esteeming.

Putrid, (*Lat.*) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *Putrescence*, corruption.

Putricks, (a term in Navigation) small Strouds which go from the Main, Fore and

Millen-Matts throwds, to the Top-Matts throwds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when the removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traversing with her body, but chiefly with her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (*Greek*) a fighting with Hurl-bats.

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermost mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in height: of whom it is reported, that they ride forth in the spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea side, armed with bows and arrows, to destroy the nests of the Cranes which else would grow to numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Pyramid; *i. e.* a Geometricall figure: See *Obelisk*.

Pyrenean-hills, certain hills that divide *France*, from *Spain*.

Pyrites, (*Greek*) a clear and bright stone, vulgarly called the Firestone.

Pyrotics, (*Greek*) Caustics, burning Medicines.

Pyrotechnic, (*Greek*) any structure or machineation made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the son of *Achilles*: also a King of *Epirus*, who made war with the Romans for a long while; he was slain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a stile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras* a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held transmigration, or the passing of souls out of one body into another.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, *i. e.* a prophesying spirit, also the name of a Serpent of a very vast magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*; in memory of which, the *Pythian Games* were instituted.

Q U

Q *Uab*, a kind of fish, called a Water-wa-tel, or Eelpout.

Quack-salver, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank, or simple Physitian.

Quadragesimary, (*Lat.*) belonging to 40. years.

Quadragesimal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Quadragesima*, *i. e.* the fourtieth day before Easter, or first Sunday in Lent.

Quadrin, (*French*) a Stanza or Staff, consist- ing of four verses.

Quadrangular,

Quadrangular, (*Latin*) belonging to a Quadrangle, *i. e.* a four square figure.

Quadrant, (*Lat.*) a certain Mathematical Instrument, being the fourth part of a Circle: also the fourth part of any measure, or number.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) four fingers thick: also a certain figure every way four-square.

Quadrature, (*Lat.*) a squaring; a making square of any thing.

Quadrimestial, (*Lat.*) of four years.

Quadrigræus, (*Latin*) belonging to a Coach, or Chariot; drawn with four horses. A *Quadrin*, (*French*) a mic, or small piece of money, vauiug about a farthing.

Quadringentarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to four hundred.

Quadrupartite, (*Lat.*) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (*Lat.*) consisting of four ways; or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (*Lat.*) having four feet.

Quadrupedian signs, representing four-footed beasts, *Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, Capricornus*.

Quadruplation, (*Lat.*) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (*Lat.*) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin* *Coturnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious Enthusiasts, who took that denomination at first from their strange gestures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in their publick Assemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, *i. e.* when will the altar be ready) a studying, or doubting what to do.

Quarantin, (*French*) Lent, or the term of 40. dayes before Easter.

Quardecme, (*French*) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannour, with an Advouion thereunto belonging, against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advouion.

Quarentine, a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the widow of a Landed man deceased, of continuing 40. dayes after his decease, in his chief Mannour-house, also a Prohibition of those that come from any infected place from entering into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

Quarry, a place whence stones are digged out: also a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; also a Term in Faulconry, any fowl that is flown at, and slain.

Quarrell, (*French*) a kind of coyn valuing three half pence of our money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quartation, (*Lat.*) A Chymicall Term, being the separation of Gold and Silver mixed together, by four parts unequal.

Quartary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a Sextary, *i. e.* two pound.

Quarter, a term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an Escucheon.

Quarter bullet, in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into 4 parts.

Quarter pierced, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a cross.

Quartile aspect, a term in Astronomy, the distance of three signs between one star, and another.

Quarto, a book is said to be in Quarto, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into four leaves a peice.

Quassation, (*Lat.*) a shaking, or brandishing.

Quarter Cosins, fourth Cosins, the last degree of kindred: also such whose friendship declines.

Quaternion; or *Quarterternity*, (*Lat.*) the number of four.

Quaver, a measure of time in Musick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half of a Quaver, a Semiquaver, &c.

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the third in honour of Queen *Philip* his wife, who built Queens Colledge in *Oxford*.

Quest, (old word) the same as *Calver*; which see.

Quent; (old word) quenched: also strange.

Quercine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Oak.

Quermotious, (*Lat.*) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-mill.

Querpo, see *Curpo*.

Querulous, (*Lat.*) singing or cheping sorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Quest, or *Inquest*, a meeting of Citizens, to inquire what misdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Quetour, or *Quetour*, (*Lat.*) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treasurer.

Quick-silver, a certain Minerall, being a slimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a Term in School-Philosophy, the essence of any thing: also a quirk or subtile question.

Quid pro pro, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincupedal, (*Lat.*) having five feet, or five m:alture of five feet.
Quingenarium, (*Lat.*) belonging to five hundred.
Quinquagesima Sunday, the fiftieth day before Easter, called *Shrove-Sunday*.
Quinquangle, (*Lat.*) having five corners or angles.
Quinquennial, (*Lat.*) five yeares old, or lasting five years.
Quinquupartite, (*Lat.*) divided into five parts.
Quinquereme, (*Lat.*) a Gally having five ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oare hath five men; as the *Quadriveme* consisted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.
Quintessence, in Common Law, is a certain Tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fiftieth part of mens lands, or goods: it is written *Quintessimo* also.
Quintain, (*French*) a certain Game much in request at marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank, or Buttresse of wood, wherein he that shewed most activity, had a Peacock for prize.
Quintal, (*French*) a hundred weight.
Quintessential, (*Lat.*) belonging to Quintessence, i. e. the purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing, or as it is defined in Chymistry an absolute pure and well digested medicine drawn from any substance either animal Vegetable, or mineral.
Quintile, (*Lat.*) the month of July; being the fifth month from March.
Quintuple, (*Lat.*) five-fold.
Quinzain, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen verses.
Quirinall hill, one of the seven hills of Rome; there is also a gate called *Porta quirinalla*.
Quirister, see *Chorister*.
Quiritations, (*Lat.*) a crying, calling or shouting.
Quirites, a name anciently given to the Romans.
Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him.
Quodlibetical questions, certain questions disputed pro and con in the Schools.
Justices of the Quorum, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B, &c. nunc esse volumus*.
Quotidian, (*Lat.*) daily, done every day.
Quotient, (*Lat.*) a Term in Arithmetick, the number that riseth out of the Divisor.

Quo Waranto, a made term in Law, for a Writ which lies, where a man usurpeth any Franchise upon the King who then shall have this Writ.
Quoyl, a Term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.
Quoyl, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

R A

To *R Abate*, in Faulconry a Hawk is said when by the motion of the bearers hand, he recovers the fit.
Rabbettings, a Term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.
Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabb or Rabbio, i. e. a Doctor, or Teacher, among the Jews.
Rabid, (*Lat.*) mad, or raging.
Racemation, (*Lat.*) a gathering of grapes after the clusters are gone.
Racemiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing clusters of grapes.
Rachel, (*Hebr.*) the daughter of *Laban*, and one of the wives of *Jacob*, who after he had served seven years for her, was put off with her sister *Leah*, and forced to serve another seven for her.
Radegund, (*Sax.*) favourable counsell, a Christian name of women.
Rade vore, (*Sax.*) Tapestry, or Loom-work.
Radiant, (*Lat.*) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun beams.
Radiation, a darting forth of beams.
Radical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the root: whence radical moisture, the naturall, and vital moisture spread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Astrology, a radical question, is a question propounded, when the Lord of the ascendent, and Lord of the hour, are of one nature and triplicity.
Radiation, (*Lat.*) a taking root.
Radish, (Latin *Rapianus*) a well known Plant, the Root whercof is a very frequent Sallad.
Radius of a Circle, in Geometrie, is a line reaching from the Center to any point of the Periphery, or Circumference.
Raffinage, (*French*) a refining.
Raffle, (*French*) a kind of Game at Dice: also, a rifting.
Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Vessel.
Ragounces, (*Saxon.*) a kind of precious stone.
Ragwort, (*Jacobea*) an herb of Mars, of a bitter, disussing, and cleansing quality.
Railery, (*French*) jesting, sporting, or scoffing.

Raimond,

Raimond, (*Germ.*) a proper name, signifying Quiet; answering to the Greek *Helychius*.
Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sun-beams are in a Geometrical opposition to a shallow and moist Cloud.
Raised, in flesh, Term in Faulconry, is when a Hawk prospereth or grows fatest.
Rake, in Navigation, is so much of the ships Hull, as hangs over both ends of the keels to much as is forward; it is said the rakes so much forward and so much afterward.
To Rally, (*French*) a military Term to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troops.
Ralf, (*Germ.*) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodalph*, i. e. helpful counsell.
Ramage, or *Ramageous*, from the French *Ramage*, a branch or bough, *Ramage*, in Faulconry, is spoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.
Ramboox, a kind of compound drink.
Ramberge, (*French*) a kind of swift Gally, or long ship.
Ramist, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handsonic method and abridgement.
Rammer, in the Art of Gunry; is a bob of wood at the end other to ram in the powder and the waddings.
Ramosity, (*Lat.*) fulness of branches, or boughs.
Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being spoken of a beast climbing, or rearing up his fore-foot.
Rampour, or *Rampert*, (*French*) a Term in Fortification, the wall of a Bullwark, or Fortresse.
Rampour, a sort of herb called in Latin *Rapunculum*, or *Rapunculus*.
Ramsey, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonshire*, so called as it were *Rams* Island; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinsman *Ailwin*, surnamed *Healf-Koning*, i. e. half King, and enlarged by Bishop *Oswald*.
Ramson, an Herb called in Latin *Allium ursinum*.
Rams-head, in Navigation, is a great block, wherein are three shivers into which the Halyards are passed.
Rancidity, or *Rancour*, (*Lat.*) mouldiness, rottenness, mustiness: also malice or inward gudging.
Ransal, (*Sax.*) a proper name, from *Rannulph*, i. e. fair help.
Ranks, (a Term in the art Military) is a row of men standing one by another, pouldron to Pouldron, or shoulder, to shoulder,

their faces being directed all one way.
Ranpick (old word) a tree that begins to decay at the top through age.
Ransome, (*French*) contract, a redemption; a sum of money paid for the removing of a Captive, or for the pardoning of some heinous Crime.
Ranula, (*Lat.*) a swelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is fastned to the Ligament.
Rapacity, (*Lat.*) ravenousness, extortion, greediness.
Rapes, certain divisions of the County of *Suffex*; as *Kent*, is divided into *Wapentaks*: these *Rapes* are six in all, namely of *Chiohester*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lemise*, *Pevensey*, and *Hastings*.
Raphael, (*Hebr.*) the Physick of God, the name of the Angle that appeared to *Tobit*.
Rapidity, (*Lat.*) swiftnesse; quickness, hastiness.
Rapine (*Lat.*) Robbery; Pillaging; taking a thing by open force or violence.
Rapsodie, (*Greek*) a contecture or joyning together of divers verses, or sentences.
Rapture, (*Lat.*) a snatching away by violence: also an Ecstasie, or Transportment.
Rarity, thinness, it is by the Philosophers opposed to Density: and that body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance lesse.
Rarefaction, (*Lat.*) a rarifying, or making thin.
Rasion, (*Lat.*) a shaving, in Chymistry it is defined solution of continuaty of some mixt body performed by a knife, or some sharp instrument of the like nature.
Raschel, (old word) trail.
Raspetory, (*French*) a Butler's instrument, wherewith he chips bread.
Raspie, a kind of fruit growing on a shrub, called in French *Framboise*; as it were, a Wood-Strabury, in Latin *Rubus idem*.
Raf-Algease, a Sar in the Twin.
Raf-Alden, the head of *Junonius*.
Rasure, (*Lat.*) a shaving or scraping.
Ratiocination, (*Lat.*) a reasoning, arguing, or discoursing.
Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying, confirming, or making sure.
Rational, (*Lat.*) reasonable, indued with reason; it is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the Jews.
Rattle, or *Coxcomb*, an herb called in Latin *Crista Galli*.
To Rattle, in Hunting, a Goat is said when he crys or makes a noise.
Rattings in Navigation, are all the small ropes that cross the throuds like steps.

Ravage, (*French*) havock, spoil, ransack.

Raverty, (*Lat.*) hoarfenesse.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Constantinople*, had their residence: it is situate upon the *Adriatick* Sea-shore.

Ravishment, or *Rape*, the violent deflowering of a woman: also in Common law, it is used for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (*French*) the Office of a *Raunger*, who is to drive back the wild beasts of the Forests, as often, as they Raunge out of the same unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (*French*) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star: also Metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object.

RE

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the distance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Bark-shire*; so called from the River *Rhea*, or from the *British* word *Redin*, or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the Danes fortified themselves, and made a Rampier between *Kenet* and *Tamsu*, when they were defeated by King *Aethelwolf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) Counsel, Advice, Help.

Real (*Spanish*) a kind of *Spanish* Coyn, valuing about six pence of our money.

Reau, a certain measure of Paper, consisting of twenty quires.

Reasonable aid, in Common-law, is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights service, or in Socage to marry his daughter, or make his son Knight.

Rebate, see *Chamfering*.

Rebate, a Term used among Merchants, to allow to much as the interest of any sum of money amounts to, for the time of aneypayments; also a Term in Faulconry: *vide* to *Bate*.

Rebecca (*Hebr.*) fat and suil, a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaner*: also a certain Musickall Instrument of three strings, called in Latin *Sistrum*, or *Fiducula*.

Rebellion, (*Lat.* as it were a re-warring) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in battell by the Romans, had yielded themselves to their subjection.

Redus, the expressing of any name, conceit, motto, or devise by a picture; see *Camdens* *Remain*.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is when the Donce by virtue of a warranty made by the Donour, repeleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (*Lat.*) a striking back with the heel.

Recantation, (*Lat.*) a revoking, or unlaying what was laid before.

Recapitulation, (*Lat.*) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

Reception, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law signifying a second distress, for the self same cause, upon a person formerly distressed, during the plea grounded upon the former Distresse. It signifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice distressed for one thing.

Recargaison, (*French*) a lading of a ship homeward, a back-fraught.

Recede, (*Lat.*) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (*Lat.*) fresh, new, lately done.

Recesson, (*Lat.*) a rehearsing, reckoning, or numbring.

Receptacle, (*Lat.*) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-house, or Store-house.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are said to receive one another, and it is manifold; by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Recessive, (*Lat.*) a recoyling, or going back, a place of retreat, or retirement.

Recheat, a certain lesson, which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

Recidivous, (*Lat.*) falling, or sliding back; to the same passe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (*Lat.*) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation*.

Recision, (*Lat.*) a cutting away.

Recitation, (*Lat.*) a reciting, or rehearsing; whence *Recitative* style, in Musick, is a kind of singing, where with Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the stage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Reclaiming, in Faulconry, is to tame, or make a Hawk gentle.

Recluse, (*Lat.*) shut up, retired, cloyster'd up in a solitary place.

Recognisance, (*French*) signifieth in Common-law, a bond of Record, testifying from the *Recognisour*; to the *Recognizee*, a certain sum of money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (*Lat.*) a revising, re-acknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollekt, a certain order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (*Lat.*) a commending any one to another.

Recoji-

Recopilation, (*Span.*) a picking, or choosing out the best from among a great many things.

Record; (*French*) in Common-law, signifieth an authentick, or uncontrollable testimony in writing.

Recordation, (*Lat.*) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Recorder, one whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law.

Recovery, in Common-law, signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment, or Tryall of Law.

Recoyfe, (*Lat.*) refuge, or retreat.

To *Recoyle*, (*French* *Reculer*, as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. e. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (*French*) faint-hearted; not standing to ones challenge: also treacherous.

Recreation, (*Lat.* as it were a making, or creating, *anew*) a refreshings, roving, or recreating.

Recrement, (*Lat.* the drosse, scum, or dregs of any thing. Also a Term in Chymistry, when the distilled liquor is distilled over again, several times.

Recriminatio, (*Lat.*) a retorting back a fault upon the accuser.

Reiangle, (*Lat.*) a Geometrical figure consisting of a right angle, or right angles, a right or streight angle, or a corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Reification, (*Lat.*) a rectifying, a making right, or streight, in Chymistry it is either the drawing of the flegm or the exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated distillation.

Reilimeal, (*Lat.*) consisting of right lines.

Reio sur disclaimer, a Writ that lyeth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

Reitor, (*Lat.*) a Governour; also he that hath the Charge, or Cure of any Parish-Church.

Reius in curia, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing against him.

Reculade, (*French*) a recoyling; or going back; also a trece corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbin*, here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vestrians* lay in Garrison; it is also famous for the Palace, built by *Aethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monastery built by *Brightwald*, the eighth Arch-Bishop of *Can-*

terbury, from which the Town came to be called *Recul-minster*.

Recovery, (*Lat.*) a recovering.

Recurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking, bowing, or bending, backward.

A *Recusant*, a Roman Catholick, so called from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (*Lat.*) a loving again.

Redargution, (*Lat.*) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redborn, (signifieth as much as red-water) a Town in *Hertford-shire*, seated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted *Saint Alban*, to the Christian Faith.

Reddition, (*Lat.*) a restoring; or giving back.

Redevable, (*French*) being in arrearage, or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate sense, for obliged, or beholding to.

Redhibition, (*Lat.*) the causing of any one by Law, to take that again, which he sold.

Rediculus, a certain god, worshipt among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*; upon occasion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (*Lat.*) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redition, (*Lat.*) a returning, or coming back.

Redituarie, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, (*Lat.*) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redonation, (*Lat.*) a giving back that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, the jutting out of the angles; or corners of any work.

A *Redstart*, a certain Bird, otherwise called a *Robin Redbreast*, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redbanks, the *Irish-Scots* are so called from *Renda*, an *Irish* Captain; who anciently, by force of Arms, seized himself in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubbour, those that by Cloath, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

Reduction, (*Lat.*) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redverses, commonly called *Rivers*'s, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwall*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonshire*.

and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are styled in Latin Records, *de Ripariis*.

Redundancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bounding, or exceeding.

Reduplication, (Lat.) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, in Greek *Anadiplosis*; wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

Re-entry, in common law is a returning, or taking again possession of what we had last forgoen.

Reeve, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and (spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refectory, (Lat.) a repast, or meal.

Refellory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries; where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (Lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Referendary, (Lat.) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly one under the Master of Requests in France.

Reflection, (Lat.) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or striking back: also by metaphor, a calling back ones mind upon things past.

Reflex, (Lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refoeculation, (Lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving: also a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (Span.) an Officer, who having lust his men, is continued in pay as an inferior souldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not said to prave, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (Lat.) as it were irrefragible, i. e. unbreakable (stubborn, or obstinate.

Refration, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction, or aspect, and before he comes joynd, he becomes retrograde.

Refrere, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigeratory, (Lat.) any Plate or Vessel used for coolings; but particularly it is taken for a vessel like a pail, pieced about the head of an Alebeck, which usually is filled with cold water, that so the Stillhead may not grow hot.

Refrigeration, (Lat.) a refreshing, or cooling again.

Refuge, (Lat.) a flying for succour or safety, a place of respite, or succour.

Refulgent, (Lat.) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (Lat.) to dissolve, or melt again: also, to pay back.

Refutation, (Lat.) a confuting by arguments, a disprooving.

Regall, (Lat.) Kingly, Royall, Stately: also a Regall, signifieth a Ring, or Jewell, of great value.

To *Regale*, (French) to fare like a King; or to entertain Royally.

Regalia, (Lat.) the rights and priviledges of a King.

Regardant, (French) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forrest, is an Officer of the Kings Forrest; who is sworn to make the regard of the Forrest; to surview all other Officers, and to enquire of all offences, as well of Ver, as of Venison, within all that ground that is parcel of the Forrest, which is called the *Regard*:

Regards, (French) attentive markings, or observings of men and actions.

Regency, (Lat.) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectorship of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (Lat.) a new birth, a being born again; it is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological Sense.

Regeneration, (Lat.) a sprouting forth, or budding again.

Regicide, (Lat.) a King killer.

Regifugium; a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly Government, were banished *Rome*.

Regiment, a body of souldiers consisting commonly of ten Companies of Foot, and 7 or 8 troop of horse, though sometimes more sometimes fewer.

Register, (Lat.) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Regimentation, (Lat.) a gluing together again.

Regreter; a word anciently used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail: also one that trimes up old wares for sale; a *Huckster*.

Regressum, or *Regressu*, (Lat.) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (French) desire: also sorrow, or reluctance.

Regularity, (Lat.) Order, Rule, or Precept: also, a Canonical life.

Marcus Artillius Regulus, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of prisoners, upon his word given

ven to return by such a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

Regurgitation, (Lat.) a swallowing up again. *Rehobam*, (Hebr.) the breath of the people, King *Solomon's* son and successour, who following the Counsell of young men, rather than of his grave Counsellers, was deprived of the Kingdome of *Israel*.

Rejection, (Lat.) a casting off.

To *Reimburse*, (Span.) to return to the wood, toly in ambush again.

Rejoinder, in Common Law, signifieth a second answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication: the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reijster, (French) or *Ruyter* (Dutch) a horseman (whence *Swart-ruiter*, a horseman with black Armour) also, a long horse-man's cloak.

Reit, (old word) Sedge, or Sea-Weed.

Reiteration, (Lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Relaps, (Lat.) a falling or sliding back; most commonly taken in a Medicinal sense for a falling back into any disease or sickness.

Relative, (Lat.) having relation or nearness to some other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, (commonly a pronoun) which in Concord or agreement answers to some forgoing word (commonly a noun Substantive) which is therefore called an *Antecedent*, as *Gemma quam mihi dedisti*, the Jewell which thou gavest to me, in which example, *Quam*, or *Which* the *Relative* answersto, and agrees with the *Gemma*, or Jewell the Substantive.

Relaxation, (Lat.) a loosening, a releasing, a letting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of hounds in a readinesse, where the Deer are likely to paffe.

Release, in the Common-Law, is an Instrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and some times abridged.

Relief, in the Common-law, is a certain summe of money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-sergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal service is due; or by soccage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Ancestour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also, a term in Architecture.

Relegation, (Lat.) a sending, or conveying away, a banishing.

To *Releat*, (Lat.) to grow soft; it is also used metaphorically, for to melt in: pity or compassion.

Relevation, (Lat.) a rising, or lifting up again.

Relict, (Lat.) a thing forsaken or left destitute: also the widow of a deceased Husband is called the *Relict* of such a one.

Reliquary, (French) a shrine, or casket where Reliques; (i. e. something preserved either of the body, or cloaths of deceased Saints) are kept.

Reliquation, (Lat.) remains, or a being in arreague.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (Lat.) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the estate of another expired.

Remancipation, (Lat.) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was first brought.

Remembrancers, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the *Kings Remembrancer*, who entretch in his Office, or Recognizances taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh Proces for the breach of them. The second, the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who puts him and the rest of the Justices in remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in, for the Princes behoof. The third is the *Remembrancer of the first Fruits, and Tenths*; who taketh all composition for first Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proces against such as pay not the same.

Remigation, (Latin.) a rowing with Oares.

Reminiscence, (Lat.) a remembering, or calling to mind.

Remisse, (Lat.) slack, negligent.

Remissible, (Lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonstrance, (Lat.) a declaring, shewing, or giving of reasons.

Remora, a fish called a Sea Lamprey, or Suckstone, which stoppeth the course of a ships also taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance.

Remorse, (Lat.) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the sting of conscience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

Remuneration, (Latin.) a rewarding, or recompencing for former good turns.

Remus, see *Romulus*.

Rencontre, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse parties.

Renaviga-

Renavigation, (Lat.) a taying back.
Rendezvous, (a word signifying in French *rendez vous fives*) a place where Soldiers are mustred.

Rendisham, or *Rendlisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Mansion-house of *Redwald* King of the *Saxons*; who being the first of that Kingdom that was baptized, nevertheless by his wife's seduction, he had in the same Church one Altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old Heathen superstition.

Renegado, (Span.) a souldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runing mead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middlesex*: where in the year of our Lord, one thousand two hundred, and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, assembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Remuency, (Lat.) a resistance, or striving against.

Renodation, (Lat.) an unknotting, or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (Lat.) a making new, fresh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common-law, is a summe of money, or other consideration, isfuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renversed, (French) turned the contrary.

Remuneration, (Lat.) a numbering, counting, or paying back.

Remunition, (Lat.) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (French) a dismissal, or sending back.

Repairs, (French) a Term in Hunting, the Haunts or places that the Hare repairs to.

Repandom, (Latin) bowed, or bent back.

Reparation, (Lat.) a mending, or making up again.

Repaft, (French, as it were a seeding again) a meal.

Repaftination, (Lat.) the altering of grounds, with often digging.

Reparation, (Lat.) a recompensing; or making satisfaction.

Repentine, (Lat.) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercussion, (Lat.) a beating, or striking back.

Reperdition, (Lat.) found by chance.

Repiguration, (Lat.) a redceming a pawn, or gage.

Repletion, (Lat.) a stuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *re-*

plegiari facis, by him that hath his cattle, or other goods distrained; and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the action against him.

Replication, (Lat.) an unfolding; also, a second answering, or making a reply.

Report, in Common law, is a relation, or representation of a Case debated, or argued.

Reposition, (Lat.) a putting back, a setting again in his place.

Repository, (Lat.) a storehouse, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in picture, or other arts, are called *Repositories*.

Reprehension, (Lat.) a blaming, or reproving.

Representation, (Lat.) a making, resemblance, or likenels of any thing.

Reprise, (French) a taking back again: also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Mannour.

Reprisell, (French) a seizing on for a pawn or prize. See, *Law of Marque*.

To Reprive, in Common Law, is to take back a prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (Lat.) a rejecting: also a rejecting or casting out of favour; whence a *Reprobate* is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

Reptitions, (Lat.) stealing; or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*, and also for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the Danes.

Republicke, (Lat.) a Common-wealth, or Free-State.

Repudiation, (Lat.) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Reputancy, (Lat.) resistance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (Lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

Repumication, (Lat.) a flicking; or raizing with a Pumice.

Reputation, (Lat.) esteem; reckoning; or good opinion.

Request, (French) a Petition, or Desire: also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerful than themselves.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Masse for the eternal rest of the soules of those

those that are deceased; the word *Requies*, signifying in Latin, Rest.

Reve-Countie, (French) a word used in the Statutes of Westminster, signifying some public place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings money after his County-Court is done.

Reveety, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To Revoind, (Lat.) to take away, to destroy, or repeal, whence a *Revoindian Act*, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Revoindian action, (Lat.) an action that nulleth, or maketh void.

Revous, in Common Law, is a resistance of lawful authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliffe.

Revoindary, a certain Officer belonging to Rome, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Revoind, (Lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Revoind, (French) a constant perseverance, a continual repetition of services.

Cleopatra.
Revoindment, or *Revoindment*, (French) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of any thing.

Revoindation, (Lat.) an unlocking, or unbolking.

Revoindation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in store; also in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee, to perform unto him; also Reservations, or Reservedness, is used in Romances, for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Revoindance, (French) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Revoindance, (Lat.) the same, but more peculiarly; it is used for the Continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Revoindue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Revoindation, (Lat.) an unfeeling: also a surrendering up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Revoindition, (Lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Revoindous, (Lat. full of Rosin).

Revoindence, (Lat.) as it were a being wise again) a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly.

Revoindance, (Lat. as it were a withstanding) a Term in Philosophy, taken for the proper-

ty of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Revoindition, (Lat.) in the primitive acceptation; signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hinderances are taken away.

Revoindant, (Lat.) rebounding, ringing, or echoing out aloud.

Revoindce, (French) a new source, a recovery.

Revoind; of homage; signifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Revoindation, (Lat.) a breathing, or taking respite.

Revoindent; (Lat.) shining bright, or glittering.

Revoindse, or *Revoindion*, (Latin.) an Answer.

Revoindsonory song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

Revoindation, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bubbling up.

Revoindation, (Lat.) a restoring, a making new, or repairing.

Revoindible, (Lat.) tilled every year: also flourishing, or bearing fruit every year.

Revoindipation, (Lat.) a putting in a pledge or gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an action in the Law.

Revoindition, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

Revoind, (French) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

Revoind Line, (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcurfion, and is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the *Dragons tail*; this line determines the subject of the Art.

Revoindition, (Lat.) a holding, or restraining.

Revoindery, (French) madness, sottishness.

Revoind Allob, a name which the Turks give to Mahomer, their false Prophet; signifying the Messenger of God.

Revoindance, or *Revoind*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a business: also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

Refumption, (Lat.) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Refupination, (Lat.) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

Refurrection, (Lat.) a rising again.

Refufcitation, (Lat.) a rising up again.

Retailer, (French) a seller by retails, i. e. by pieces, or parcels, and not by the groffe.

Retainer, in Common-law, is taken for a servant not Menial, but only using his masters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (Lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retardation, (Lat.) a following, lingering, or staying.

Retention, (Lat.) a retaining, or holding back; in Common-law, is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full arrest, or judgment, but reserves somewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (Lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive*-faculty, the retaining power of nature which keeps in the nourishment within the body, so long as it is convenient.

Reticence, (Lat.) a being silent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (Lat.) a little Net.

Retinacle, (Lat.) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retortion, (Latin) a twisting, or writhing backward.

Retractions (Lat.) a recanting or recalling of an old opinion, in Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which is called in Greek *Proce*.

Retraction, (Lat.) a drawing back: also a shutting, or going off from ones word.

Retrait, in Common-law, is an Exception against one that formerly commeth an action, and withdrew it, or was non-suit before tryall.

Retreat, (French) a retiring: also a place of accommodation and security.

Retribution, (Lat.) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retriments, (Lat.) the dresse or dregs of metall; also any kind of rubbish.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrouver*, to find again) a Term in Hawking, to spring Partridges again, after they have once sprung already: also to recover a thing given for lost.

Retraction, (Lat.) a driving backward.

Retraction, (Lat.) a going backward.

Retrocopulation, (Lat.) a coupling backward.

Retroduction, (Lat.) a leading or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (Lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes retrograde, when it goes contrary to the succession of the signs.

Retrogression, (Lat.) the same as Retrogradation.

Return in Common Law, signifies the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the serving of the same Writ.

Returns, certain set times, in each of the four Terms, more peculiarly allotted for the several sorts of proceedings in any cause to be determined: Each Term consisting of 4, 5 or 8. returns which nevertheless, are but of three kinds (some or other of them being in most Terms repeated with this or that feast to which they are appropriated) viz. *Crasino*, which is the morrow after the *Bastis*, or day nominated, *Ostibus*, which is eight dayes after Inclusive *Quinde*, which is fifteen dayes after, *Tres* which is that day three weeks, *Mense* that day monthly, and *Quinque*, that day five weeks, likewise each Return consisting of four several dayes, viz. the day of return or of Effoy for the defendant in a personal action, or the Tenant in a real to be Effoynd, the day of exception, for the Plaintiff, or demandant, to lay an exception, if no Effoy for the defendant shall not be Effoynd or amerced; *Returna Brevium*, the day whereon the Sheriff must return the Writ; and lastly, the day of appearance for parties, and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas; whensoever any of these dayes falls upon a Holy day or Sunday, the next day executes a double office, as if the day of Effoy for falls out, the next day serves both for the day of Effoynd and the day of Exception.

Ruben, (Hebr.) the son of Vision, the son of Jacob by Leah, of him came the *Rubensites*, one of the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Renda, a certain Irish Captain, who by force of Arms seized himself in a part of Scotland.

Revelation, (Lat.) a revealing, laying open, or discovering.

Revels, sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, &c. formerly used in the Kings house, and Innes of Court, from the French *Reveler*, to awake because they were performed in the night-time.

Reverberation, (Lat.) a reflecting, a bearing, or a striking back.

Reverberation

Reverberation, is also a Chymicall Term, signifying the burning of bodies with a violent heat in a Furnace, made purposely.

Reverberatorie, (Lat.) a kind of Furnace, or Limbeck.

Reverber, (French) a back-blow in Fencing.

Reverfed, turned backward, or upside down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Coat's proper to him that ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Sovereigns Banner.

Reversion, (Lat.) a returning: in Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which is called in Greek *Epistrophe*, also in Common law, i. e. a possibility reserved to a mans self, and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions.

Rguefiary, a place where the Church-Vestments are kept, a Vestry.

Revivition, (Lat.) a reviving, a coming again to ones self.

Revocation, (Lat.) a calling back.

Revolution, (Lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of celestial bodies to their first point, and finishing their circular course.

Revolving, (Lat.) a plucking back, adrawing away: in Physick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places opposite to the seat of the humour.

Revisib, (Dutch) lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

Rhadomancy (Greek) divination by a wand, staff, or rod.

Rhadamanthus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, who for his severity in Justice, was feign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three infernal Judges; the other two being *Eacus* and *Minos*.

Rhagides, (Greek) the third rind or skin, that encompasseth the eye.

Rhetia, a Country of Europe, bordering upon Helvetia, and the Lake *Larvius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*: the inhabitants of the higher are called *Grisons*, of the lower *Boharii*.

Rhapsodie, (Greek) see *Rapsodie*.

Rhedariom, (Lat.) belonging to a Car, or Coach.

Rhedariom, (Lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or Cart.

Rhesus, a King of Thrace, the son of Strymon and Enterpe; he came with his white horses to the aid of the Trojans, and was killed by Diomed and Ulysses, with the help of Dolon; thole white horses, upon which the fate of

Troy depended, being brought away by the Greeks.

Rhetorical, (Lat.) eloquent, full of Rhetorick, i. e. the art of speaking well, and eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kind of Indian beast, having a horn on his nose.

Rhodomet, (Greek) Honey of Roses.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the Carpathian Sea, formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 50. Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (Lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: also a Spinning-wheel: also a Mariners Compass, or Sea-Chart.

Rhomboides, (Greek) a figure in Geometrie, differing from the *Rhombus* in this, that being four-square, two of the sides are longer than the other two, also a fish like a *Turbot*, also one of the muscles in the shoulder blade.

Rhombisquant, (Lat.) sounding like one that snorts in his sleep.

Rhubarb, (*Rhabarbarum*) a Plant counted so wholesome and so much used in medicine, that it is called the *Friend, Life, Heart and Treasure of the Liver*.

Rhythmical, (Greek) belonging to Rhythm, or Metter in Verse: as also to proportion, or harmony in Musick.

Rialto, a stately place in Venice, like to our Royal Exchange.

Rib (a Term in Archery) it is the hard quill in the wing of a Goose, that divideth the feathers.

Ribadavia, a Town in Galicia, a Province of Spain, from whence is brought a sort of wine much esteemed.

Riband, is less than a Coat, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribaldry, (Ital.) whoredom, uncleanness, or the carriage of a Ruffian.

Ricible, (old word) a Fiddle or Cittern.

Richmond, q. Rich-mount, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*: it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the Danes, by *Allan* the first Earl thereof: also the name of one of the Kings houses in Surrey, where King *Edward* the third died.

Ribolla, a kind of strong wine, so called.

Riches by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Martens. Or, the keeper of a King; as also a man of a beautiful heart.

Richard, a proper name of a man, signifying in the Sax. tongue, powerful disposition.

Q. 2 *Richare*

Resumption, (*Lat.*) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heirs, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Resupination, (*Lat.*) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

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Ruben, (*Hebr.*) the son of Viston, the son of *Jacob* by *Leah*, of him came the *Rubenites*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Renda, a certain *Irish* Captain, who by force of Arms seated himself in a part of *Scotland*.

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Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of wine much esteemed.

Riband, is less than a Coat, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribaudry, (*Ital.*) whoredom, uncleanness, or the carriage of a Russian.

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Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and to they say, a Riches of Martens. Or, the keeper of a King; also a man of a beautiful heart.

Richard, a proper name of a man, signifying in the *Sax.* tongue, powerful disposition.

Ricture, (Lat.) a galling, or the wing the teeth like a dog: also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a ship is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not ride away by the tide, or wind.

To *Ride hawfshul*, is when in any distress the water breaks into the hawle of the ship. To ride betwixt wind and tide, is when the wind and tide are contrary, and of equal power. To ride thwart, is when a ship rides with her side to the tide. To ride apike is to pike the yards when you ride among many ships. To ride a crosse is to hoist the main and fore-yards to the hounds and tacked alike.

Riders, in Navigation, are great posts and binders used in great ships.

Riding Clark, one of the six Clerks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year to have the controuling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

The *Rie*, a disease incident to hawks, being a tumour that riseth in the head, and swells it.

Rier, County, a publick place, which the Sheriff appointeth for the receipt of the Kings money, after the end of his County.

Rifts, a disease in Horses, being a corruption in the palat of the mouth.

Rigation, (Lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigging of a ship, is all the ropes and cordage belonging to the Masts, and yards.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (Lat.) stiffness with cold, or frost: also surline, strictness, severity.

Rigel, the left foot of *Orion*.

Right your helms, a Term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ships, or right up.

Rigols, a certain Muscull Instrument, called a *Clericord*; it comes from the French *Regallidir*, i.e. to rejoice.

Ring-bolts, in Navigation, are certain pieces of Iron fastened by the port-holes for the jacksles of the ordnance, they are also used to bring the planks and walls to the ship-side.

Ringtail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a term in hunting, being a round walk made by hunters.

Rio de la haba, a little Province in the West Indies, lying on the North-East of *St. Martha*, washed on all other parts with the water of the main Ocean or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuela*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Haba*, about a mile distant from the Sea.

Riot, in common-law is the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three, or more persons

assembled together for that purpose.

Riphean-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i.e. the violent force of winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean Mountains*.

Rippers, those that use to bring fish from the Sea-coasts, to the inner parts of the land; it comes from the Latin word *Ripa* a Bank, or Shore.

Risible, (Lat.) subject to laughter.

Risingham, (signifying in the *Brittish* tongue, the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Brittains* fabulously reported what it was defended by their God *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in those times.

Rituals, certain Books which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (French) the water-side or Sea-Coast.

Rivalry, (Lat.) envy between *Rivals*, i.e. two persons loving one and the same woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch water from the same river.

Rivulet, (Lat.) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (Lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizonis, a City of *Illyria*, seated upon a river of the same name.

R O

Road, in Navigation, is an open place near the shore, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Road colour, a kind of dark, or chestnut colour; being most properly spoken of a Horse.

Robbins, in Navigation, are little lines reeved into the cyclet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make fast the Sail to the yard: to make fast is in the Seaman's phrase to tie.

Robert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch famous in Council.

Robigalia, certain feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans* in honour of *Robigus*; who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robigious, (Lat.) full of rust: also, blasted, as Corn.

Roboration, (Lat.) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur* i.e. an Oak.

Robustion, (Lat.) strong as an Oak.

Rock, (Old word) a Rock.

Rochester, a City in *Kent*, called in Latin

Roffa, from one *Rbasus*; but more anciently

Durobrevis

Durobrevis. In the year 676: It was laid waste by *Etshelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rochet, a kind of fish, so called: also, a kind of Surplice, Bishops robe.

Rocket, (Lat. *Eruca*) an herb of *Mars*, quickning nature and exciting venery.

Rod, a certain kind mealure, see *Pearch*.

Rode, see *Road*.

Rod-Knights, or *Rad-Knights*, certain servants, which hold by their serving their Lord on Horse-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodemontades, (Span.) a vain glorious bragging, or boasting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in French *la Chevrele*.

Rogation, (Lat.) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but one, before *Whit-Sunday*; so called from the duty of fasting, and prayer, enjoined at that time by the Church as a preparative to the feast of *Ascension*: it is also called *Gang week*, and by some *Graffe week*.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Roger*, i.e. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i.e. strong Counsel.

Rogitation, (Lat.) an asking often, an entreating earnestly.

Roisin, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Roisles Crosse*, from a Crosse built by *Dame Roise*, (as some think) Countesse of *Norfolk*; but being augmented by *Eustace de Marek*, it came to be called *Roisin*, or *Roisles Town*.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the *Rolls* or *Records* of Chancery, the Master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancellour, sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations settled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at last after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charles* the simple, was both himself baptized, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian Faith.

Roma, the chief city of *Italy*, and most famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people re-

nowned, both in War, and Peace, and Masters of a great part of the world.

Romanice, a feigned history; from *Roman* the most Eloquent sort of *French*, or *Romans* which hath heretofore been used to signify anything written, or expressed Eloquently.

Roman Indiction, a circle or revolution of 15 years, within which space of time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their severall sorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the first five years Gold being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years Silver for the Soldiers pay, the last five years Brass, and Iron for other uses: this number serveth to date the Charters and other writings of the *Roman* see and sheweth how to calculate the time since the paying of this tribute by the severall periods of 15 years which have come about since our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (Old word) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romesor, or *Ramesorb*, a certain tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the Sons of *Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preferred from the cruelty of their Uncle *Amulius* and *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*.) *Romulus* having slain his Brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the City to himself; he overcame the *Volscians*, (who made war upon the *Romans*, because that they wanting Wives had ravished the *Virgins* that came from Neighbouring places to see their shewes called *Consualia*;) dedicating the spoyle to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Subines*, whom he caused with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*; at length in a great assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden tempest arising, he vanished away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida wallis*, a Town of *Navarre*, famous for the buriall of *Rowland*, kinsman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondache, (French) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i.e. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (French) the same: also, a Target-maker.

Rood, the same as rod, or *Pearch*: also a *Crosse*.

Rood-lost, (Saxon) a shrine or place to put a rood, or Crosse in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any rope untwisted, and are used to serve small ropes, funnet, mats, or cabutins, and

and make up the Saus at the yard's armes.

Rorid, Roral, or Rorulent, (Lat.) dewy, belprinkled with dew.

Rosamunda, the daughter of Cnimundus, King of the Gepide: she was married to *Alboinus, King of the Lombards,* who having made a feast drank a health to her out of a cup made out of his Father's skull, for which she procured his death by the means of *Herminges,* with whom she fled to *Longinus, Exarch of Ravenna,* and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus,* she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it her self. The word signifies in *Saxon, Rose of Peace.*

Rosarie, (Lat.) a place where Roses grow: also, a short Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters,* and one hundred and fifty *Ave-Marias.*

Rosid, (Lat.) the same as *Rorid.*
Roscoman, a County of Ireland, in the Province of *Conaught.*

Rose, a Christian name: of divers women, the signification well known.

Rosmary, (Lat. Rosmarinus) a well and most wholesome Plant, and Particularly good for the head and brain; especially the flowers thereof, of which is made that noted composition called *Dianthos.*

Rosin, (Lat.) a gnawing.
Ross, a County of Scotland, denominated from the British word *Rosse, i. e.* a heath, or place of li. gs.

Rostration, (Lat.) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (Lat.) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To lay a lesson by *Roté,* to say it as roundly, and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rother beasts, (a word used both in old statutes, and still in the North of England) Horned beasts as Cows, Oxen, &c. whence *Rosol* is used in *Heresfordshire,* for the soil or dung of those beasts.

Roundness, (Lat.) roundness.

Rou, (Old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Croisse: see *Pursuivant.*

Rough-sea, is when the waves grow high.
Rough-trees, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the fore-castle.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting the main, or fore-cast, and hauling at the fore-sheet to the Cat-head, and main sheet to the Cat-bridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore sail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds song, or dance.

Roundler, a wine-measure, containing eight Gallons, and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery, is any round bullet made for a piece.

Royaland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Counsellor for the land.

To *royse* a Hart among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbour: in Falconry a Hawk is said to *royse,* not make herself, also, in Navigation to *royse in* is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rowie, the Foresters say, a Rowie of Wolves.

R.our de Roy, a Violet Colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

Royal, (French) Kingly, belonging to a King, whence *Royalities, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King:* *Royall,* is also a Term in Hunting, see *Torch-Royall.*

R U

Rubace, and Rubaeel, the name of a precious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

Rubefaction, (Lat.) a making red.

Ruber, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of Italy, between Rimini and Ravenna, which it wash into the *Adriatick Sea;* it is now called *Runcone, or Piscicello.*

Rubicund, (Lat.) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem shining in the dark, like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (Lat.) see *Robiginous.*

Rubrication, (Lat.) a plaister for strongly drawing; that it makes the Part look red.

Rubrick, a special Title of the Law, or a noted sentence of any Book marked with red Letters: also, a Calendar of Saints and Festivals.

Ruilation, (Lat.) a belching.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation, is a rope reeved through the stem-post, and goes through the head of the Rudder.

Rudheath, a place in Cheshire, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments (Lat.) the first Elements, or prin-

ciples of any art, or faculty, because those that come first to be instructed, are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Rue, (Lat. ruta) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection, it is otherwise called *Heib-grace, or serving-mans joy.*

Ruffe, a certain kind of fish, by some called an *Asprede;* being somewhat smaller than a *Pearch,* and takes the same bait as a *Pearch.*

Rugosity, (Lat.) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

Ruinous, (Lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A *Carpenters Rule,* an Instrument to measure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, see Rombe.

Rumbeg, a Term among the Turks for the Pope; that is, Lord, or *Prince of Rome.*

Rumia, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children; in *Rumi* an ancient Latin word, signifying womens Paps.

To *Rumidge, in Navigation,* is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld; whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigation, (Lat.) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (Lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a surname of Jupiter, affording tears to every creature.

Rumshab, a name for the Pope among the Persians; i. e. King of *Rome.*

Ruscina, the goddess of Weeding.

Rungs, (a Term in Navigation), are floretimbers, or ground timbers, athwart the Keel.

Ruption, (Lat.) a breaking, or bursting.
Rupture-wort, (Hermiaria) an herb so called as being excellent for inward bruises, or ruptures.

Rural, (Lat.) belonging to the Country.

Rust-grown, (a Term in Archery), see *Bob-tail.*

Ruthia, a Country of Europe, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (Lat.) a dwelling in the Country.

Rusticity, (Lat.) a Country Garb, or carriage: also clownishness.

To *Rut,* to desire copulation, a Term most properly applied to Deer: also, a term in Navigation, *Rut* of the Sea is where it doth dash against any thing.

Ruth, (Hebr. watered, or filled) a woman of *Moab,* who being first married to *Mathan* a *Benjamite,* after his death, went with her

Mother in *Law Naomi,* into *Judea* whence *Boaz* a rich man, and kinsman to her former husband took liking to her, and married her. And now among us it is a Christian name frequently given to women.

Ruilation, (Lat.) a thining, glistering, or glaring.

Rutier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courtes by Land, or Sea: also an old beaten fouldier.

S A

Sabbath, (from the Heb. brew Scabath, to Rest,) a celebration of the seventh day of the week as a day of rest among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation on that day; instead of which, the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Lat.) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellius* their first Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be one only person having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry: also, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Ruslin* beast so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimmon Hills in Wales,* and taking its course through *Shropshire, Worcestershire,* and several other shires: it is vulgarly called *Severn:* see *Severn.*

To *Saburrate, (Lat.)* to ballast a ship with Gravel.

Sacerdotall, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacbus cum brochia, a service of finding a sack, and a broach, to the King by virtue of a Tenure for the use of his Army.

Sacbem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *West-Indies.*

Sack, a measure of Wool containing 26 stone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacrificie, or Sacravy, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews; so called from *Sadock* their first Author; they denied the

Sapience, (Lat.) wisdom, or prudence.
Sapphick, see *Sapphick*.
Saraband, (Ital.) a kind of Lesson, or Air in Musick, going with a quick time.
Sarah, (Hebr.) Mistress, or Dame, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him in her old age the Mother of *Isaac*: it is a frequent Christian name of Women among us to this day.
Sarcasm, (Greek.) a bitter jest, scoff, or taunt: a Rhetorical figure using such scoffs.
Sarcell, the pinton of a Hawk.
Sarcenet, a kind of thin Taffata.
Sarcination, (Lat.) a loading with packs, or fardels.
Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum so called because of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with flesh.
Sarcoma, (Greek.) a bunch of flesh growing upon the nose.
Sarcophage, (Greek.) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed; do consume away within a short time; also, a Tomb, or Sepulchre.
Sarcotick, (Greek.) breeding new flesh.
Sarculation, (Lat.) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called Sarculing time.
Sardanapalus, the last King of *Assyria*; against whom for his luxury, and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media*, and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as soon as he saw himself in danger, threw himself and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpose.
Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fish called a Pitcher.
Sardinia, an Island in the *Ligustick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here.
Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, causeth it.
Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or precious stone, of a dark or blackish colour; being also called a Corneol, or *Onyx* of *Sardinia*.
Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.
Sarmentitious, (Lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.
Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans*,

was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command.
Sarplar, or *Serplash*, a quantity of wool, consisting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two stone, and each stone fourteen pound.
A Sarse, a Sieve of hair.
Sarsaparilla, (*Smilax*, *Peruviana*.) a plant growing in *Peru*, and *Virginia*, of great use in gouts, and venereal distempers. It is vulgarly called *Prickly-Bindweed*.
Sassafras, a sort of plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *West-Indies* and most used among us for Agues venereal and hypodical distempers, it is vulgarly called *Ague-tree*.
Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, i. e. the Devil, from the Hebrew word *Sithath*, i. e. hatred.
It Sate me sore, (old word) it touch'd me greatly.
Satellite, (Lat.) a Yeoman of the guard; also, a catch-pole.
Satiety, (Lat.) fulness, glutting; whence satiation, a filling, or cloying.
Satisfaction, (Lat.) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.
Satisfaction, (Lat.) a satisfying, or making amends: also a taking great content, or pleasure in any thing.
Satorious, (Lat.) belonging to sowing, or sowers.
Satrap, (Greek.) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province, under the King of *Persia*.
Saturity, (Lat.) the same as *Satiety*.
Saturational Feast, certain solemn Feasts and sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the 16th. day of *December*, in honour of their God *Saturn*, some say they were instituted in the year of *Rome*, 357, and solemniz'd for the space of 5 days together: others say they were a long time before both in *Greece* and *Italy*.
Saturn, an ancient heathen Deity, the son of *Cælus*, and *Vesta*, who married his Sister *Ops* and cut off the Genital members of his Father *Cælus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Apollodite*. He fought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, she gave him instead of *Jupiter*, a great stone wrapped up in swadling-clothes, which he devoured; next, she brought forth *Neptune*, whom she concealed, as also *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom she had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war against him for the Kingdom, and shut up him and his wife in prison, whence he was delivered by his son *Jupiter*, against whom

also

also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion and of melancholick influence: also, amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

Saturnia, or the line of *Saturn* in *Chirurgery*, that line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola* to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, which line if it be cut and parted is called *Via combusta* or the *burnt way*.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.

Satyric, (Lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyrus* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

Satyriast, see *Priapismus*.

Sauviation, (Lat.) a wounding.

Sauvidge, (in French *Sacisse*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, (Lat. *Savina*, or *Sabina*.) a kind of herb so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saul, (Hebr.) asked, lent, or a grave; the son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great battle against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.

Saultoir, or *Santoir*, (French) a Term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling *Saint Andrews* Cross.

Saunders, a sort of East Indian Plant whose root is much used in medicine. It is called in Latin *Santarum*, and it is of three sorts, viz. *Album*, *Rubrum* and *Citrinum*.

Savory, (*Thymbra Sativa*) an herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in medicine.

Saws, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis*, and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquish *Brittany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum* i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i. e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the stone in the kidney.

Scabious, (Lat.) scabby, or mangy. Also an herb called in Latin *Scabiosa*.

Scabrous, (Lat.) rough, rugged; unpolished.

Scavitie, (Lat.) left-handedness; unskillfulness.

Scævola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (Lat.) belonging to a Scale or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scallion, a kind of plant otherwise called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldia, a River of the low-Countries running by *Amsterpe*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (Span. *Chalupe*) a ship-boat, called also a *Shallop*: also a kind of fish called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scallop-shell, a Figure which in Coats of Armes is frequently given to Military persons.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pterocranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Latin *Scalpere*, i. e. to scrape or scratch) a Chirurgical Instrument to scrape, or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*.

Scammonia, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Purging Bindweed*.

Scandalous, (Lat.) giving scandal, i. e. offence, ill example; or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, significth in common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *Johs Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Abania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second; the Turkish Emperor; at last caused *Epirus*, and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*, it was anciently called *Belgia*, or *Bastia*.

Scansion, (Lat.) the scanning or proving of a verse according to the true number of feet.

Scyphular, (Latin) belonging to the shell-fishes.

ders; whence a Scapulary, a Monks-hood, or Cowl reaching down to the shoulders.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Rock, whence *Scarborow* Castle in *Yorkshire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Rock.

Scarabee, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarfs, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a lancing of a fore, or making an incision.

Scariole, a kind of herb, otherwise called broad-leaved Endive.

Scrape, a Term in Fortification, the slope of the wall; also in Heraldry it is the resemblance of a scarf worn by Commanders in the field, being a half bend born from the sinister side.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i. e. damage.

Scaturigians, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of Toll, or custom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavengers, (from the Dutch word *Scaven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Scelus, a certain rich *Baotian*, whose two daughters, *Hippote*, and *Milesta*, were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himself for grief.

Skeleton, (*Greek*) the whole structure of the bones of a mans body; the Flesh, Veins, and Muscles, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Scellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogur, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a scene, i. e. the changing of persons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: also the forepart of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) a term in perspective; the modell, or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Scenical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence *Scenical* are a sort of Philosophers, who only consider and contemplate of things, without determining anything.

Sceniferous, (*Latin.*) bearing a Scepter.

Schediasm, (*Greek*) a sudden invention.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little leaf, bill, or serowl of paper.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schesis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in *Latin* *Adfectio*.

Schivius, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without sente.

Schiph, (*Lat.* *Schopha*,) a ship-boat; whence *Schipper*, or *Scipper*, a Sea-man, or Mainer.

Schism, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatical, inclining to *Schism*.

Scholastic, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholast, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i. e. a short exposition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or description of a house, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain instrument made use of for the better deligning out the situation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilicet, a Town in *Northumberland*, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbrians*, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a sparkling.

Sciotiff, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the *Latin* word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graffe, or tender shoot.

Scipio, the name of several famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the son of *Cornelius*; he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards waiting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battle. *Scipio Amilianus* the adopted son of *Africanus*; who demolish'd new *Carthage*, and *Numania* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conspiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Nasica*, a man very eloquent, skillfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Coriculum*, *Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, first successful, afterwards unfortunate in the wars against *Cesar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it

is sent, why execution of a judgement passed, should not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was slain by *Theseus*.

Scirrhus, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schivrus*, i. e. a hard swelling in the body without pain.

Scissure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing alunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleasant witty passage in discourse.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning *Westward* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divid'd into *Istria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widishmark*.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a kind of venomous Worm, by some called an Earwig: also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook, vomiteth up her entrails; and, rid of it, sucks them in again.

Scom, (*Greek*) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous jest.

Scorfe, (*Dutch*) a Term in Fortification, a Block-house, or chief Fortress; whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scorulous, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbucal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. a disease called, the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgshire*, called in *English* *Water-Germandr*.

Scorpion, a kind of venomous Serpent: also the name of one of the twelve Signes of the *Zodiac*: also, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scorpion-grasse, (*Scorpidos Myositi*) a sort of Herb resisting the poyson of *Vipers*.

Scot, and *Lot*, a customary contribution laid upon all subjects, according to their ability: *Esco*, signifying in *French* a *Symbolé*, shot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Alehouse without the Forreist, under colour of his Office from *Scot* and *Ale*. i. e. paying the shot for *Ale*.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scovel, see *Malkin*.

Scout, (in *Dutch* *Shout*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemies designs.

Scroton, (*Lat.*) a spitting.

Screckingham, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where *Africk* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scri-

verner; also, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scriptorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the Kings Evil, so called, because it comes in the scrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceness in the point of conscience: also *Scruple* is the third part of a dram, i. e. seven grains and a half, *Troy-weight*.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a searching, or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the same.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

Scumber, (a Term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes close by all the Decks through the ships, where the water runs out, when the Decks are washed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, or nailed over those holes to keep out the Sea, *Scupper-nailes* are little and short with broad heads, made purposely to nail these leathers, and the coases of Masts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scurvey-grasse, (*Lat.* *Cochlearia*) an herb so denominated for its particular vertue in healing; the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvey*.

Scout, (a Term in Hunting) the taylor of a Hare, or Copy.

Scutchion, see *Escutchion*: also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a shield, or buckler.

Scuttle, a square hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ship, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (*Saxon*) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Nisus*, King of *Megara*, which being besieged by *Minos*, King of *Crete*, was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and sent it to him, but afterwards seeing her self despised, and dying for grief, she was turned into a *Partridge*, and *Nisus* into a *Hawk*: Also the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circes*, who poisoning the water wherein she used to bathe her self, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon she threw her self head long down the next *Præcipice*, and was transformed to a Rock over against *Cabrydia*.

Seyllus, one to skillful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and silver, which had been lost in a shipwrack.

Seymeter, see *Semitar*.

Seythias, the most Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europea*, and *Asiatica*; it was called from *Seythes* the son of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Seytale, (*Lat.*) a kind of secret way of writing; also a kind of Serpent; also a field-Moule, called an *Ermin* or a *threw*.

S E

Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and inciting to manhood in *Venus's* war.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) see *Buttens*.

Seafen, is a rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships side.

Seafing, in Navigation, is to bind ropes fast with small rope-yarn.

Seafnaple, a kind of shell-fish, called in Latin *Chocblea Veneris*; i. e. *Venus* shell.

Seax, a kind of sword anciently in use among the Saxons.

Sebastocrator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople*-Empire; from *Sebastos*, i. e. Honourable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. Sebastian, a Town built by the Portuguese, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeico*, in *Brazil*, being fortified with four strong Bulwarks.

Sebastian, a proper name, signifying in *Greek*, Reverend, or Majestical.

Sebesten, a kind of *Affryian* plumb, called in *Greek* *Mzyaria*.

Secandinunus, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwickshire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war slain by *Beared*, who usurped the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extrem of the giving Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extrem.

Secation, (*Lat.*) a cutting.

Secession, (*Lat.*) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

Seculion, (*Lat.*) a blasting forth, a putting out of dores.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49. of

50. parts of an inch, also the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is a degree.

Second-Deliverance, a *Writ* that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattel again; by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as *Secondary* of the Fine-Office, &c.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the alter birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Seftary, (*Lat.*) one of a *Sect*, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing; also, a certain division in a Chapter.

Setbor, a Mathematical instrument, consisting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference assumed by them.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an age, or the space of an hundred years; whence secular plays were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years; also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the world, and not tied to a monastical life.

Secondary, see *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a fecunding; forwarding, or making prosperous.

Securiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (*Latin.*) a quieting, or asswaging.

Sedentaria, (*Lat.*) sitting much, studious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the dregs, or lees of any thing, settling or sinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.* as it were *seorsum ire*, i. e. a going apart) a stirring up to rebellion or discord, a raising a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a seducing; or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

See (old word) a Seat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a ship to one side, or other, when the wave of the Sea is past from under her.

Segmentation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into Segments, i. e. small parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (*Lat.*) sluggishness, or sloth.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a setting apart from the flock, a severing, or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any beast in a posture of sitting is so blazoned.

Sejanus,

Sejanus, a great Favourite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was so highly esteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at last by reason of his pride and ambition, he came to a miserable end.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and silver; brought in the Masse to the Exchange for Coin.

Seignory, (*French*) dominion, or Jurisdiction: also a Manor, or Lordship.

Seimours, the surname of an ancient and honourable Family, styled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Vicomte Beauchamp*, and *Marquiss of Hertford*.

Seisin, in common-law is the possession of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seising, in Faulconry, is spoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it fast.

Seizition, (*Lat.*) a severing, or putting asunder.

Sekers, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selab*, an Hebrew word, used in several of *David's* Psalms; being as some think, a pause or resting time in Musick.

Sela-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of graving being that which is done in steel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flat-stich.

Selenite, a certain stone wherein there is a white spot; which increaseth and decreaseth; according to the course of the Moon.

Selenography, (*Greek*) a description of the Moon.

Selencus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexander's* death possessed himself of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years.

Self-heal, (*Lat. Prunella*) an excellent Herb for wounds whether inward or outward.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Aegypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkish* Empire.

Selson, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of disease in a horse.

Sellengers, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a surname of great note and antiquity, styled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellarie, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are set.

Sem, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.*) a Name or Renowned, one of *Noah's* three sons whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedech*.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance.

Sembrief, in Musick, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*, see *Brief*.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semi-cupium, a half bath; or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Semenation, (*Latin*) a bringing forth seed.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in fashion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing; or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from some one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe; or measure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a seed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Collidge, which is a Nursery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a sowing, or bringing forth seed.

Seminifical, (*Lat.*) producing seed for generation.

Sempedal, (*Lat.*) consisting of half a foot in measure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aspect consisting of 45 Degrees.

Semiquaver, a note in Musick containing half the Quaver.

Seminivile, an Aspect consisting of 36 Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Assyrians* the wife first of *Manon* prefect of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom; she much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as some say, she died in an expedition into *India*, against *Sraurobates*.

Semitar, or *Seymirar*, a Kind of a short *Persian* sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlasting, perpetual, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, i. e. half an ounce.

Sena, a purging Plant which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is transported hither from *Alexandria*, there is a Bastard *Sena* called *Colusa*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.*) the Bramble of destruction, a King of *Assyria*, who made war against

against Hezekiah King of Judah, at whose prayer his army was destroyed by an Angel of God, and returning home was slain in the battle of God Nisibis by his sons Adramelch, and Sarsazer.

Senatorialians, (Lat.) belonging to a Senator, or to a Senate, i.e. a supream Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sandal, (French) a kind of Cyprus silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in Corduba, a City of Andalusia, a Province of Spain; he caused himself to bleed to death, for fear of Nero who was his Schollar.

Seneschal, or *Seneschal*, (French) a Marshall, or Steward.

Senscent, (Lat.) growing old; wain-ing.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called Houfieleek, in Latin *Sedum*; also *Semper vivum*, i.e. always green, and *Barba jovis*.

Senic, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth choletick, and melancholick humours, see *Sen*.

Seniour, (Lat.) Elder.

Sensiferous, (Lat.) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (Lat.) an Organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (Lat.) a pleasing, or indulging to the sense, a satisfying the carnal appetite.

Sententious, (Lat.) full of sentences, i.e. grave, or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension; also passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*.

Sentinell, (French) a Military Scout, or Watch-man, from the Latin *Sentire*, i.e. to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Sensive, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapsis*, of whose seed mustard is made.

Separation, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder; also when two planets have been in partile Aspect, or conjunction, and part from it: also the same Rhetorical figure which in Greek is called *Diafolo*, see *Diafolo*.

Separatory, (French) a Chyrurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Septiment, (Latin) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Septisary, (Lat.) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

Sepposition, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called being the seventh month from *March*.

Septempedal, (Lat.) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (Lat.) the number 7.

Septennial, (Lat.) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (Lat.) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (Lat.) of seven months space.

Septuagenary, (Lat.) belonging to the number of seventy.

Septuagesimal, (Lat.) the same; also belonging to Septuagesime Sunday.

The *Septuagint Translation of the Bible*, the most Original and authentick Translation of it by the seventy Elders of the Jews at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of Egypt.

Septuagint, (Lat.) containing seven ounces.

Sepulchral, (Lat.) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (Lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequels, (Lat.) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of anything.

Sequence, (Lat.) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (Lat.) a separating a thing in controversie from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Seraglio, (Ital.) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serains, (French) the fresh evening air: also a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine; like a Seraphim, or one of the highest order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the Egyptians.

Serail feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, a Term in Falconry for the yellow between the Beak and Eyes.

Serenade, (French) an evening song, sung by a Lover under his mistresses window.

Serenity, (Lat.) clearness of the sky, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian *Sargia*; in Dutch, *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see *Petty Sergeanty*, and *Grand Sergeanty*.

Sergieant, a Griffin to termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series (Lat.) an order, row.

Sirmoci-

Sermocination, (Lat.) communing, or holding a discourse.

Serosity, (Lat.) the thinner or watrish part of the masse of blood.

Serotine, (Lat.) late, done about the evening-time.

Serputyra, a kind of herb called vipers graff.

Serpentine, (Lat.) belonging to Serpents, or snakes; whence Serpentine venes, those that begin and end with the same word.

Serpet a kind of basket.

Serred, (Lat.) sawed: also (from the French *Serre*) compact, joynd close together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got possession of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being chosen Captain by the *Lusitanians*, overthrew the *Romus* in several batels; at last having stoutly defended himself against *Pompey*, he was slain by *Perperna* as he sat at Supper. *Diana* is said to have attended him in all his designs, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (Lat) belonging to a servant, slavish; whence *Serviude*, slavery, or thraldom.

Serviteur, (French) a Serving-man, or Waiter; also a poor Schollar in the University.

Seslie, (Greek) a kind of plant, otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

Sesostris, a king of Egypt, the son of *Marius*; he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red Sea*.

Sesquipedal, or *Sesquipedalian*, (Latin) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquitercian, (Lat.) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Sesson, (Lat.) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sestercæ, (Lat.) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Sestercæ* was commonly marked with this Character *H. S.*

Sestian, (French) a stanza consisting of six verses.

Ser-bolts, in navigation are pieces of iron used for forcing the works and planks of the ship together.

Sethim, see *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (Lat.) bearing bristles.

Setwort, a kind of herb so called from setting, i.e. curing of cattle.

To set taught the strands, in the Navigators Dialect, so to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

Setfoil or *Tormentil*, (Lat.) *Tormentilla*, *H. ptaphillum*, *S. claria*, a very essential herb to stop all fluxes of blood and humours.

Setting-down, in falconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Meu.

Seit-wall, a kind of herb growing near walls; called also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the singling of two or more, that joyin in one writ.

Severians, a kind of Hericks that condemned Marriage and eating of flesh.

Severity, (Lat.) gravity, strictness, sourness, or austerenels.

Severn, a famous River of England, in Latin *Sabina*; so denominated, as *Geoffrey* of *Month* affirmeth from a Virgin so called, who was here drowned by the means of her Stepmother, *Guendolene*.

Sevigation, (Lat.) a calling aside, a drawing a-part.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table: also a gutter, which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the water is gon, and the ship lies dry: Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexagesm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

Sexennial, (Lat.) of six years continuance.

Sextant, (Lat.) a kind of coin of a very small value: also a weight of two ounces, by some called *Obolus*.

Sextari, (Lat.) an ancient Romans measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacristan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Preests Vestments.

Sextile, (Lat.) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an aspect consisting of sixty degrees, thus character'd.

Sextule, (Lat.) the sixth part of an ounce: also a Land-measure.

Sextuple, (Lat.) six-fold, or containing any any thing six times over.

Shadrach, (*Hebr.*) a little tender dug, the name of one of the three children (mentioned in *Daniel*) who being cast into the fiery furnace, were miraculously preserved.

Shallop, see *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of measure containing an hard breadth.

Shafisbury, a Town in *Dorset-shire*, so called from the Church's Spire-steeple, such as they anciently termed Scheafs, in Latin *Sep-tonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (some say a real Eagle, others a Prophet so called) who foretold that the *Brittish* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* should return again.

Shamgar, (*Hebr.*) Desolation of the stranger, the son of *Anath*, he judged *Israel* after *Ehud*, and slew six hundred *Philistines* with an Ox-goad.

Shamoon, see *Chamois*.

Shamshir, a kind of Sword among the *Persians* somewhat like a Scymitar

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a short Chain fastened under the foremasts throats with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapourner, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shareer, (*Hebr.*) a Treasurer, (see *Senacherib*).

Shash, see *Turban*.

Shaw, (*Persian*) a King.

Shawb-Zaydeb, the Grand Signior's son; the word signifieth in the *Persian* tongue a King's son.

Shearings in Navigation is to keep the boat by a Chetlope from lwinging to and fro.

Sheats, in Navigation, are ropes bent to the Clewces of all sails, the sheat-anchor is the biggest anchor in a ship.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-bleining.

Shepherds-purse, a herb called in Latin *Bursa Pastoris*.

Sheldaple, a sort of bird commonly called a Chaffinch.

Shem, see *Sem*.

To *Shend*, (old word) to blame.

Shent, (old word, a Barrow-pig.

Sherbet, a kind of pleasant drink, much in request among the *Turks* and *Persians*; 'tis an *Arabic* word.

Shiloh (*Hebrew*), a Saviour, it is a word

used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

Shingles, (from the Latin *scindere*, i. e. to cleave) lath's, or slates, to cover houses with: also (from *cingere* i. e. to gird) a certain disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shireve, (*Sax.*) a Questor, or Prefect of a County, or Shire; of whose office and authority, see *Lord Cook's* Reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballast is laid to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a Term in Hunting,) signifies a young Boar.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shoulder, (a Term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

Shouldered-head, (a Term in Archery) the best made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a disease in Horses, is when the pitch or point of the shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downwards.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouse, which doth great hurt to cattle; whence the word *Shrewd* leud, or curst: also *Shrew*, a Schold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shrop-shire*; anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a hill; It is called in the *Brittish* tongue *Imwithig*, from *Me-withaw*, which is as much as *placencia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that, for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wales*, chose it in times past for their chief Seat, Here *Edrick Streon* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Ashelm*, and slew him, as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrikeeth, Forresters say a Badger shrikeeth, when he makes a cry, or noise.

Shrist, (*Sax.* from the Latin *Scrinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrove-tide* among the *Catholicks*; is the time of surviving, or confessing of their sins.

Shrine (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Chest or Cabinet: also the same as *Rood-loft*.

S-b, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence *Gossip* is commonly used for a God-father, i. e. a kin in God.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hissing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either side the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the same with those which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, haply possessing also that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (*Lat.*) drouth, drynesse.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, so called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinavria*.

Sicle, (*Heb. shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4 Drachms, or 384 grains.

Sidelays, (a Term in Hunting) when the dogs set upon a Deer, by the way as he passes.

Side-men, the same as Quest-men, see *Quest*.

Siderated, (*Latin*) blasted, or Planet-struck.

Sidereal, or *Siderean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron: also a kind of plant so called.

Sidneys, the fir-name of a very honourable Family, whose chief seat is *Penhurst* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry the Second*; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phenicia*, so called from the plenty of fish which is there; *Sidon* signifying in the *Phenician* tongue, a fish.

Sigalion, see *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a seal, or sealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a sealing, or luting of glasses in a more excellent way than is ordinarily used.

Sigles, (*Lat.*) initial letters which by abbreviation, are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (*Lat.*) a signing, marking, or sealing: also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing an Ensign or Standard.

Sikes, (old word) such; like plifter men,

(such kind of men.

Sleniary, (*Lat.*) an Uther, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Silerie, see *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (*Lat.*) stony, full of flint, of a stony substance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Silver-spoon-head, in Archery, is the head of some sort of Arrows so called from the resemblance they have to the knobs of some sort of silver-spoons.

Silverweed, an herb called in Latin *Argentina*.

Simeon, or *Shimeon*, (*Hebrew*) Hearing, or *Obedience*, *Jacobs* second Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Similar, (*Lat.*) like, or of the same substance; whence, *Similar* parts of the body, are those which are altogether composed of the same substance.

Similitude, (*Lat.*) likeness: In Rhetoric it is taken for a form of Speech wherein the Orator compares one thing with another: as, Power constrained is like a glorious slave.

Simon, a proper name signifying in *Hebrew* Obedient: the chief of this name was an Apostle, besides severall others mentioned both in the *New Testament*, and the *Maccabees*.

Simoniacal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or selling Church livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apostles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Thesfaly*, of such an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a house, and were so disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had observed them to have been placed.

Simour, (*Lat.*) having a flat nose.

Simplest, one that is skillfull in plants.

Simulacres, (*Lat.*) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (*Lat.*) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a resemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (*Latin*) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (*Lat.*) purenesse, uprightnesse; plain-dealing.

To *Sink a deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extremum of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extremum of the Arch.

Singerie, (French) apish tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (Lat.) being alone, having no companion or fellow: Singular number in Grammar is that whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signify but one person or thing, as *Homo*, a man, whereas the plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Sinister, (Lat.) belonging to the left side: also unlucky, unfortunate; unhandfom, or dishonest.

Sinister aspect, is according to the success in the Signs.

Sinister point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The Sinister base point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Sinon, the son of *Sisyphus* and grandchild of *Antolchus*, the thief: he went with *Ulysses* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan* Hurler.

Sinoper, see *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, so called from *Sinopsis* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Sinus, a part of the Sea embosoming it self within Lands, as *Sinus Persicus*, it is called in English a *Gulf*, as the *Gulf of Venice*.

Sipback, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Siquis, (Lat. i. e. If any one) a bill stuck upon a wall or post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Liges*, and *Leucosia*, the daughters of *Achelous*, and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fishes; they used by the sweetness of their voices, to allure Mariners to the Rocks, and cause them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing stopp the years of his associates with soft wax, and caused him self to be bound to the Mast of a ship; whereupon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

Siringe, in Chyrurgery, is an Instrument for the squirring of liquor into any wound, or into any fistular passage of the body.

Siringus, a flat in the mouth of that constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the

Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a South-East wind.

Sisammes, a Judge whom *Cambyses*, caused to be slead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Sisken, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acantbia*, or *Ligurius*.

Sisley, see *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the son of *Aolus*, who was slain by *Ithemen* for his robberies, and is faigned by the Poets to rowl a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labour.

Sire, or *Situation*, (Lat.) the seat, or standing of any house, or building, in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so or so plac'd.

Sisient, (Lat.) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*; now called *Ithertfort*, this Town was sack'd by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, *Bishop Arvass* removed his Episcopall See from *Elmbam*, hithe.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sixains, see *Sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying to bread, or beer, set upon any of their names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skarfing, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or so much wood cut away from the one as the other: for when any of those timbers are short, they are skarfed thus, to make two or three as one.

Skek, in Navigation, is that little part of the Ke-el, which is cut slanting, and is left a little without the Stern-post.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Bu ler.

Skirrett (*Sisarum*, *Cicer*, and *Gbervillum*) a Plant whose root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and drest and eaten after the same manner for a great dainty, and a lusty strengthening meat.

Skippers,

Skippers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereto the water runs forth of the ship from the decks, see *Scoppers*.

S L

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, i. e. to strike.

Sle pers, in Navigation are piece of Timber that run before and after on the side of the *Keelson*, (well bolted to the foot hooks, on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sliming, in Falconry, is said of a Hawk, muling longways in one jute substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation, is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like in a pair of slings spliced at either end to receive the Cask, &c.

Slock ber, (Dutch) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slor, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch, also a Term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation, is a ship that sails heavily and ill.

S M

Smallage, (Lat. *Paludapium*, *Apium Palustre*) an herb often used medicinally in broths as very wholesome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oymntment to take away Hair.

Smilat, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in English a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (Saxon) anointed.

To *Smite*, in Falconry, is said of a hawk wipinger beak or bill after feeding.

Smoterlich, (old word) snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionis*, watered by the River *Mlete*, built as some think by *Smyrna*, the *Assyrian*, who possessed *Ephesus*; in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

S N

Snake-weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderwort*.

Snop-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrhinum*; also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snop-banice, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Sneefwort, (*Psarymida*) an herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneeze.

Snettes, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Soapwort, a sort of herb which in Latin is called by an agreeable name: *Saponaria*.

Socage, a certain tenure of Lands by inferior husbandry services, from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereto the pintels of the Murderers, or Fowlers enter.

Sociality, (Lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ first spread by *Faustus Socinianus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (Lat.) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sopronius* a factuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (Lat.) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofers; those *Turks* that would fain be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in publick streets, and places, being ever very busie with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they lay any thing, 'tis but two words, as *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Istifis' Allah*, God defend; and sometimes *Allobo akbee*, God is great.

Sokymans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage-Tenure*.

Solace, (Lat.) comfort and delight.

Solar, (Lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solaris,

Solarie, (Lat.) a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick burthen: also a yearly Rent paid for a house, from *Solum*, i.e. the ground, or floor.

Soldurs, among the old *Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (Lat.) shod, having on shoes or sandals.

Sole-grove, an old name for the month of February.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i.e. a year.

Solicitation, (Lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (Lat.) care, anguish of mind.

Solidation, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solifuges, (Lat.) a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (Lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (Lat.) loneliness, or privateness.

Solvagant, (Lat.) wandering alone.

Sollar, (L. it.) an upper roof of a house, the story next the tiles.

Solocristis, (Greek) speaking contrary to the rules of Grammar: from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (Hebr.) Dauids son by *Bathsheba* and his successor in the Kingdom; he is famous for his Wisdom, his riches and his building of the Temple, but his being seduced to idolatry by his wives, leaves some blot upon him.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece; he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and abolished those of *Draco* afterwards he flying his Country, went first into *Egypt*, next to *Cyprus*: lastly to *Craeus* of *Lydia*. See *Craeus*.

Solstitial, (Lat.) belonging to the *St Jee*, or *Summer*, i.e. the time when the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of June.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen, or undo; whence Solution a loosning, or undoing: also a resolving a doubt.

Solution, (Lat.) a loosning in Chymistry it is taken for a dissolving or attenuating of bodies.

A *Summer*, vide a *Summer*.

Somniferous, (Lat.) bringing or causing sleep.

Sonnet, a sort of Italian Poetic Consisting of a certain Number of Verses to wit 14 in all

whose Rimes curiously answer one another.

Sonorous, (Lat.) sounding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of fourty shillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sotwick, (Lat.) hurtfull, or noisome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek wisdom.

Sophism, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; in Logick it is when the form of a Syllogism is not legally framed, or false matter brought in under colour of truth: whence *Sophister*, a subtle caviller in words.

Sophistication, (Lat.) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophronia, (Greek) prudent, and temperate, a Christian name of several women.

Sophy, (Arab. *Tzaphi*, i.e. pure and holy:) the Monarch of *Persia* is so called.

Sopition, (Lat.) a laying to sleep.

Soporation, (Lat.) the same.

Soporiferous, (Lat.) bringing sleep.

Sorb: (Lat.) a kind of fruit, called a service.

Sorbition, (Lat.) a sipping.

Sorbites, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the *Sorbone*, from one *Robert de Sorbone*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcery*, (French) a kind of witchcraft, or enchantment; perhaps derived from the Latin *Sorolegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (Lat.) foul, filthy, stutish: also base, or dishonest.

Sore-age, The first year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-cl*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the first taking her from the Einy, till she hath mewed her feathers.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of a brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together, wherein the predicate of the former Proposition becomes the subject of the latter, untill from the predicate of the last proposition and the subject of the first a conclusion be interred, as *Homo est Animal*, *Animal est Corpus*, *Corpus est Substantia*, ergo *Homo est substantia*.

Sororiation, (Lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgins breasts.

Sorority, (Lat.) sister-hood.

Sorrel, (Lat. *Acetosus*) a cooling herb and of a fine sharp pleasant taste which makes

it

it very desirable in Salads.

Sorilegio, (Latin) a divination by lots.

Sorition, (Lat.) a casting of lot.

Sospitation, (Lat.) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

Sotiale, a kind of entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Philale*.

Sotherwood, see *Southern wood*.

Sotifast, (Sax.) true, faithful.

Sotlack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder* of *Swine*, a Term used by Foresters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding-line, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the dipple line, to find the depth of the water with a piece of Lead at it about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (French) a spring-head: also, a rite, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *ingere*, to arise.

Sourd, (Lat.) deaf.

Sourder, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of French Coin, valuing about a penny.

Soub-Hampton, or *Soub-Anton*, the chief City of *Hantzire*, so called, as being situated on the South-side of the River *Tese*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clanfenium*, from the *British* *Clad-Henton*, i. e. the Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Phillip Valois* it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, a herb which by herbalists is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sovbread, (Lat.) *Cyclamen, panis porcinus*, *Aranita* a herb which swine love very much to feed on.

Sownder, a Term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowbistle, an herb of *Venus*, otherwise called *Hares Lervice*, in Latin *Sonchus, Lactuca Leporina, palatium Leporis, Leporium cubile*.

Spade, (Lat.) gilded.

Spadicous, (Lat.) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyricall, (Lat.) belonging to Chymical operations.

Spaly, (*Persian* *Espawber*) a Turkish Horse-man, completely armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged hawk called in Latin *Martialis Accipiter*.

Sparfion, (Lat.) a springing.

Sparra, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*; built by *Spartus*, the son of *Phoronemus*, or, as some say, by *Spartia* the daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedamon*.

Sparadrapp, an old Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaister melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiator, or (word-player; who with *Corysus*, and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Craffus*; but afterwards making head again, was vanquish and slain.

Spasmatick, (Greek) troubled with a Spasm, i. e. a cramp, or shinking in of the sinews.

Spaw, the spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

Spawhule, or *Spaw*, (Lat.) an Instrument, wherewith Chirurgions and Apothecaries spread their plaisters; it is also called a splatter, or slice.

Spation, (Lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compass.

Spawhann, the Imperial City of *Persia*, it stands in *Partbia*, by some it is called *Spaan*; by others *Spahan*, *Tespa*, or *Hispahan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Persians* hyperbolically term it, Half the world.

Specter, (Lat.) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five *Prædicables*, viz. that which is predicated of its Individualls in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid est Socrates*, Resp. *est Homo*.

Spectral, (Lat.) special, distinguishing; the species, or kind.

Specification, (Lat.) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Spectious, (Lat.) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (Lat.) a publick or solemn shew.

Spectator, (Lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (Lat.) a frightfull apparition, a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Spectulum oris, an Instrument to skew open the mouth, that the Chirurgeon may discern the diseased parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment; or of medicinal.

Spel, (Sax.) a word, or saying: also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwise called *Fluslin*, in Latin *Bronica Pauli*, and *Veronica Maris*, and *Femina* for this (as many other herbs) is by Herbalists distinguished into male, and female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the world, called in Latin *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Mast, or yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatical, (Greek) belonging to sperm, i. e. the natural seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, see *Parmaceti*.

Spessick, (Greek) done, or made up in half.

Sphacelifer, (Greek) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (Lat.) belonging to a Sphere, i. e. a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compass of the Heaven.

Spheromachy, (Greek) playing at bowls, or tennis.

Sphincter, (Greek) the Muscle of the Aric.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, the distressed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, the threw her self headlong down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (Lat.) bearing ears of Corn.

Spicifer, (Lat.) a gleaner, a gathering ears of Corn.

Spiguel, (*menis*) an herb effectually against Catarrhs, and Rheums, it is otherwise called *Menis*, *Baldmory* and *Bearmory*.

Spiguel, a word now out of use; anciently the Sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with one Serjeanty of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohm*, the Son of *France*, resigned unto *King Edward* the first.

Spicard, (*Nardus Indica*) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine being of a warming, and digesting quality.

Spunge, (Lat.) *Spinacia*, an herb of great request in Cookery whether for broths or for Salads.

Spinal, (Lat.) belonging to a *Spine*, i. e. a thorn, or spike, or sting: also the backbone.

Spingard, a kind of Chamber-gur, but now out of use.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-Item.

Spinosity, (Lat.) a being full of spines, or thorns.

Spinter, a Law Term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spiridian, (Latin) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (Lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which smook may have a vent.

Spiral-line, in Geometry is that which rows in several circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

Spiration, (Latin) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receives from his spiritual Living.

Spiritualization, a term in Chemistry, being a changing of the whole body into spirit, so that it becomes no more sensible to us.

Spissitude, (Lats) thicknesse, or grossenesse.

Spitter, see *Brocket*, or *Pricket*.

Spittle-Hoists, (Italian *Spedale*) see *Hospital*.

Spaying of the shoulder, a disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parreth from the breast, and soleaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

Splen-wort, (Lat. *Asplenium*) an herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in diseases of the spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Milt-wast*.

Spleget, the same as *Plegget*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splentick, (Lat.) troubled with a disease, or ill humours, in the spleen, or milt, i. e. a Bowel in the left-side, under the mid-ribe, over against the Liver.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Cut-splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure.

Spodium, a sort of foot which rising from the trying of Brals, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward.

Spoilation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoiling; also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Sponde, (Greek) a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (Lat.) full of holes like a sponge,

sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sposifol, or *Spanjalitious*, (Lat.) belonging to a spouse.

Sposifon, (Lat.) a bargain, or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (Lat.) done willingly, unconstrained; or of ones accord.

Spoons, in Navigation is to put a ship right before the wind.

Sporades, certain Islands that lie scattered up and down in the *Carpasian Sea*.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a small river running out of the Clouds, as out of a waterspout, which happens in the *West-Indies*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Oter.

Sprays, (old word) a bough, or sprig.

Spretion, (Lat.) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

Sprights, a sort of short or light Arrows.

To *Spring* a Mast, is said when it is cracked in any place.

Spring-tides, see *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (Dutch) a stripling, or young man.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or scum.

Sponge, in the art of Gunnery, is a staffe, with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to scour the Gun.

† *Spurioideals*, (Lat.) speaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurge, a sort of herb called by the Learned *Tibynallus*.

Spurious, (Lat.) base-born: also counterfeit.

Spurkes, a term in Navigation, the spaces between the Futrocks by the ship-sides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurry, a sort of herb called in Latin *Spergularia*.

S Q

Squadra, (French) a certain number of souldiers armed into a square body.

Squalia, (Lat.) unclean, flucitish, ill-favoured.

Squamierous, (Latin) bearing scales, scaly.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of plant, otherwise called the Sea-Onion.

Squinam, or *Squincy*, a kind of disease which causeth a swelling in the throat, called in Latin *Agina*.

Squinamb, an odoriferous Arabian plant otherwise called the Sweet-rush, and *Camels*

hair, in Latin *Juncus Odoratus*, in Greek *Schinanthos* from whence *Squinamb*,

S T

Stability, (Lat.) stableness, firmnesse, surenesse.

Stable-stand, a Term in forrest Law, when one is found standing in the forrest with his Bow bent ready to shoot at the deer, or his Grey-bound in a Leace ready to slip.

Stabulation, (Lat.) a standing of catrel in a stable, or stall.

Staffe, (Lat.) a kind of gum or creamy juice, squeezed out of the Myrrh tree.

Stade, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile which consisteth of a thousand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Stafford-shire*, called in ancient times *Beheny*, where *Berte-line*, a holy man led an *Eremitic* life; it hath a castle on the South-bank of the river, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old; and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

Stagira a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Aristotle* was born; whence that Philosopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common-law signifyeth money paid for setting of stalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (Ital.) a Horse kept for Mares.

Stanbol, a Name for *Constantinople*, among the *Turks*.

Standard, (French) the chief Ensign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: also the standing measure of the Kings State, to which all other measures are framed.

Standing-ropes, in Navigation, are the shrouds, and stays, which are not removed, unless they be to be calcd, or set taugther.

Stanford, in *Saxony* *Stanford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the river *Wellands*; it is so called, as being built of rough stone *Stean* signifyeth in the Saxon tongue, a stone.

In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an University was instituted, and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long; it being soon after provided by oath, that no Student in *Oxford* should publicly profess at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*.

There is also another *Stanford*, situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stank, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, signifyng, weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tinworks in *Cornwall*, see *Lede work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of verses which is commonly called a *Staffe*; at the ending of which, the *Strophe* is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inne, see *Inne*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right side of a Boat, or ship. *Star-board* the helm, is to put the helm a *Star-board*, then the ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the members of the Kings Council wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from subjects to their Prince.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

Star applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to *star* a Hare.

Starrulet, (*Diminutive*), a little star.

Starwort, (*Lat.* *Bubonium*, & *Aster Atticus*), an herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that sort called *Water-Starwort* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the *Sea Starwort* *Tripolium*.

Stararch, (*Greek*) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or sedition.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two shillings in silver, seventeen shillings in gold.

Staticks, (*Greek*), a mechanic art treating about weights, and measures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a standing place: also, a Bay, or Rode for ships.

Station-staff, an Instrument used in the surveying, being a straight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet stands still, and moves neither backward nor forward.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of statues, or Images.

Statumination, (*Lat.*) an underpropping, or setting up.

Statute, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple* are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute-Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every hundred.

Stecado, (*Span.*) the lifts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combats; also a kind of Pale, or fence in *Fortification*, set before trenches that the enemy may not get into them.

Stedes, (old word,) place.

Stedship, (old word) firmness, or sureness.

Steele (a term in Archery) it signifies the body of an Arrow, or shaft made of wood.

To *Steer* in Navigation, is to govern the ship with the Helm; also, by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Steerage-room, in a ship is before the great, where the steer-man always stands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the art of secret, or abstruse writing.

Stellar (*Lat.*) belonging to a star.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blasting.

Stelliferous (*Lat.*) starry, bearing stars.

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beast so called from certain little spots upon his skin, similitude to the fashion of stars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandise.

Stemme, (*Greek*) the stalk of any herb or flower: also a stock, lineage, or Pedigree: also a term in Navigation, the stem is a great piece of timber wrought compassing, and scarfed into the stocks at one end, and all the but-ends forward of the planks are fixed to the stem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of short-writing.

Stentorian-voice a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a Greek, whose voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man signifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the measure, or dimension of solid bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenness.

Sterling, see *Eahterling*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a ship: also among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the tail of a Wolf.

Stern-fast, is a rope made fast to the stern of the ship, to hold her stern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great box of the breast.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a sneezing.

Sterculinious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dung-hill.

Stesimbrotus, the son of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his father, for fighting against his Enemy contrary to his command.

Stews; (from the French word *Estuve*, a Ho. Houf;) Bachel-Houses, or places where Women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the son of *Capaneus* and *Enadue*.

Sthenobea, the daughter of *Jobatas* King of the *Lycaons*, and the wife of *Praxus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Sibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire*-Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stich wort (*Holosteuus*) a sort of herb accounted effectual against stiches and pains of the side.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Silleteo, or *Stelletto*, (*Ital.*) a sharp-pointed Dagger, or Poonyard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) droppings, or distilling: also, a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eyes of a Horse.

Still-yard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanse* and *Mainain* used to reside; it is so called, as it were *Steel-yard*, because steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

Stipation, (*Lat.*) a guarding, or environing about.

Stipendiall, or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded drink, used in hot weather.

Stipticall, (*Greek*) stopping, or binding, a wound used in Physick.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stivicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping of liceles from the Eyes of a horse.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, a term in Navigation, is an iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patcht to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly nailed with spikes.

Stoked, a term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Stocado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust, with a weapon.

Stocks, a Term in Navigation, are certain posts much of the same nature as the cradles framed on the shore to build a *Pinnace*,

Carck, *Frigat*, or Boat upon.

Stoicals, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the *Stoicks*, i.e. a certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, they were so called from *Stoa*, i.e. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a village in *Nottinghamshire*, where *Sir John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrow'n in a great pitch'd battel, and slain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of honour, amongst the Romans, it is now more especially taken for a Pricely Ornament.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dullness, blackishness.

Stomachous, (*Lat.*) angry, disdainful.

Stomatick, (*Greek*) having a sore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stone-coop, *Lat.* *Vermicularis Illecebra*, minor *Acris* an herb of a very hot temperature, sharp and biting.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk, that builds her nest in Rocks.

Stone-fly, a certain kind of insect, see *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderful Pile of stones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad; upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i.e. the Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infusions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* tree very fragrant, and of great use in Medicine.

Stopping, in Faulconry is when a Hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the fowl.

Stork, a kind of bird so called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i.e. natural affection; because of the care which is observed in their kind of birds toward their parents when they grow old.

Storks bill, a Chirurgions Instrument, the same as *Crows bill* which see.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation, to put any victuals, or goods in order, in the hold of a Ship.

Stounds, (old word) forrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or blows.

Strabism, (*Greek*) a looking a squint.

Strage, (*Lat.*) a falling of Trees, a great ruin, or fall of any thing: also a great slaughter: in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron where-with the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a term in Faulconry, they say the Hawk straineth, and not snatcheth.

Strangurie, (*Greek*) a certain disease, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of punishment inflicted on soldiers for some heinous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tied backward.

Stratagem, (*Greek*) a policy, or subtle invention in war.

Strath, an old *British* word, signifying a Vale, or Dale; whence are derived the names of several places, as *Strathdee*, i.e. the Vale of Dee, *Strathearn*, the vale of Earn.

Stratification, a term in *Chimistry*, a strewing of Corroding powder on plates of metal by course.

Stratiotick (*Greek*) belonging to soldiers, warlike.

Strawberrey, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a ground creeping plant, bearing a sweet berry very wholesome, and eaten in the season with cream, or Clarret-Wine, and Sugar as a great dainty.

A *Streight*, (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands, as the *Streight of Magellan*.

Streme-works, see *Lode-works*.

Strenuous, (*Latin*) stout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (*Latin*) jarring, making a noise.

Strifure, (*Lat.*) a gathering, or cropping of fruit: also a spark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident, or *Stridulous* (*Lat.*) making a creaking noise.

Strigilation, (*Latin*) a currying of a Horse.

Strigment, (*Lat.*) the filth which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* sayl, a term in Navigation, to pull down the sayls, in token of respect to another ship.

Stromastick, (*Greek*) belonging to strewings, or any thing that is spread upon the ground.

Stroud, or *Strand*, a shore, or street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

Struclure, (*Lat.*) a building, Frame, or Fabrick, of any thing.

Strumatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a

strum, i.e. with an Impollute, or swelling in the neck.

Studios (*Lat.*) seriously bent upon a thing, musing, or meditating, intent upon books or study; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i.e. studies, as the study of Oxford, &c.

Stultiloquit, (*Lat.*) a speaking, or talking foolishly.

Stupéfaction, (*Lat.*) a making stupid i.e. dull, senseless, astonished, or dismaid.

Stupendous, wonderful, admirable, to amaze, wonder, and astonishment.

Stupration, (*Lat.*) a committing a rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Stygian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the River *Styx*, i.e. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcaidia*, whose natures are of a nature to vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Mule is able to contain them; the Poets taught it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath, which the Gods swore by, was, by the waters of *Styx*.

Styloglossum, see *Ceratoglossum*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account; as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styptic, or *Styptical*, (*Lat.*) of a stopping, or binding quality.

S U

Suada, a certain goddesse among the *Romans* called the goddesse of eloquence, as *Pisbo* was among the *Greeks*.

Suafory, (*Lat.*) apt to persuade, or exhort.

Suaviation (*Latin*) an amorous kissing.

Suaviloquy, (*Lat.*) a sweet or pleasant manner of speaking.

Suavity, (*Lat.*) sweetness.

Suabation, (*Lat.*) a bringing under, or subducing: also, a kneading.

Suagation, (*Lat.*) a driving to and fro: also, a soliciting: also, a knowing a woman carnally.

Suabid, (*Lat.*) whitish, inclining to white.

Suabtern, (*Lat.*) a taking turns under another.

Suaudition, (*Lat.*) a hearing a little, a perceiving somewhat.

Suclavicular-Vein, see *Vein*.

Sucentaneous, (*Lat.*) being under the skin.

Sudial, (*Lat.*) being under the sky or in

in the open air.

Subditious, (*Lat.*) put under, or laid in the toom of another.

Subdulous, (*Lat.*) somewhat crafty, or deceitful.

Subdultion, (*Lat.*) a bringing, or leading under: also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subdustation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of selling things among the *Romans* which were consecrate to the publick use, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Subdull, (*Lat.*) cast or brought under: also in Logick, it is taken substantively, for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres: also the matter which any Art, or Science treats of.

Subdugression, (*Lat.*) a subtle, or undiscerned entering in.

Subdustaneous, (*Lat.*) done suddenly, or hastily.

Subduigation, (*Lat.*) a bringing under the yoke, a subduing.

Subjunction, (*Lat.*) a joining under, a certain Rhetorical figure of speech, of which see more in *Julius Ruffinianus*, de *Schematicis Lexicis*: It is otherwise called *Submixtio*, and *Subinfertio* in *Greek Hypothesis*.

Subjunctive, (*Lat.*) under-joining; *Subjunctive-Mood*, in Grammar is that which is commonly distinguished by some *Adverb* or *Conjunction*; which serves to that Mood, though to say truth the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive* are but one and the same Mood, under different names.

Sublation, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

Sublevation, (*Lat.*) a lifting up: also, a helping, or easing.

Subligation, (*Lat.*) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (*Lat.*) a raising, or carrying up on high: also, a Chemical Operation, wherein dry exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (*Lat.*) height.

Subsition, (*Lat.*) a plaistering, or daubing underneath. In painting, it is the grasing, or laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour.

Sublunary, (*Lat.*) being under the Orb of the Moon, beneath the sky, or Firmament.

Submerson, (*Latin*) a plunging under water.

Submission, (*Lat.*) a sending under: also, a submitting, yielding, or humbling oneself.

Subordinate, (*Lat.*) placed, or appointed under another.

To *Suborn*, (*Latin*) to prepare, instruct, or

set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous design.

Subpedaneous (*Lat.*) set under foot, used as a foot-stool.

Sub-pœna, a writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon such case onely, as the Common Law saileth in: also, a writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testify.

Subreptitious, (*Lat.*) see *Surreptitious*.

Subrision, (*Lat.*) a smiling.

Subrogation, (*Lat.*) see *Surrogation*.

Subsannation, (*Lat.*) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

Subscription, (*Lat.*) a Writing underneath a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsidence, (*Lat.*) a setting to the bottom.

Subsidiary, (*Lat.*) sent to the aid, succour, or assistance of any one.

Subsidie, a Tax, or Tribute assessed by Parliament, after the rate of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings eight pence for goods.

Subsortition, (*Latin*) a choosing by lot, after others have chosen.

Substantive, in Grammar is that sort of Noun which for the rendering of any sentence the more intelligible requires not of necessity, any other word to be joined with it, to shew its signification.

Substitution, (*Lat.*) a putting in the place or room of another.

Substraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the foundation of an *Edifice*.

Sub-sultation, (*Latin*) a leaping under.

Subterfugeous, (*Lat.*) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (*Latin*) an evasion, or cunning shift: also a safe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (*Lat.*) a being under ground.

Subtiliation, a term in *Chimistry*, the turning of a body into a liquor or into a fine powder.

Subtiltie, (*Lat.*) craft, cunning; whence, subtilties, quibks, or witty sayings.

Subventaneous, (*Latin*) lying under the wind.

Subversion, (*Latin*) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburbian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or City.

Succedaneous, (*Latin*) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent, House, second, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (*Lat.*) vulgarly *Sincantour*, see *Incantour*.

Succurrariation, (*Lat.*) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company; or Troop.

Succernation, (*Lat.*) a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (*Latin*) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinil, (*Lat.*) fenced, or girt about, also, brief, or short.

Succinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Succinum*, i.e. Amber.

Succollation, (*Lat.*) a bearing on the shoulders.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) see *Incubus*.

Succulent, (*Lat.*) juicy, full of juice.

Succussation, or *Succussion*, (*Lat.*) a violent jolting, or shaking.

Suction, (*Lat.*) a sucking.

Sudation, (*Lat.*) a sweating, whence, Sudatory, a Rew, or hot-house.

Sudorifick, (*Lat.*) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*; the chief City of which is called *Stock-helm*.

Suffaraneous, or *Subfarraneous*, (*Lat.*) being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the *Romans*, that the chief servant took his portion of Corn from the Master, the under-servants from him.

Suffellion, (*Lat.*) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffusion, (*Latin*) a perfuming, by casting perfumes upon hot Coals.

Suffamination, (*Lat.*) a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a *Sufflumen*, or Trigger.

Sufflation, (*Lat.*) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (*Lat.*) a choaking, stifling, or stopping up of the breath.

Suffoliation, (*Lat.*) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (*Lat.*) a giving suffrage, i.e. ones vote, or voice in favour of any person or design.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Ecclesiastical causes, and executes the Office of a Bishop, but hath not the Title.

Suffumigation, (*Lat.*) a fuming, or smocking underneath; in Physick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body, from under a close stool.

Suffusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring, or spreading abroad; also, a disease in the eye, called a Pin, and Web.

Suggestion, (*Lat.*) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (*Lat.*) a beating black and blue; also a reproaching, or slandering.

Subit, see *Gazul*.

Sulcation, (*Lat.*) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (*Lat.*) full of sulphur, or brimstone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King, or Prince.

Sultan, or *Sultania*, a kind of Turkish coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings, six pence; so called, because coined at *Constantinople*, where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank smelling plant, with a black berry, wherewith Curriers use to dresse their Cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i.e. a burthen, or seam, which in the Western parts signifyeth a Horse-load) a toll for carriage on Horse-back.

Summary, (*Lat.*) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

Sum'd in Faulconry, is when a Hawk hath her feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber, or beam which supporteth the building.

Summit, (*Lat.*) the highest part, or top of anything.

Sundew, a Solar Herb, otherwise called *Luswort*, *Moorgrass*, and *Redros* and in Latin *Ros solis*.

Sunflower, another solar herb bearing a large yellow flower, it is called by the Learned *Chamaecistus*, *Angl.*

Superable, (*Lat.*) to be overcome, or vanquish.

Summer-horse, a horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, Charges or Expenses.

Superassuision, (*Lat.*) a shedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (*Ital.*) an out living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (*Lat.*) speaking proudly, or haughtily.

Superchery, (old word) wrong, injury, an outrageous assaulting.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) having great eye-brows: so, of a sour countenance, severe in carriage.

Supereminence, (*Lat.*) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (*Lat.*) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfetation, (*Lat.*) a second conceiving, before the first young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares, and Conies do.

Superficiary, (*Lat.*) he that builds a house upon another mans ground, and pays quit rent.

Superficies, (*Lat.*) the surface, or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry, it is defined to be a magnitude consisting of lines; having only length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (*Lat.*) excess, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superjection, (*Lat.*) a casting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (*Lat.*) to bring, or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (*Lat.*) an Overseer.

Superiority, (*Lat.*) a being superiour, i.e. higher, set above, or over others.

Superiour Planets, those that are above the Sun. 2 4 0.

Superlative, (*Lat.*) highest, advanc't; in Grammar, *Superlative* degree is the highest degree of comparision, as *Dulcissimus* sweetest.

Supermatison, (*Lat.*) a flowing, or passing over.

Supernal, (*Lat.*) coming from above.

Supermatation, (*Lat.*) a swimming over or upon.

Supernatural, (*Lat.*) being above nature, or natural cause.

Supercription, (*Lat.*) a writing over; or on the outside of any thing.

To *Supercede*, (*Latin*) to omit, to leave off, to let pass.

Supercedeas, a Writ signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done.

Superfition, (*Lat.*) overscrupulousness in Religion, overmuch ceremony in divine worship.

Supervacaneous, (*Lat.*) more than just, or serveth for common use, needless, vain, unnecessary.

To *Supervene*, (*Latin*) to come upon on a sudden, or unexpected.

To *Survive*, see *Survive*.

Supine, (*Latin*) lying with the face upwards; also, negligent, or careless.

Supines, (*Lat.*) certain words which by common Grammarians are reckoned as parts of a verb active, and usually plac'd within the limits of the formation thereof, the first supine to be called endeth in *um*, and hath an Active signification, and is commonly set after

Verbs of motion as *co cubitum* I go to lie down the second endeth in *u* and coming after an adjective hath the signification of an infinitive mood passive generally attributed to it, as *dignus lectu* worthy to be read.

Subpedaneus, (*Lat.*) see *Subpedaneus*.

Subpeditation, (*Lat.*) a supplying, ministering, or affording what is needfull.

Subpilation, (*Lat.*) a pilfering, or stealing under-hand.

To *Supplant*, (*Lat.*) to plant, or set under; also, to deceive, or beguile.

Supplement, (*Lat.*) a supplying that which is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (*French*) a Petitioner, or humble suiter.

Supplication, (*Lat.*) a petitioning, or making an humble request.

Supplicio, (*Lat.*) punishment, or correction.

Supplosion, (*Lat.*) a making a noise by stamping with the feet.

Supposition, (*Lat.*) laid in the place, or room of another.

Suppository, (*Lat.*) put under; also in Physick it is used substantively for any solid composition put up into the body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppress*, (*Lat.*) to press under, to stifle, or keep down.

Supuration, (*Lat.*) a ripening of a Bile, or Impoistume, gathering, or resolving into matter.

Supputation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of trees: also a counting, or casting up.

Supremacy, (*Lat.*) a being supreme, i.e. highest in power, and authority.

A *Surbating*, (*French*) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (*French*) to give over.

Surcharge, (*French*) charge; upon charge; or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forrest*, he that commands with more beasts than a man hath right to common withall.

A *Surcingle*, (*French*) an upper girth, or girdle.

Surcoat, (*French*) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armour: also; any upper Garment.

Survem, (*French*) an over-growing; also; advantage, amends, over-measure.

Succulation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of trees; a cutting off Surcles, i.e. young grass, shoots, or sprigs.

Surdity, (*Lat.*) deafness.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i.e. to rise.

Sureby, a Port Town in *Yorkshire*, which some

some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by *Antonine*, *Ευκρατος Gabrantovorum*, and by the Latins *stans portuosus & fuiturris*, each of these names implying as much, as, sure, or safe Haven.

Surface, (French) the same as *Superfici*.

Smuckey, a kind of white garment like a ratchet.

To *Summount*, (French) to excell, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

Swia, the name of a certain goddess; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melky* in *Northumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calphurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Augustus*.

Surplusage, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cause sometimes, that the Will abateth.

Surprisal, (French) a sudden assaulting, or setting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, presumption.

Surrejoinder, (French) a second defence of the Plaintiff's action, opposite to the Defendant's rejoinder. The *Civilians* call it *Triplication*.

A *Surrender*, in Common-Law, is an Instrument or writing, signifying a Tenant's consent, or agreement, to yield and give up his lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate remainder or reversion.

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptionem, (Lat.) taken deceitfully, or by stealth.

Surrogation, (Lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to out-live; whence a Survivor in Common-Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joint-tenants.

Susanna, (Heb.) Lily, the daughter of *Helcia*, and wife of *Joachim*, she being condemned to death through the false witness of the Elders, was freed by the just judgement of *Daniel*: It is now among us the Christian name of many women.

Suscipion, (Lat.) an enterprising or undertaking a thing.

Suscipibile, (Lat.) pliable, apt to receive any impression.

Suscitation, (Lat.) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

Suspension, (Lat.) a hanging up: also a being in doubt, or uncertainty: in Common-

Law it is taken for a temporal stop of a man's right.

Suspiral, (French) a breathing hole, a vent or passage for air: also, a spring of water, passing under ground to a Conduit.

Suspiration, (Lat.) a fetching a deep sigh,

Susurratio, (Lat.) a whispering, or muttering.

Switzerland, the name of a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Sutorious, (Lat.) belonging to a Shoemaker.

Suture, (Lat.) a seam, or sewing together, a fastning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swabber, one that is to keep the ship, and masts clean.

Swainmot, (Sax.) a Court of free-holders, within the Forreft, kept by the Charter of the Forreft thrice a year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architects, and Carpenters, a fastning together of two pieces of timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swan, a celestial constellation.

Swart-witer, see *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a hawk after the hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beak.

Swepe, a certain instrument with cross-beams, to draw water with.

Swifling, in Navigation, is the encompassing the Gunwale, with a Strong, and fastning the Cheltrepe thereunto.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Switbin, a proper name: signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, very high. There was a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for holiness, called *St. Switbin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybaris*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of luxury, and voluptuousness, that they had their horses taught to dance to the sound of the flute, by which means the *Crotomiate*, who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the Field, made their horses to fall a dancing, whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their ranks and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

Sybill, (Heb.) divine doctrine; a Christian name of divers women.

Sybilline, (Lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain women that prophesied concerning the birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Persean*, *Cumean*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythrean*, *Samian*, *Hellepontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycamore, (Greek) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Egypt*, partaking partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantize*, (Greek) to play the sycophant, i. e. a parasite, flatterer, or tale-bearer.

Sideration, (Lat.) a blasting. *Sideration*, in Physick is, when not only the solid parts, but the bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought Jugurth in Chains to Rome, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marinus*: afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyranical himself, till at last the Common-wealth being fetted, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical (Greek) consisting of or pertaining to *Syllables* or a *Syllable*, i. e. a word, or part of a word which is express'd by one tone of the voice, and no more.

Syllabical Augment, is an augmentation which is made in Greek verbs, by prefixing λ (and thereby adding one syllable) at the beginning of some tenses, as from $\tau\omega\pi\pi\omega$ comes the preterimperfect tense $\tau\epsilon\pi\omega\tau\omega$, the futurum secundum $\tau\epsilon\pi\omega\tau\omega$, the Aoristus primus $\tau\epsilon\pi\omega\tau\omega$.

Syllepsis, (Greek) a figure of construction, in which two nominative cases singular of divers persons come before a verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy case, as *Ego & Tu sumus in tuto*, and in the same manner two Substantives agree with one Adjective: it is called in Latin *Comprehensio*.

Sylogistical, (Greek) belonging to a *Sylogisme*, i. e. a kind of argumentation; wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted: a *Sylogisme* is of two sorts *Categorical*, and *Hypothetical*: a *Categorical Sylogism*, is that wherein both propositions are *Categorical*, or *Positive*, as *omnis homo est Animal*, &c. *Hypothetical Sylogism*, is that wherein one or both propositions are *Hypothetical*, or upon *Supposition*, as *si homo est Animal*.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy*, in *France*, now called *Sentis*.

Sylvanus, the son of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria*, *Tusculaniaria*, he was called the god of the woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*: also, a Companion of *St. Paul*, and to this day a name given sometimes to men.

Sylvatical, or *Sylvestrius*, (Lat.) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

Symbolical, (Greek) belonging to a *Symbol*, i. e. a sign, or token, a secret note, a short, or mystical sentence.

Symachy, (Greek) a joining in war against a common enemy.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Sympathetical, (Greek) having a sympathy, i. e. a natural agreement, or consent in mutual affection, or passion.

Symploce, (Greek) a folding together, a figure in Rhetorick, wherein severall sentences or clauses of sentences have the same beginning, and the same ending, as

Quam bene, Canne, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.

Quam bene, Canne, meo poteram gener esse parenti.

this figure is called *Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

Symphonica, (Greek) belonging to *Symphony*, i. e. content in Harmony, agreement in tune, or time.

Symposiast, (Greek) the Master or Over-seeer of a Feast, or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a *Symptome*, i. e. an accident, or effect accompanying any disease as the Ague doth the head-ach.

Syneresis, (Greek) a contracting together) a figure of Prosodie, wherein two vowels are clapt together into one syllable in the same word as *Alvaria*, for *Aluvaria*.

Synagogical, (Greek) belonging to a *Synagogue*, i. e. a Congregation, or Assembly.

Synalapha, (Greek) a contraction) a taking away the ending vowel of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, as *vir est fur vita est*.

Synecategorematical, (Greek) a term in Logick, having no predicamentall, or self-signification.

Synonochosis, (Greek) a joining together by a carillage, or grille.

Synchronical, (Greek) being, or done together at the same time.

Synonymism, a hapning of several remarkable accidents passages or persons at one and the same time.

Synchoreffis, (Greek) a granting) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, wherein an Argument is most kindly yielded unto, and then marred with a retort upon the Objecter. As

I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends. Yet he is virtuous. This figure is called in Lat. Concessio.

Synceps, (Greek) a figure wherein a letter, or syllable is taken out of the middle of a word; also, in Physick it is taken for a certain disease which causeth a sudden decay of the Spirits.

Synchysim, (Greek) a kind of liquid or spreading ointment.

Syncope, (Greek, a cutting away) in medicine it is strength caused by a sudden or hasty change of the strength, caused by a dissolution of the natural heat: It is also a figure of *Prosodia*, in which a letter, or syllable is taken away from the midst of a word: as *Amavimus*, for *Amavermus*.

Synchrisis, (Greek) a comparing) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, in which contrary things and divers persons are compared in one sentence: as *the subtle commit the fault, and the simple bear the blame.*

Syndick, (Greek) one that hath commission to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, a Controller, or Censor.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concurrence, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Synecdoche*, i. e. a taking a part for the whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrarily.

Synchrisis, see *Synchrisis*.

Synograph, (Greek) a Deed, or writing signed with ones hand.

Synodale, (Greek) a Cense, or Tribute in money paid to the Bishop, or some other person for his use by the Inferior Clergy.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, i. e. an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical persons to consult about the affairs of the Church.

Synocicasts (Greek) a reconciling, or joining together of things that differ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence in which contraries are attributed to the same thing, as the comets man wants as well what he hath as what he hath not: this figure is called in Latin *construtio*.

Synonymy, or *Synonymal* words, (Greek) several words having all the same significations; as *Abit*, *Excussit*, *Evassit*, *Exspit*.

Synople, (French) a term in Heraldry, signifying *Genoa*.

Synopsie, (Greek) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Syntaxme, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the same; also, in Grammar it is taken for a joining together of the severall parts of speech in an orderly construction.

Synteresie, (Greek) a remorse, or sting of conscience.

Syntheme, (Greek) a Watch-word: also an intricate sentence: also, the same as *Diplotema*.

Synthesis, (Greek) a compounding) a figure of construction, wherein a noun Collective singular is joined to a verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Pars meris tenuerit ratem*: this figure is called in Latin *compositio*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Asia*, by some divided into *Syria*, *Assyria*, *Calasyria*, and *Leucasyria*.

Syrinx, an Arcadian Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Pastoral Pipe, which for her sake he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*.

Syrtatigue, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Syngie, (Greek) a conjunction, a joining, or coupling together.

System, (Greek) a composing, or putting together: also, a Treatise, or body of any Art, or Science: also, the compass of a Song.

Systole, (Greek) a contraction, or drawing together: also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the pulse, which compresses the heart and Arteries, as *Diastole*, dilates them: also, a figure in *Prosodia*, being a contracting, or making short a vowel which is long by nature as *steterunt*, for *steteverunt*.

St. *Tabs*, or *St. Ebbes*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbechelter*, from *Ebba*, a virgin of the blood Royall of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (Lat.) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: also a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (Sax.) a Jerkin, or Coat without sleeves: also a Herald's Coat of Arms in service.

Tabernacle, (Lat.) a Booth, or little Shop: also a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure, so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarius, (Lat.) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

Tabid, (Lat.) wasting, or pining away.

Tabitha, the proper name of a woman signifying in the Hebrew Roe-buck the principal of the name is mentioned *Acts* 9. 36.

Tabouret, (French) a little stool to sit on.

Tabularious, (Lat.) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

Tabulation, (Lat.) a fastning together of planks, or boards, a making of a floor.

Tacet, (French) *Cuisseaux*) armour for the thighs.

Tacamachacca, A sweet Gums whereof usually Plasters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ache.

Tachos, King of *Aegypt*, who for jecting at the short stature of *Agesilans* was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of that losse of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (Greek) the art of swift writing.

Tacit, (Lat.) silent.

Taciturnity, (Lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Tackle, a term in Navigation, the small rope of a ship.

Tacticks, (Greek) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (Lat.) a touching.

Tenarum, a Promontory in the Country of *Laedemon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Teger, the Grand child of *Jupiter*, and son of *Genius*; he is said to have taught the *Hebrivians* the art of divining, when he was a boy of twelve years old.

Tagliacotus, a famous Chirurgeon of *Bononia*; who had an art of putting on new noses.

Tagus, a River of *Portugal*, famous among the ancient for its gravel resembling Gold.

Taille, in Common Law, is a kind of inhe-

ritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

Taille, after-possibility of Issue extinct, a Term in Law where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two bodies begotten, and one of them surviveth the other without Issue, by them begotten, he shall hold the Land for Term of his own Life, as Tenant in *Taille* after possibility of Issue extinct.

Tairid, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that infesteth Catell in the Summer time.

Takel, (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (Lat.) the winged Shoes, which the Poets say that *Mercury* wore.

Talcum, or *Talck*, an Oyl so called by Chymists.

Talent, (Lat.) a certain weight of Silver differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales, (Lat. i. e. such like;) it is used in Common-Law for a supply of men impanel'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismannical, belonging to *Talismans*, (Arab) i. e. images, or figures made under certain Constellations.

Tallage, or *Tallage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallion, see *Lex Tallionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i. e. to cut) a score, or stick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties: also, in Navigation to *Tally* is to hale off the Sheets.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, i. e. a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus a sisters son of *Dedalus*. He found out the use of the Saw, by seeing the Jaw-bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters wheel; but was at length treacherously slain by his Uncle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

Talwood, a Term used in the statutes for such wood as is cut into short Bills, for the fixing whereof those statutes were made.

Tamarinds, (Tamarindi) a kind of Indian fruit somewhat like a Damascene, much used in Physick: for opening obstructions both of Liver, and Spleen.

Tamarisk (Lat. *Tamariscus* Greek *Muplan*) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath.

Tamburine, an old Instrument, supposed the *Claron*.

Tamblane, a *Scythian* who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of men, and having overthrown, and taken *Bajazet*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at first a swinehead, but by a full gale of fortune was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tamesis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Isis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, join into one stream, thenceforth assumes a name compounded on them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant drink much used in the *Molucces*.

Tampon, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Worð*, which signifyeth a *Barton*, *Ferm-house*, or *River-Island*; it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town after it had suffered much by the Danish Wars, was repaired by *Ethelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: also *Edith* King *Edgar's* sister, founded here a religious house for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Instruments of torment, like pincers.

Tanet, an Island in *Kent*, so called as some vainly imagine *ἐν τῷ θαλάτῳ*, i. e. from the death of snakes; here the *Saxons* first seated themselves, but were vanquish'd with a great slaughter at *Stouar*; nevertheless afterwards at *Whipped fleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there slain, *Hengist* overthrew the *Britains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (*Lat.*) a Mathematicall Term used chiefly in *Astronomy*, and signifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extrem of the given Arch and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extrem of the said Arch.

Tangible, (*Latin*) that may be touch'd.

Tangree, (*Turk*) signifyeth God.

Tansley, a certain ancient custom in *Ireland*, whereby he that had most power, or policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordship; it comes from the *Saxon* word *Tane*, i. e. a Nobleman.

Tansie, (*Lat.* *Tanacetum*, *Greek* *Athanasia*) a garden herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the *Wild-Tansie* is called in *Latin* *Argentina*, see *Salververd*.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Pbrygia*, the

son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotis*: he inviting the gods to a feast, killed his son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to his punishment in *Hell*, namely, to stand up to the chin in water, and to have pleasant Apples to hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat, nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happiness, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To *Tap*, vide to *Beat*.

Taper-board, a term in *Gunnery*, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breech.

Taphus, and *Telebus*, the sons of *Pterelas*, the son of *Neptune*, and *Hippothoe*, the daughter of *Nessor*, their successors the *Tapei*, and *Teleboe*, inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Islands: see *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (*French*) a luring, or lying secret, whence *Tapassant*, lurking, or squating, a term in *Hunting*.

Taprobane, an Island in the *Indian* Sea, 1000. miles long, and 625. miles broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Tarantula, a kind of Venemous Creature abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which caith forth a sting, only curable by the sound of *Musick*.

Tardigrades, (*Lat.*) going a slow pace.

Tardity, (*Lat.*) slowness, or delaying.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Grecia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus*, the son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus* a *Lacedemonian*.

Tares, a sort of vetches called *Vicia*, & *Arachus*.

Tarpawling, a Term in *Navigation*, a piece of Canvas that is all tarred over to lash upon a deck, or grating; to keep the rain from soaking through.

Tarpeia, a vestal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*; she betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, desiring a reward, whatever they carried upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their shields upon her, and pressed her to death.

Tarquinius priscus, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the persuasion of his Wife *Tanagui*, went to *Rome*, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Anco Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the 7th. King of the *Romans*, whose son *Tarquinius Sextus* ravishing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that Kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

Tarracoon, a famous City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarracenia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Tarragon, (*Lat.* *Draco herba*, *Dracunculus Hortensis*)

Hortensis) a good salad herb to be eaten with *Lettice*, *Parjolan*, and other cool herbs.

Tarrasse, see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, a famous City of *Cilicia*, where *Saint Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are said to have been built in one day, by *Persus* the son of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. e. a deep place in *Hell*, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia*, *Asatica*, the two *Scythias*, and *Cataia*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine: also, a kind of Gravelly-stone, growing in the inside of Wine-Vessels.

Task, an old *Brittish* word, signifying as much as *Tribute*; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (*French*) a Term in *Faulconry*, the Male of any Hawk.

Tasses, (*French*) Arms for the thighs.

Taus-Mast see *Overmasted*.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great wars with the *Romans*, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

Tavistoke, or *Teavistok*, a Town in *Devonshire*, so called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the *Abbey* built by *Ordblof*, the son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the year 961. he being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven; this *Abby* was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourish'd again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English* *Saxon* tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; here *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* built a Castle, which *Desburgio*, his wife rased to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

Taurine, or *Taurcan*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretched out a mighty length through divers Countries, and called by severall names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomifus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Also the name of one of the twelve signs of the *Zodiack*; is the word signifying in *Latin* a Bull.

Tautologie, (*Greek*) a repeating of one thing; severall times over, in different expressions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one

of those that opposed *Julius Caesar*, whom he made war with the *Britains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

T E

Team, or *Thram*, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted by the Kings *Charter* to a Lord of a Manour.

Teasels, a kind of plant, called in *Greek* *Dipsacus*, in *Latin* *labrum Pomeris*.

Technical, (*Greek*) artificiall, done by Art.

Tectonick, (*Latin*) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beast in a rope, that he may graze within a certain compass.

Tediferous, (*Latin*) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Pheneates*; it was decided in a Duell between the three sons of *Theorimachus*, for the *Tegeans*, and the three sons of *Demoftratus* for the *Pheneates*, like that of the *Horatii*, and *Curatii*.

Tegment, (*Lat.*) a Covering, or Cloathing.

Teisdale, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Teino, a disease in Hawks, that makes them pain more for one batting, than another will for three; growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

Telarie, (*Latin*) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (*Latin*) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers, of the *Exchequer*; four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clark of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the son of *Aacus*, King of *Salamis*, he was the first that got upon the walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it, whereupon he gave him *Hesione*, the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the son of *Ulysses*, and *Circe*, who slew his Father at *Ithaca* not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy*, he built *Insculum*.

Telephus, the son of *Hercules*, and the Nympha *Auge*, who being expoted to the Woods by his Grand-father was brought up by a Hart, afterwards becoming King of *Misyr*.

Mysis, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he saved passage through his Country going to the wars of *Troy*; but at length was cured by the same dart that wounded him.

Telescope, (*Greek*) a certain Mathematical instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

Tellus, the goddess of the Earth, and often times taken for the Earth it self.

Temeritie, (*Lat.*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, certain pleasant fields in *Thessalie*, five miles long, and six miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them to ever green and flourishing, that all delightful places are by Metaphor called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (*Latin*) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (*Lat.*) moderation, and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a mans affections, or passions.

Temperature, (*Lat.*) the same as temperament.

Tempestivitie, (*Lat.*) seasonableness, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple: See in *Knights*.

Temporal Augment, an Augmentation which is made in a *Greek Verb* by increasing in several Tenses the quantity of the first vowel or diphthong, as *Αἴω ἰνω*.

Temporalities, of Bishops; such Lands, or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to time; done suddenly, or a certain time.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulency, (*Lat.*) drunkenness.

Tenacitie, (*Lat.*) unaptness to keep, or hold fast.

Tenderlings; a Term among Hunters, the soft tops of Decrs Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendons, (*Lat.*) certain small ligaments, or chords, in which the Muscles do end; also a Term in Hunting, see *Doubtlets*.

Tendrils, the young branches of a tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholics some dayes of the week before Easter Sunday, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the fifteen Lamps which

they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, untill all the lights be extinguished.

Tenebrion, (*Lat.*) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or steal: also a night-Spirit.

Tenebrosity: (*Lat.*) darkness, or obscurity.

Tenedos, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, between *Lesbos* and *Hellepont*: hither the Greeks retired, while the *Trojans*, received the great Horse.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) tenderness, or softness.

Tenesmus, or *Tenasmus*, (*Greek*) a disease wherein a man hath a continual desire of going to the stool yet can do nothing.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry.

Tennon, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the effect or purport of any thing: also a rule or proportion, also one of the five parts in Musick.

Tenses, the distinctions of time in a Verb of these variations of time, the principall are five, viz. the Present Tense so called, because it speaks of the time present or that now is, as *Lego I read*, 2. the præterimperfect tense, the præterperfect tense, and the præterpluperfect tense, speak all of the time past, but after a different manner, as *Legbam, Legi, Legeberam*, the future tense which speaks of the time to come as *Legam, I shall, or will read*, to these are added in the Greek tongue, 2 Aorists, a second future, and a *paule post futurum*, all which betoken only different manners of the time past, or to come.

Tensile, (*Lat.*) case to be bent, or stretcht out.

Tensity, (*Lat.*) stiffness, a being stretcht out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they set them in work; it signifyeth also a Pavilion, also, a Chirurgical Instrument to sear wounds with.

Tentation, (*Lat.*) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (*Latin*) belonging to a Tent, or Pavilion.

Tenuity, (*Lat.*) smallness, thinness, slenderness, whence *Tenuation*, a making thin, or slender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (*Latin*) a making lukewarm.

Tempidity, (*Lat.*) lukewarmness.

Teratologie, (*Greek*) a discourse of prodigies and wonders.

Tercel, the male of a Falcon or any other hawk, as *Tercel gentle*, the Male of a Falcon.

Tercera, one of the Isles which the Spaniards call *Acoves*.

Terebellum, a Chyrurgical Instrument used much to the same purpose as the Crowbill, and Storcks-bill, see *Grows-bill*.

Terebinthine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. e. the Turpentine-tree; as also a certain Gum issuing out of that tree.

Terebration, (*Lat.*) a boaring through.

Tereus, see *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (*Lat.*) three born at a birth, also threefold.

Tergiverfation, (*Lat.*) a turning ones back, a flinching, or with-drawing; also a non-suit in Law.

Terms, those four seasons of the year, peculiarly set apart for the hearing and determining of all controversies and suites in Law in the Courts at *Westminster*; the first is called *Hillary Term*, beginning on the twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the thirteenth of *February*, and having four Returns, viz. *Oâabis Hillaryj*, i. e. *January 20*, *Quindeno Hillaryj*, *January 27*, *Craftino Purificationis Februaryj* the 3d. *Oâabis Purif.* February the 10th.

The second is called *Easter Term*, beginning seven days after *Easter*, and ending four days after *Ascension* day, and containing five Returns, viz. *Quindeno Pasche*, *Tres Pasche*, *Mense Pasche*, *Quinque Pasche*, and *Craftino Ascensionis*. The third is called *Trinity Term*, beginning next after *Corpus Christi* day, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after, and containing four Returns, viz. *Craftino Trinitatis*, *Oâabis Trinitatis*, *Quind. Trinitatis*, *Tres Trinitatis*. The fourth and last is called *Michaelmas Term*, beginning on the twenty-third (or if that prove Sunday) on the twentyfourth of *October*, and containing six Returns, viz. *Tres Michael*, *Mense Michael*, *Craftino Animarum*, *Craftino Martini*, *Oâabis Martini*, *Quind. Martini*.

Terminals, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*, he used to decide the controversies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their ground.

Termination, (*Lat.*) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (*Lat.*) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill, often used as an astringent medicine.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, stiff, and rough earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (*Lat.*) a kind of earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lepmos*, sealed.

Terra filius (*Lat.*) one that is allowed to make lepid, or jesting speeches at an act at *Oxford*.

Terr-aqueous, (*Lat.*) composed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (*Lat.*) a survey of the whole quantity of Acres in any mans land.

Terrasse (*French*) a Bulwark of earth: also an open Walk, or Gallery, on the top of an house.

Terrum, or *Terrestrial*, (*Lat.*) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terre-tenant, in Common Law is a land-tenant; or he that hath a naturall, and actual possession of land, which is otherwise called Occupation.

Terrisonant, (*Lat.*) sounding terribly.

Territory, (*Lat.*) lands that belong to the jurisdiction of any State, City or Commonwealth.

Terso, (*Lat.*) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into three also a doing anything the third time.

Tessararius, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Tessera*, i. e. a die; also a signal, or Wacche word.

Tessaceous, (*Lat.*) made of Tile, brick, Sherd, or the shell of a fish.

Testamentarius, (*Lat.*) belonging to Testament, i. e. a mans last Will, which of two sorts, either in writing, or Nuncupatory.

Testation, (*Lat.*) a witnessing.

Testator, (*Lat.*) a bearer of witness: also he that makes a Will and Testament.

Testicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Testicles, or Stones.

Testif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Testification, (*Lat.*) a proving by witness.

Testudineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, like a *Testude*, i. e. a Tortoise-shell; also Engine of Warre, used among the Ancients.

Tetrahedron, (Greek) an instrument of four strings.

Tetractis, (Greek) the space of four years, a word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers.

Tetradion, (Greek) a Geometrical figure consisting of four sides.

Tetragonal, (Greek) belonging to or representing a Tetragon, i. e. a figure consisting of four angles or corners, in Latin *Quadrangulum*.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Yehovah*, among the Hebrews so called, because it consisteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetrapylon, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Cases.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraclitick, (Greek) an order of four verses.

Tetrasyllabical, (Greek) consisting of four syllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetricude*, (Lat.) fountness, or severity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the son of *Telamon*, and *Hesperia*.

Teuthras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Misra*, the son of *Pandion*; he had fifty daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules*, in one night.

Teutonick, (Lat.) belonging to an *Almain*, or *German*; so called, as some think, from *Tuisco*, the son of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, called by the Saxons *Theoc'sbury*, by the Latins *Theocivria*, from one *Theocum*, who here had an *Hermite's* life. Here was fought that memorable battle between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the victory, and Prince *Edward*, the only son of King *Henry* the sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is also famous for making of woollen cloth, and the best mustard.

Textile, (Lat.) woven or knit.

Texture, (Lat.) a weaving or knitting.

Thalassarch, (Greek) a Supreme Officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalassion, (Lat.) a Nuptial Song; from

Thalassus the god of Marriage-Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philosopher, reckoned among the seven Wise men. He is said to have first found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphæars.

Thalesis, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her request got with child by him.

Thane, (Sax.) a Noble-man, or Magistrate, called also *Thingus* or *Torgue*.

Thavis Inne: see *Innes of Chancery*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; she wanting children of her own, brought up two twins, the sons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Despoinete*, but afterwards bringing forth two sons of her own, which were likewise twins, and seeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe's* sonnes than to her own, she was much troubled; and as soon as her sons came of age, she set them on to kill their supposed brethren: but *Neptune*, their father coming to their aid, they killed the sons of *Theano*, which as soon as she came to hear, she killed her self.

Theatral, (Lat.) belonging to a Theater, i. e. a place where publick Shewes or Playes are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious persons instituted by *John Peter Caraff* Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebe, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebaïs* in *Egypt*, built by King *Busris*, and called also *Hecatompyle*, from its hundred gates: also a City of *Boeotia* built by *Cadmus*.

Theft-bote, (Sax.) a maintaining a thief, by receiving stolen goods from him.

Thema, a putting the ground of any argument laid down whereon to write or discourse.

Themis, the daughter of *Cælus*, and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptials of *Jupiter*, was ravish'd by him in *Macedonia*; she was worshipt as the goddess that first taught men right and justice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Boeotia*.

Themisya, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Themisodon*, having also its chief City of the same name.

Themistocles, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who fortified the *Pyrum*, and overcame the *Persians*, at *Salamina*; but afterwards being banished his Country, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made captain of an Army against the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank

drank Oxe's blood, and poisoned himself, that he might neither be ungrateful to the King, nor fight against his Country-men.

Theodamas, a King of *Chæonia*, against whom *Hercules* made War (because he denied him provisions, when he came to *Dryope*, with *Deianira*) and his son *Hylas*; and having got the Victory, he slew *Theodamas* carrying away his son *Hylas*, whom he always had in very great esteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon, Bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometrical Square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (Sax.) servitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the East *Goths* who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and reigned there thirty three years: also the name of the King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was disposed, and *Childrick* set up in his room. The word signifieth in Dutch, Rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of several famous men, the word signifying in Greek, a gift of God.

Theodosia, a Christian name of a woman, answering to *Theodorus*, or *Theodosius*; in men.

Theodosius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Constantinople*; the first the son of the Emperour *Gratian*, the second the son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*: he had wars with the *Persians*, *Vandalls*, and *Huns*.

Theogony, (Greek) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (Greek) belonging to Theology, i. e. Divinity, or discourse of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (Greek) a warring, or fighting against God.

Theomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wisdom of God.

Theomancy, (Greek) a divination by calling upon the name of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, signifying a friend; or lover of God.

Theorba (Ital. *Tiorba*) a musical Instrument, being a kind of Lute, used for the most part in playing of grounds and through basses.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theorem*, i. e. an axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (Greek) the contemplation, or study of any Art, or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing, or curing; the *Therapeutick* part of Medicine is that which treats of the healing or curing of diseases.

Therapim, (Heb.) Images made in the form of men.

Theriacal, (Greek) belonging to *Treacle*, i. e. a Medicine against poison, made of the flesh of a wild beast.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Instrument; whereby one may guesse at the change of weather, a weather-glass.

Thermopyle, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whose streights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King with three hundred *Lacedemonians*, stoutly fighting; were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Persian*.

To Thebanize, (Greek) treasure of heap up riches.

Thesens, the son of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*; he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*: he slew the *Minotaur*, at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne*, and *Phædra* the daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous thieves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Sebius*; & Lastly, he went down with *Piritheus* into *Hell* to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Piritheus*.

Thesis, (Greek) a general Argument; or Position.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Boeotia*, and *Macedon*; it was anciently called *Pelegiensis*, from *Pelegius*; *Æmonia*, from King *Æmon*; & *Pyrrhæa*, from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Democleon*.

Thetford, see *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*; whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was dissuaded by *Prometheus*, to that the married *Peleus* the son of *Æacus*, to whom she brought forth *Achilles*.

Thight, (old word) well compacted; or knit together.

Thill, a horse which is put under the *Thill*; i. e. the beam of a Cart or Wain; called in Latin *Temus*.

Thistle, (Lat. *Carduus*) a sort of herb of which there are several kinds, as our *Ladies Thistle*, *Carduus Mariani*, *Blessed Thistle*, *Carduus Benedictus*, *Caroline Thistle*, *Carolina Thistle*, *Acanthium*.

Thiele, (Lat.) a term in Building; the scutchin; or knot in the midst of a timber-vaule: also a place in the Temples where *Donarics* are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man; signifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as some say, twinne.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who enraged that *Cyrus* had slain her son *Spargapises*, in a battle, recollected all her losses, overthrew his Army, and slew him; and putting his head in a tub of blood, in an upbraiding manner, Fill thyself with Blood, for which thou hast thirsted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was slain by *Mene-laus*.

Thong-castle, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Castor*, in British *Caerogary*: it took the name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa*, a Castle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengist*, obtaining so much ground in this Tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Ox-hidle, cut the hide out into very small laners, which we commonly call *Thongs*, and therewith measuring out the ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be; the same with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (*Lat.*) belonging to the stomach, or breast.

Thorough-wax (*Perfoliata*.) a Martial herb somewhat bitter and astringent and good against ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village, or Country Town.

Thoughts, are the seats whereon the Rowers sit in the Ships long-boat.

Thowles, the small pinnes which they bear against with their Oars when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedon*, now called *Romania*.

Thraconical, (*Greek*) insolently boasting.

Trasbulus, an *Athenian*, exile, who freed the City from the oppression of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing four flocks, each flock consisting of six sheaves.

Threnody, (*Greek*) the singing of a Threne, i. e. a Mourning, or Funeral-song.

To **Threpe**, (*Sax.*) to affirm.

Thrift, a sort of Plant called by herbalists *Cariophyllus Maritimus*.

Thrilled, or **Thirled**, (*Sax.*) killed.

Thridboroughs, or **Thridborough**, a word used in some old Acts for a Head-borough, or Constable.

Throat-wort, (*Trachelium*, *Nunlaria*, *Cervicaria*, *Campanula*) a sort of herb so called

as being good against Ulcers in the mouth and throat.

Throb, (*Sax.*) the vehement beating, or painting of the heart.

Thrones, see *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Historian, who writ the *Peloponnesian War*.

Tibule, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Islind*.

Thummin, see *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Frankincense.

Thyatira, A City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus* his time next to *Babylon* for wealth.

Thyestes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atræus*. See *Atræus*.

Thymetes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arise* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a son born on the same day with *Paris*. And because the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, should be the destruction of *Troy*; *Priamus* commanded that both the children should be slain; but *Paris* being saved by his mother, *Thymetes* son was only killed; for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the first that caused the *Trojan* horse to be let in.

Thymick-vein: see *Vein*.

Thymonancy, (*Greek*) a kind of prelagging from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrsel, (*Greek*) a stalk, or stem, of any herb; or a bunchen wrapped with Ivic, which was anciently used by the *Bacchides*, in the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

T I

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head, used anciently among the *Persians*, whence some think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (*Latin*) belonging to a Pipe, or Flute.

Tibicination, (*Lat.*) a playing on a Pipe.

Tidegate, in Navigation, is where the Tide runs strongest.

To **Tide-over**, in Navigation, is to go over to a place with the Tide of ebb; or flood, and stop the contrary by anchoring till the next Tide.

Tiercel, (*French*) the same as *Tassel*, and *Tercel*.

Tierce, (*French*) a certain liquid measure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.

Tiercel

Tiercel, (*French*) a Stauzi, or Staff, of three vertes.

Ties, in Navigation, are the Ropes by which the yards hang, and they carry up the yards, when the Halyards are strained.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) A melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

Tigrine, (*Lat.*) belonging to or like a Tiger.

Tiller, in Navigation, is a strong piece of wood fastned to the Rudder.

Timariots, certain souldiers among the Turks, who out of Conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to serve on horse back.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory, or Blazons the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noble-mens Capes.

Tinbrel, (*Dutch Trommel*;) a kind of musical Instrument, by some called a Tamber.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrhus*, King of *Epirus*, who would have covenanted with *Fabricius* the Consul, to have poisoned *Pyrhus*; but *Fabricius*, disdainig so great a baseness, revealed the intention to *Pyrhus*.

Timocracie, (*Greek*) a certain Government, wherein the richest men bear sway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the request of *Dion* the *Syracusan*, freed *Syracuse* from the Tyranny of *Dionysius*.

Timon, a sower *Athenian*, who disdain'd and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the son of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his statue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedaemonians*; it being also a proper name of many men, signifying in *Greek*, An honour of God.

Tingel, a kind of Cloth composed of silk, and silver, glittering like starres, or sparks of fire; from the *French Estincelle*, a sparkle.

Tincture, (*Lat.*) a staining or dying; also a Term in Heraldry, signifying a variable new of Arms.

Tinnous, see *Tinnocellum*.

Tinniments, (*Lat.*) a tingling, or founding of metals.

Tintamar, (*French*) a kind of clashing, or jingling noise.

Tintinnation, (*Lat.*) a ringing like a bell.

Tiresias, a *Theban* Sooth-sayer, who being

struck blind by *Juno*, received recompence thereof of the gift of Prophecie from *Jupiter*: see *Ovid. Metamorph. l. 3.*

Tissue, (*French*) a kind of Cloth of Silvers woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i. e. the son of *Cæus* and *Vesta*, and the brother of *Saturnus*, he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Titling, a company of ten men, with their families joyned together in a society: the chief whereof, is called a *Titling-man*.

Tithonus, the son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love; snatcht him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Ethiopia*, where she had *Memnon* by him: being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grass-hopper.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Titile, in Law, is a lawfull cause to claim a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the same.

Titubation, (*Lat.*) a stumbling.

Titulat, (*Lat.*) belonging to a title; having a title.

Tyius, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the daughter of *Orchomenus*, he, for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

TL

Tlepolemus, the son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*, he was of a vast stature and strength, and raigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at last he was slain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan War*.

TM

Tmesis (*Greek* a cutting) a figure of Profodie, wherein a compounded word is as it were cut asunder, and divided into two parts, by some other word which is interposed, as *Septem Subjecta Trioni*; for *Subjecta*, *Septem-trioni*.

Tomus, a mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

TO

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose smoke taken in Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts

ent of the Indies, by Sir Francis Drake, and is called, as some say, from an Island of that name.

Tebiah, or **Tebias,** (*Heb.*) the goodness of the Lord, the name of several persons mentioned in one of the Testaments, particularly in *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, an ancient Apocryphal book called the book of *Maachabees* which last was the son of *Hircanus*, it is also still made use of, though not very frequently as a *prænomine* among us.

Tebit, (of the same signification in Hebrew) the name of a person, whose history at large, see in that Apocryphal commonly called the book of *Tebit*.

Ted, of wool: see *Sarpiar*.

Teft, a Term in Law, for the place where a house once stood, that is fallen, or pulled down.

Toiles, snares set by Huntsmen for the catching of wild beasts.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Minnour: also Tribute, or Custom.

Toletum, or **Toledo,** the chief City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, begirt with a strong wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tolsey, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coin.

Tomarus, a Mountain in *Thessalia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (*Greek*) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

Tomia, a certain weight among Jewellers weighing about three Carrats.

Tomkin, is a term in Gunnery, is a round piece of wood put into a Guns mouth, and covered with Tallow.

Tonicals, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tomitiation, (*Lat.*) a thundering.

Tonnage, a Custom due for Merchandize bought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonills, (*Lat.*) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonivortus, (*Lat.*) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toothwort, a sort of herb called in Latin *Dentaria*.

Toparch, (*Greek*) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kind of precious stone, of a golden, or Cassin colour.

Topical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Topicks*, i. e. a part of Logick, treating of places of invention *Topographia* (*Greek*) a particular description of any place.

Top-rope in Navigation, is the rope where-with the Stamen strike the main, or foremast.

Torcy, a Term in Heraldry: see *Wreath*.

Torch-Royall, a term in Hunting; the next rank in a Stag's head, growing above the Royall.

Torcularius, (*Lat.*) belonging to a wine-press.

Torcular-vein, see *Vein*.

Tormentil, a kind of Plant called in *English* *Saffoi*; good against griping of the guts.

Torminos, (*Lat.*) troubled with *Tormins*, i. e. gripings of the B. lly.

Tornado, (*Span.*) a sudden, or violent storm of ill weather at Sea.

Toroisty, (*Lat.*) brawniness, or fulness of flesh.

Torpedo, (*Lat.*) a kind of fish of that stupefying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benumbs his hand.

Torpid, (*Lat.*) numb; also, slow, or dull.

Torquatus, (*Latin*) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the son of *Manlius*, surnamed the Imperious; he overcame the Gaul that challenged the stoutest of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him, and all his Family, he caused his Son to be beheaded for fighting against his command; notwithstanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlius*'s severity became a Proverb.

Torrefaction, (*Lat.*) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

Torrent, (*Lat.*) a strong stream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (*Lat.*) burning, or parching.

Torsion, (*Lat.*) a wresting, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (*French*) a sort of round figures in Heraldry, by some called *Wastels* always red.

Tortuosity, (*Lat.*) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (*Lat.*) sownness, crabbedness, or grimness of Aspect.

Totic, (old word) wavering.

Totality, (*Lat.*) the whole summe of any number: also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the Goths, who overcame the Romans; and took most of the Imperial Cities.

Toiled, a term used in the statute of *Edward* the 3^d signifying a note made in the *Exchequer* rolls that go out of the *Exchequer* to the Sheriff, of all such debts as are pay'd to the Sheriff, upon the Kings Account.

Touch the wind and war, no more, a term in Navigation is to bid him at the helm keep the ship as near the wind, as may be.

Tournement, (*French*) a revolution, turning

turning, or changing, also a jutting, or tilting. **Tournois,** a kind of French coin, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To Tow, a term in Navigation, to drag any thing astern, a ship in the water.

Towton, a Town in *Yorkshire*, where, in the year 1461, a mighty pitch'd battle was fought between the two Houses of *York*, and *Langcaster*, where 30000. men were left dead upon the place; but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus; when a Roe desires copulation, he is said to go to his *Towrus*, (a term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (*French*) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

T R

Trabal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a beam.

Tracasserie, (*French*) a needless hurrying, or restless travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, signifyeth the foot-steps of wild beasts.

Tract, (*Lat.*) a continued line, a long road: also, a discourse drawn in length. **Tract** is also the footing of a Boar, (a Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (*Lat.*) gentle, or easie to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (*Latin*) a handling, or treating of any thing, a treatise.

Tradition, (*Lat.*) a delivering; also, a bequeathing any Doctrine to posterity from age to age.

Traduction, (*Lat.*) a translating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: also a defaming, or slander ing.

Trasine, an Instrument invented by Mr. *Woodall*, the Chirurgion, which being for the same use as the *Trapan* is much more compendious, and performs the work more advantageously.

Tragacanth, (*Greek*) a certain gum of great use, and medicine, and proceeding from a Shrub of the same name, and which answers to the English name *Goats-thorn*.

Tragedy, (*Greek*) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half Comedy.

Tragedian, or **Tragediographer,** (*Greek*) a Writer of *Tragedies*.

Tragedie, a sort of dramatic Poem, differing from *Comedie* in this, that whereas *Comedie* represents the ordinary actions of humane life by introducing the common or middle sort of persons, *Tragedie*, which brings in the greatest, and most illustrious of men, sets forth extraordinary actions and events, and so for the most part ends in some mournfull and bloody *Catastrophe*.

Tragical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Tragedies*; sad, bloody, distasteful.

Tragelaph, (*Greek*) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; so called because it is begotten between a Goat, and a Deer.

Tragemaopolist, (*Greek*) a Confit-maker a seller of Preserves, and Confections.

Trajectionis, (*Lat.*) a passing, or conveying over.

Transcense, (*Lat.*) a being through clear, a shining through.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Tranquility, (*Lat.*) calmness, quietness, stillness.

Transation, (*Lat.*) a finishing, dispatching any business.

Transalpine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Alps.

Transcendent, (*Lat.*) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

Transcript, (*Lat.*) that which is written out from an Original.

Transcurrence, (*Lat.*) a running over quickly.

Transduction, the same as *Traduction*.

Transfiguration, (*Lat.*) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

Transfix, (*Lat.*) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other sharp Weapon.

Transfretation, (*Lat.*) a passing over a River, or crosse the Sea.

Transfusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out of one thing into another: *transfusion* of the blood is a late anatomical invention, experimented by the *Royal Society*, for the conveyance of the blood of one animal into the body of another.

Transgression, (*Lat.*) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a *Trepass*, or Crime.

Transjection, (*Lat.*) see *Trajection*.

Transitions, (*Lat.*) a passing from one thing to another, in Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they pass from one subject to another.

Transitory, (*Lat.*) soon passing away, fading, or perishing.

Translation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another: also when a light Planet separateth from a more weighty one, and presently applyeth to one more heavenly.

Translucid, (*Lat.*) the same as *Transparent*, shining through.

Transmarine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Seas.

Transmeation, (*Lat.*) a passing through or beyond.

Transmew, (old word) to change.

Transmigration, (Lat.) a removing ones habitation from one place to another: in Poesy it signifies the passing of departed souls out of one body into another, whether of the same, or different species which *Pythagoras*, and his followers are said to have held.

Transmission, (Latin) conveying through, or sending from one place to another.

Transmotion, (Lat.) a Rhetorical figure of sentence being the transferring, or removing the cause of any thing from ones self, it is otherwise called *Variatio & Transitus* and in Greek *Metastasis* according to *Aquila Romanus*, with this *Metastasis* *Ruffinus* makes *Metabasis* to be the same, but *Ruffinus Lupus* makes it a different figure.

Transmutation, (Lat.) a changing from one thing to another.

Transome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-post: in Navigation it is a piece of timber that lies a thwart the stern between the two fashion-pieces and lays out the breadth of the ship at the buttocks.

Transparent, (Lat.) to be seen through.

Transparency, a Term in Heraldry, vide *Adumbration*.

Transpiration, (Lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Transport*, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River: also a sudden trance, or rapture of mind.

Transposition, (Lat.) an inverting, or changing the order of things: it is especially taken for a figure of *Prosodia*, which is called in Greek *Metathesis*.

Transylvania, a Country lying beyond the *Carpathian Mountains*, now called *Sibemburg*, which together with *Serovia*, and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Transubstantiation, (Lat.) a converting, or changing of one substance into another: more especially, among the *Papists*, it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Christ.

Transvection, (Lat.) a carrying over.

Transverse, (Latin) across, or overthwart.

Transvolution, (Lat.) a flying over.

A *Trapan*, a Chirurgical Instrument principally and upon occasion of any fracture in the *Cranium*, or skull.

Trapexium (Greek) a figure consisting of four sides all unequal to one another, and as many oblique angles: a term in Geometry.

Travailours-joy, a sort of herb called in Latin *Viana*.

Trave, (French) a term in Architecture, a trevice, or little room.

Traverse, (French) to go across, or overthwart. In Common-Law, it signifies to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: also in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ship, in respect of the points whercon they lay: in gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you please.

A *Travers'd Horse* (a term in Horseman-ship) is a Horse that hath two white feet on either side.

Traverses, (French) turnings, and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations. *Cleopatra*.

Travestied, (French) shifted in apparel, disguised.

Travismus, (Greek) a stammering repetition of the first syllable, or letter of a word as *Tu Tu Tullius*.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to wounds: it is an Epithet proper to several herbs which are effectual in the curing of wounds, the same as *vulnerary* in Latin.

Treasure trove, money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (French) handled, also entertained.

Treble, the highest part in Music called in Latin *Altus*.

Tredcale, an Aspect of 108. d.

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the timber.

Trefoil, (Lat. *Trifolium*) a herb commonly called *Three leaved-grass*: There are of this herb several sorts as *Meadow-Trefoil*, *Heart-Trefoil*, *Pearl-Trefoil*, *White*, and *Red Honey-suckles*.

Trellis (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Cross-bar.

Tren, (French) a certain Instrument, wherewith *Marriners* kill fish.

Trenchant, (French) sharp, also bowing.

To *Trench*, the ballast in Navigation is to divide it.

Tranalls, (French) Obsequies, Dirges, or Funerall-Songs.

Trepan, a kind of Chirurgical Instrument see *Trapan*.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan* (Ital.) *Trapolaro* to intrap, or ensnare; but more especially in that manner which is used by Whores and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (Latin) a trembling.

Trevel-trees, in Navigation, are pieces of Timber

Timber, that bolt the Crotle trees at the Crotle trees at the head of the Masts.

Trestle, a Trever, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote against poison, called in Latin *Theriac*.

Triangular, (Latin) made in the fashion of a Triangle, i.e. a figure having three angles, or corners.

Triarchie, (Greek) a government by Three.

Triarians, one of the orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*.

Tribes, (Latin) a kindred, Family, or company dwelling in the same Ward.

Tribunal, (Lat.) a judgement seat.

Tribune, (Lat.) an Officer of great authority among the Romans, of which there were two sorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i.e. a Tribune of the People, and *Tribunus Militum*, i.e. a Tribune of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (Lat.) paying Tributes, i.e. money exacted out of mens Estates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (Lat.) of 30 years.

Tricliniary, (Lat.) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (Lat.) having three horns.

Tricotomy, (Greek) a dividing into three parts.

Trident, (Lat.) a three forked Instrument; but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace, which the Poets say to have been born by *Neptune*, as an Ensign of his command.

Tridentine, (Latin) belonging to *Trent*, a City in the Country of *Tyrol*.

Triduan, (Lat.) continuing three days.

Triennial, (Lat.) continuing three years.

Trial, (Lat.) a Vessel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (Greek) done every three year.

Trifarious, (Lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of ways.

Trifole, (Lat.) a kind of Plant called *three-leaved grass*: also a resemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (Lat.) having three forms.

Trifurcous, (Lat.) three-forked.

Trigamist, (Greek) having three wives, or contrary.

Trigeminous, (Lat.) three brought forth at a birth, also, treble, or threefold.

Triglyph, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, or Masonry, being certain Compartments, or Borders graven like three furrows.

Trigonal, (Greek) belonging to, or representing

a *Trigon*, i.e. a Triangle or figure consisting of three angles. *Trigon*, also in natural Magick is taken for a fourfold transmutation, or the starry spirits according to the number of the four Elements: each reigning, and lasting two hundred years; so that while the fiery *Trigon* lasts; that is during the above-mentioned space the superior Planets have their conjunction in a fiery sign, and so of the rest.

Trillo, (Ital.) a graceful shake, or trembling of the voice in singing.

Trimensstrious, (Lat.) of three months. *Trinacria*, the ancient name of the Island of *Sicily*, called also *Triguetra*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybeum*, *Pachinum*, and *Pelorum*.

Trine, (Lat.) belonging to the number 3, or an aspect of 120 d, thus marked Δ.

Trinitarians, (Lat.) a sort of Heretics that deny the Mystery of the *Trinity*.

Trinity, (Lat.) the number three: also the distinction of three persons in the Unity of the God-head.

Triobanes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the East-part of the *British* Island.

Tripantium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northampton-shire*, implying as much as

Town that hath three Bridges; and therefore it seemeth to be the same with the Town which is commonly called *Torcester*, which is cut through by three special channels, which have three several Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (Lat.) having three knots.

Trinquet, (French) the highest sayl, or top gallant of any ship; it is also taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (Lat.) as it were, worth but three half-pence, vile, little set by, or esteemed.

Triours, in Common-Law, are such as are chosen by the Court, to examine whether a challenge, made to any of the Parties, be just, or no.

Tripartite, (Lat.) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous* (Latin) containing three foot in measure.

Triplidation, (Lat.) a making treble, or threefold.

Triplidity, (Lat.) a being treble, or threefold; it is a word particularly used in Astrology, for the four fold division of the signs, according to the number of the Elements, each division consisting of 3 signs: that is to say the first called the fiery *Triplidity*, of the three fiery signs *Aries*, *Leo*, & *Sagittarius* the second called the airy *Triplidity*, of the three airy signs *Gemini*, *Libra*, and

Aquarius.

Aquarius (the third called the Watry *Triplivity* in o the three Watry signs *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*; the fourth called the Earthly *Triplivity*, into the three Earthly signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*: also among the *Essential dignities* of the planets are reckoned their *Triplivities* which are their enominations in the *Triplivities* of the signs as in the fiery *Triplivity*, rule *Sol* by day, *Jupiter* by night, *Saturn* indifferently: in the Aery, *Saturn* by day, *Mercury* by night, *Jupiter* in common in the watry, *Venus* is Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common in the Earthly; *Venus* hath the day, the *Moon* the night, *Mars* both.

Tripide, (*Greek*) a stool, or any thing that standeth upon three feet.
Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called **Turbie**: by others blew Camomile; also a Stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels.

Triptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Cases.

Tripudiation, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the toe in a dance.

Trireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally with three oars on each side.

Mecuricus Trismegistus, a famous Egyptian in ancient times who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisulc, (*Latin*) three-furrowed.
Trisyllabic, (*Greek*) consisting of three syllables.

Trite, (*Lat.*) worn old, made common, with much use.

Tribeites, (*Greek*) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three distinct God-heads.

Tribeican, (*Lat.*) made of wheat.
Trius, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forest, from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, fabled by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Triumatum, (*Latin*) a thrashing of Corn.

Trivial, (*Latin*) scattered in the highway; common; little esteemed, or valued; from *Trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

Triumphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Triumph; i. e. a solemn shew at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (*Lat.*) an ancient Magistracy in *Rome*, wherein three men had an equal authority.

Trochee, (*Greek*) a foot in Greek and Latin verse consisting of 2 syllables, one long, and one short, as *Virgo*.

Trachings, a term in Hunting, the small little branches on the top of the Deer's head divided into 3, or 4.

Trochisk, (*Greek*) a certain medicinal composition made of powders, and formed round in fashion of a little wheel.

Trode, (old word) signifying a path.
Trogodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Aethiopia*, of a fierce savage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw flesh.

Troilus, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*; who venturing to fight with *Hercules* was slain by him.

Tromperie, (*French*) deceit, confidence.

Trophy, (*Greek*) any thing set up in token of Victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave called the *Trophonian Den*, into which who ever entered, became incapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Tropic i. e. a Rhetorical exornation which turns a word from its proper, to another signification.

Tropicks, (from the *Greek* word *trepein*, i. e. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphere, being the utmost bound of the Sun's course; the one is called the Tropic of *Cancer*, the other the Tropic of *Capricorn*.

Trosque, the same as *Trochisk*.
Troy weight, in measuring is an allowance of twelve ounces to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action against him who having found another mans goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

Trough, in Navigation, is the space between two waves or billows.

Trowels, (*French*) an Instrument used by Masons, to dawb Mortar withall.

Trowand, (*French*) a vagabond, or lazy loytring fellow, a common beggar.

Truchman, see *Drogoman*.

Trucks, or round Balls see *Parrels*, *Trucks* are also round entire pieces of wood like wheels for great guns at sea to be carried on.

Trucidation, (*Lat.*) a cruel murdering.
Truculent, (*Lat.*) of a cruel, tough, or threatening countenance.

Truelove, see *Herb Paris*.
Trullification, (*Lat*) a plastering with mortar.

Truncation,

Truncation, (*Lat.*) a lopping; maiming, or cutting short.

Trunck, (*Lat.*) a stock, stem, or body of a tree: also a mans body, having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Trussing, in Faulconry is when a Hawk raileth a lowl alof, and so descends down with it to the ground.

Trummons, are two knobs cast with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her sides, which lie in two half-boles, upon the two cheeks of the Carriages, to raise the piece up or down.

Trunked, in Heraldry, trees growing on a stock, are said to be trunked.

Trundle-shot, a term in Gunnery is a bolt of Iron 16. or 18. inches in length, sharp-pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a handful from each end cast upon it.

Trunation, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or balancing: also a strict examining, considering well of a thing.

T U

Tubal, (*Heb.*) born, or worldly. One of the sons of *Japheth*, by whose posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

Tubal-Cain, (*Heb.*) Worldly possessor, or a birds nest of the world, the son of *Lamech*, and the first Inventor of all curious Smiths work in Brass, and Iron.

Tube, (*Lat.*) the pipe through which the marrow of the back-bone runneth, also any long pipe through which water, or other liquid substance, is conveyed.

Tubercula, in Chiromancy are those more eminent muscles, or protuberant parts under the fingers, they are otherwise called *Montes*, that under the thumb *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*, that in the root of the fore-finger is called *Mons Jovis*, of the middle finger *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring finger *Mons Solis*, of the Little finger *Mons Mercurii*.

Tuberous, (*Lat.*) having wens, or fleshy bunches: also, full of swellings.

Tubicination, (*Latin*) a sounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow like a Pipe.

Tuck, in Navigation, is the gathering of the works upon the Ships quater, under water.
Tudicalation, (*Lat.*) a bruising, or pounding with Smiths Hammers.

Tuell, among Hunters, the fundament of a ny beast.

Tuileries, (*French*) so called because that tiles were made there. It is a stately work all

of free-stone, & the Portall is of marble Pillars and Jasper, it sometimes belonged to the suburbs of *St. Honoré* in *Paris*, by the side of the Louvre, the Queen Mother drawing the plot her self, and began first to build there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping.

Tulpan, a Shash, or Wreath, worn by the Indians instead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might enjoy the Kingdom himself.

Tullus Hostilius, a War-like King of the Romans, who was the first that ordained Tribute, and Custom, and most of the Ensigns of the authority used among the Romans, as the *Sella curulis*, *tog a plicata*, and *Pretexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the punishing of Scolds, called also a Cucking-stool; also an old word signifying a Duncart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a causing to swell.

Tumid, (*Lat.*) puffed up, or swollen.

Tumour, (*Lat.*) a swelling, or rising of the flesh.

Tumulation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or intombing.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haste, suddenly or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid measure, containing 252 Gallons.

Tunicle, (*Lat.*) a little Coat: also a membrane, or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four especially which cover the eye, the Corneal, or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal, or glassy, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are four humours answerable. And four that cover the Gods, the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epydymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden*, thought to be the same with that which we now call *Tinmouth*, i. e. the mouth of the river *Tine*; where the first cohort *Elia Classica* was in pay for Sea-service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, holding against King *William Rufus*, was therein closely besieged, and taken prisoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath, or Ornament for the head used among the Turks, and

other Oriental Nations instead of Hats, it is made of a Shell, or whole piece of Linen called *Telbon*, and the *Turbant* it self is call'd by the Turks, *Serack*.

Turbary, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the surname of a very considerable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bore* in *Dorset-shire*; they are styled in Latin Records, *de Turbida Villa*.

Turbidation, (Lat.) the fashioning of a thing small at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

Turbineous, (Lat.) belonging to a storm, or whirlwind.

Turbith, a kind of plant otherwise called *Triply*: also a red Mineral, which being beaten to powder, is used in Physick.

Turbot, a kind of fish called in Greek *Rombus*.

Turbulent, (Latin) busy, troublesome, seditionous.

Turgescence, (Lat.) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (Lat.) swelling, rising, puff up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is also called, white Magic.

Turingia, a County of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian Wood* on the North: the chief City of this Country, is called *Erfordia*.

Turmeric, a root of a Saffron colour within and without, being a proper Cure for the yellow jaundice.

Turnement, see *Tournement*.

Turnsole, a kind of colour used in painting: also an herb called in Greek *Heliotropium*.

Turpentine, (Greek *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Resin, distilling from the Turpentine tree, the Larch, and some other sorts of trees.

Turpith, a Chemicall preparation of *Mercury*, and the Oil of *Vitriol*.

Turpitude, (Latin) filthiness, baseness, furdness.

Turriserosus, (Lat.) bearing Towers.

Tuscane-work, in Architecture, is one of the five sorts of Pillars. See *Corbintian*.

Tuscina, a County of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber*, and *Mucra*, it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the son of *Aiy*: also *Herurgia* and *Tuscany*, from *Tusculum*, (as some say) the son of *Hercules*.

Tutulary, (Lat.) having the guard, custody, or protection of any thing.

Tutia, a vestal Virgin, who being accused of Incest, would not fly to any man for her absolution; but putting a Sive into the River *Tiber*, prayed to *Vesta*, that if she were free, she might have power to carry water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

Tutie, (Lat.) the dust, or foil of brass, growing together into a kind of stone which is much used in Physick, especially for the eyes.

Tutolina, a certain goddess among the Romans who was said to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tutisco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by some to be the same with *Mercury*: from this Idol, *Tutsay* took its denomination, and the people were called *Dutish* people.

Tutsan, (*Androsium Dymysia*, *Sicilians*) a very good traumatic or wound herb, and therefore as some think called *Tutsan quasi Toutsaine*, i. e. in French all found; it is otherwise called in English *Park-leaves*.

T W

Twibil, (Dutch) a Carpenters Instrument to make Mortise holes withall.

Twilight, (Dutch) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the Morning, or Evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.
To *Twyer*, (Sax.) to sing.

T Y

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built as some say by *Cavillus* the *Arcadian* the Admiral of *Evanders* others by *Tyburinus* the Grand-Child of *Amphiarus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tyden, the son of *Ooneus*, King of *Caldonia*, he having slain his Brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adrastus*, whose daughter *Deiphile* he married; afterwards being sent by *Polynices*, to his Brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his guests at several Combats; whereupon at his return they set 50 young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Meon*: the son of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon*, the son of *Amoponius*, who were all slain by him except *Meon*, whom he sent back to carry the news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a *Theban*.

Tymetes, a great Proprietor, the son of *Priamus* and *Arifbia*.

Tympanist

Tympanist, he that playeth upon a Tymbrcl, Taber, or Drum, called *Tympanum*.

Tympny, (Greek) a kind of distillate wherein the body becoms: swollen up with wind, a dropsie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Obalia*, whose wife *Leda* brought forth two egges, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helen*, in the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Type (Greek) see *Typicall*.
Typhoeus, the son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vast bigness, who going to make war with *Jupiter*, was by him struck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his brother *Osiris*, and cutting him into severall pieces, dispersed him through divers Countries.

Typicall, (Greek) bearing a Type, i. e. an example, figure, likeness, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.
Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruel Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phenicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phenician* language signified a fish; that place abounding with a kind of shell-fish; the liquor whereof coloureth of a purple dye.

Tyro, a *Thessalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmones* and *Aloidice*; after the death of her own Mother, she was very harshly dealt with by her Mother-in Law *Sidero*: she being got with child by *Neptune* (who lay with her in the shape of *Enipeus*, with whom she was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelias*, and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Crestheus*, she brought forth *Eson*, *Anythaon*, and *Phereus*.

Tyrocity, (Lat.) an apprenticeship, or new beginning in any Art, or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military disciplines: from *Tyros*, a raw young Souldier, one newly entred into the Art of war.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuscina*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lyeth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhene* Sea.

V A

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (Lat.) a being at lectures, or ceasing from business. It is also commonly taken for that time

which is between one Term and another.

Vacary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in: also a certain compass of ground within the Forrest of *Ashdown*.

Vacchoris, an ancient King of *Egypt*, who relinquish'd all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

Vacillation, (Latin) a wavering, tottering, or inconstancy.

Vacivus, (Lat.) void, empty.

Vacuity, (Lat.) empiness, voidness.

Vacua, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labours.

Vadimony, (Lat.) suretyship.

Vafrous (Lat.) crafty, or subtle.

Vagabond, (Lat.) a wandering beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (Lat.) a straying, or wandering up and down.

Vaginatou, (Lat.) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bowmer*, to strike off in token of submission: also, to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

Vaire, a Term in blazon, being a Fur composed of four distinct colours, i. e. Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valasca, a certain Queen of the *Bohemians*, who having made a conspiracy to shake off the dominion of men, raised a great Army of women; and having overcome the men, reigned a good while, like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain religious Order of men instituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a private studious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the shady-vale.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the first institutor of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

Valest, see *Valet*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of *February* is solemnized; about which time birds choose their mates: whence ariseth the custom of choosing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians a Sect of Hereticks instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, (*Phumajus*, *Valeriana* major *Hortensis*, *herba benedicta*, *Theriacaria*,) a *Mercurial* plant used in Antidotes against the plague, and venomous bitings, and of great efficacy against the Stragury and difficulty of Urine.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who Trium-

phed over the *Venices*, and the *Sabines*; and because having built him an house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting Tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down.

Valet, or *Valeit*, (*French*) the Groom of a chamber: also a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) sickly: Substantively taken, an Hospital, or place to keep sick people in.

Validity, (*Lat.*) strength, power, force.

Valorts, the surname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Salt-ash* in *Corn-wall*; they are styled in Latin Records, *De valle torti*.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gantlet.

Van, a Military word signifying the Front or fore part of an Army.

Vancoriers, or *Vanncourers* (*French*) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridge-shire*, so called, for that in times past the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire; it is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlessbury*.

Vaniloquence, (*Lat.*) a talking, or babling vainly.

Vaumgaurd, (*French*) the foremost part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, used as a Law-term only; upon this occasion: Sir *Richard Rockefly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regie*, *domes pervisus fuerit Pari Solvatarum pretii qd. i. e.* to be for-foot-man to the King at some certain time, e. g. when he goeth into *Gales*, untill he had worn out a pair of shoes prized Ad.

Vapid, (*Lat.*) casting forth an ill smack or favour.

Vaporation, (*Lat.*) an exhaling, or sending forth of vapours, i. e. certain fumes or smoak, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the *Sun*, and easily resolvable into water.

Vapulation, (*Lat.*) a being scourged, or beaten.

Variagation, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various colours.

Varnish, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine, and have a gloss; there is also a ground or varnish, which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched.

Varry (*French*) in Heraldry is a mixture of a argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of cups; it is also called *Varry tass*, or *Meire*.

Varvells, (*French*) little rings of silver about Hawks legges, having the owners name engraven on them.

Vassiferous, (*Lat.*) a carrying a vessel.

Vassil, in Common-Law, is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is also taken for a Slave, or inferior Servant.

Vastation, (*Lat.*) a wasting or destroying.

Vastity, (*Lat.*) excessive bigness, hugeness, or vastness of stature.

Vatican Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome, whereto there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope Sixtus the fourth.

Vaticination, (*Lat.*) a prophesying, or telling of things to come.

Vavasours, or *Valvasours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (*French*) a Countrey Ballad-Roundelay, or Song; it is also called a *Virelay*.

Vaumtlay, in Hunting, is the setting of Hounds in a readinesse, where the Chace isto passe.

Vawmure, an ancient word, signifying a *Botwark*, or *Out-work* for defence.

Vaward, see *Vanguard*.

Voyvode, a Prince, or chief Ruler, in *Transylvania*, and some of those Northern parts.

U B

Uberty, (*Lat.*) store, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Christs body, as well as his God-head, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (*Lat.*) a being in all places at one time.

V E

Vecordy, (*Lat.*) unfoundness of mind, dotage, stupidity.

Vellorions, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wagon, or Carriage.

Vellion, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more heave.

Vegetable, *Vegetal* or *Vegetive*, (*Lat.*) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals,

rals inuded with vigour; moisture, and growth.

Vehicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vehicle i. e. a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein*, is defined by *Anatomists* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong, apied for the conveyance of blood and natural spirits through all the parts, and according to the several parts it passeth through, it taketh several denominations, as the *Basilick-vein*, that which passeth from the Liver through the inward process of the arm; the *Cephalick*, the head vein; the *Ce-liaecal*, that which runnes into the blind Gut; the *Cystick*, that which runnes up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigastrick*, the flank-veins; *Gastroepiploick*, that which spreads it self through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercostal*, those which run through the upper Ribs; *Port-vein*, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence passeth into the Ventricle, Melentery, and other parts; *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the tongue; *Salvatal*, that which from the Liver runnes through the wrist into the hand; *Saphena*, that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankles; *Subclaviacular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a branch of the *Subclaviacular*; *Torenral*, that which ascends by the inside of the skull to the brain.

Velification, (*Lat.*) a hoisting of sayles.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the light-armed Souldiers among the Romans (see *Triarii*) whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

Velivolent, (*Lat.*) flying as it were with full sayl.

Vellication, (*Lat.*) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. *Vellications* in Physick, are said to be certain convulsions that happen in the Fibers of the Muscles.

Velocity, (*Lat.*) swiftnesse.

Velvet-flower see *Florimor*.

Venality, (*Lat.*) a setting to sale, or a being saleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to hunting, or chasing.

Vendible, (*Lat.*) saleable, fit for sale;

Vendication, (*Lat.*) a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

Venditation, (*Lat.*) ostentation, a bragging, or vain setting forth of ones self.

Vendition, (*Lat.*) a selling.

Venedocia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales* which is otherwise called *Guinechia*, or *North-wales*.

Vensick, or *Vensicuous*, (*Lat.*) belonging

to *Vensice*, i. e. the art of making poylons; also witchcraft, or forcery.

Venencous, (*Lat.*) venemous, or full of poylon.

Veneration, (*Lat.*) a reverencing, or worshipping.

Veneral, or *Venerous*, (*Lat.*) given to *Venerly*, i. e. lust or carnall desires.

Veneral disease, (*Lat.*) *Morbis Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious disposition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Venerly*, or coupling with unbound persons; it is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venetia, a famous City of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick Sea*, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquilea* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy*, and other places.

Venes, in Common-law is taken for a neighbouring, or near place.

Venial, (*Lat.*) worthy of pardon, or forgiveness; whence in Theologie they make a distinction between Mortall finnes, and Venial sins.

Vent, (*Lat.*) a wind, or breath: also a place for air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleasant City in *Hant-shire*, called by the Britains *Caer Gaunte*, by the Saxons *Widanchester*; and by the Vulgar Latins *Wintonia*, *Venta*, given name also unto two other Towns; *Gaster* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, *Caerwent*, in *Monmouth-shire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (*Dimin.*) a small gale of wind.

Ventiduct, (*Lat.*) a conveyance of wind by Pipes, or otherways.

Ventilation, (*Lat.*) a fanning or gathering of wind: also a winnowing of Corn.

Ventosity, (*Lat.*) windiness.

Ventricle, (*Lat.*) the stomach; it is also taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (*Lat.*) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from ones belly.

Venusdation, (*Lat.*) a buying or selling.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the goddess of love, pleasures, and delight, whom the Poets saign to have sprung out of the some of the Sea; after that the *Testicles* of *Calus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*: also the name of one of the seven Planets, or wandring Stars.

Venus Navel-wort (*Caryedon*, *Eccabulum*, *Umbilicus Veneris*, *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terrestri*) plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; they heal sore and ulcerated Kidneys, it is otherwise called *Wall penny-wort*, and *Kidney-wort*.

Venuitiation, (*Lat.*) a making handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a saying truth.

Verb (*Lat.*: a word) one of the chiefest of the four declinable parts of speech, which being declined with Person, Mood, and Tense, expresseth doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing, or person, to which it is joyned; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personal (which hath all the three persons in both throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonal which is only used in the third Person, singular without all Moods and Tenses: the Verb personal is principally distinguished into two Voices, *Active*, and *Passive*, which see in their proper places; but there are several Latin Verbs which are capable, but of one voice, as the Verb *Nemere*, which under an active termination, hath such kind of active signification, as is not capable of a passive, as *Curro I run*; a Verb Dependent, which under the passive termination hath an active signification as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a passive termination hath a signification either Active, or Passive, as *Osculari* *I kiss* or *am kissed*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) consisting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddess, among the ancient Britains, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Ilecky* in *Yorkshire*. She is thought by *Camden*, to have been the Nymph, or goddess of the River *Wharfe*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating, or striking.

Verbofus, (*Lat.*) a being full of words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) shame-faced, modest, bashful.

Verdent, (*Lat.*) green, fresh, flourishing.

Vexdera, (*Lat.* *Vividarius*) a judicial Officer of the Kings Foreest, who receives, and enrolls the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Foreest of Vert and Vention.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich Italian wine.

Verdict, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause civil, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration, or trial.

Verdigraese, (*Lat.* *Erugo*) a green substance taken from the rust of Brass, or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruit, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

Verdres, (*French*) greenesse.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or sergeants Mace: also the compass about the Kings Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings house-hold, and is accounted twelve miles compass: also a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergober, (*French*) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the same.

Verisimility, (*Lat.*) the probability, or likely-hood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (*Lat.*) worm-eaten: also imbordered with several colours.

Vermilion, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain disease wherein worms are bred, and cause a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous, (*Lat.*) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculus, (*Lat.*) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernans*, (*Lat.*) flourishing, or belonging to the Spring.

Vernity, (*Lat.*) servile, or slavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as some say, by *Brenus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verve, a term in Heraldry, the same as *Vary*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Ore and Azure, or Ore and Vert.

Verrucous, (*Lat.*) full of Warts, or little Excrecences of the flesh.

Verfatile, (*Lat.*) apt to be wound, or turned any way.

Verfation, (*Lat.*) a turning or winding two and again.

Verficle, (*Lat.*) a little verse, or sentence.

Verfification, (*Lat.*) a making of verses.

Verfion, (*Lat.*) a Translation, or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Foreest Lawes, it is every thing that grows, and

and bears a green leaf within the Foreest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertebra, (*Lat.*) a joynt in the body, where the bones meet, that they may turn as in the hucklebone.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the *Di-regories*, this place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stannmore*.

Vertical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Vertex* or top of the head, whence *Vertical-point*, in *Astronomy*, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Vertigo, i. e. a twimming, or giddiness in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worshipt by the ancient *Latins*, who could change himself into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, in Greek *Uex borru* i. e. *Herba Sacra*, in regard it was anciently used about sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, *Pigeons* Grass and *Juno's* Tears.

Vervecine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weather.

Verveise, a kind of cloth, otherwise called *Plonket*.

Verulamium, by *Colony*, called *Verolanum*; is the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Herfordshire*, the ruins whereof appear at this day, near unto *Saint Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watling-acester*, from the famous high-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, and also *Parlawmacester*.

Very Lord, and *Very Tenant*, in Common Law, ate thole that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesanus, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outrageous.

Vesulent, (*Lat.*) to be eaten, fit for food.

Vesicatory, (*Lat.*) a Cupping-glasse: also, a sharp plaister or oymment, applied to raise blisters in the skin.

Vesicle, (*Lat.*) a little bladder.

Vesper, Evening-Song, Prayers said about Evening-time.

Vespertine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Evening-time.

Vesplone, (*Lat.*) one, who in the time of a great sickness carryeth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Vesta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken of enimis by the Poets for the earth,

and sometimes for the fic: in honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins called *Vestalls*, who were to take care of the Vestal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthy fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the Sun. They were injoynd to preserve their virginity inviolable, so long as they remained in the service of the goddess; and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Vestary, (*Lat.*) a Wardrobe, or place to lay cloaths, or apparell in.

Vestible, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry.

Vestigation, (*Lat.*) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige, (*Lat.*) a foot-step, or print of any ones foot.

Vestment, or *Vesture*, (*Lat.*) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vetation, (*Lat.*) a forbidding.

Vetch, (*Greek* *vúavos*: *Lat.* *Vicia*) a sort of pulse otherwise *Fetch*, or *Tare*, besides the Common Vetch there are several other sorts of which the *Kidney Vetch*, is called *Anthyllis*, the Crimson grasse *Vetch Cantanare*, the Horse thoo *Vetch*, *Ferran Equinub*, the yellow wild *Vetch*, *Appaca*.

Veteran, (*Lat.*) old, serving long in any place, or Office.

Veteratiorum, (*Lat.*) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to carriages, or burthens.

Vexillary, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Ensign, or Standard; also substanz, a Standard-bearer,

U F

Vfens, a Captain of the *Aequicole*, who came to assist *Turru* against *Ennu*, and was slain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Vffenes, a name anciently given to the successors of *Vffa*; the first King of the *East-Englisb*; they were vassals sometimes, to the King of *Mervia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combusta, the last fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in *Palmistry* the line of *Saturn*, which ascends

ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, is, if it be parted called the *Via combusta*, or Burnt-way.

Via Lactea, (*Lat.*) is a white circle visible, in a clear night, as it were in the firmament, passing the Signs of *Sagittarius*, and *Gemini*, it is a commonly called the *Milky way*; and by some the way to *St. James*, and *Watling street*; also in Palmestic or Chiromancy it is a line running from the *Resfrilla*, to the *Ferrens*.

Vin Solis, or the *Suns-way*, a right line running downward from the *Tuberculum*, or rising part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

Vial, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glass with a wide mouth.

Vian, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: also subtil. provision, or things necessary for a journey.

Victorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius a Citizen of *Capua*, who causing that City to revolt to *Flamm. bal.* and being besieged by the Romans, poisoned himself and persuaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration, (*Latin*) a shaking or winding about, or brandishing.

Vibrillation, (*Lat.*) a quavering or shaking the voice in singing.

Vicarious, or *vesimal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (*Lat.*) neighborhood, nearness.

Vicissitude, (*Lat.*) a changing or succeeding by turns.

Vicount, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) a kind of Magistrate, being the same as a Sheriff: also a Noble-man next in degree unto an Earl.

Villime, (*Latin*) a sacrifice, or oblation.

Vilour, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vidome, (*Lat. Vicedomus*) the Judge of a Bishops temporal jurisdiction; being originally the same to a Bishop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

Viduation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making desolate, putting into the estate of *Viduity*, or Widow-hood.

The Vist or Dewiss, a Castle in *Wiltshire*,

once a very itately and magnificent Structure, built at the vast expence of *Roger Bishop of Salisbury*; in the reign of *King Stephen*; it is called in *Latin* by some *Diovis*, by others *Diovisse*.

Vien, signifieth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common-Law, those that are sent by the Court to take view of any place in question, for the better decision of the right: also upon other occasions, as of a man in case of sickness, or any offence.

Vignons, (*French*) a Demicafter, or a kind of Hat made of the wool of a beast so called.

Vigourous, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, i. e. strength, courage, lustiness.

To *Viliste*, (*Lat.*) to set light by, to discount; to make of no value.

To *Vilpend*, (*Lat.*) the same.

Viltry, (*Lat.*) cheapness, a being base, or of little worth.

Village, in Common Law, is a servile kind of Tenure, such as *Velleins*, i. e. bond-men, are fitest to perform: but there are several sorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a servant or bond-man.

Vinall, (*Latin*) belonging to Olier wigs.

Vincible, (*Lat.*) to be overcome; or vanquished.

Vincture, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each side with *Rhetia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, i. e. a Vine-harvest, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (*Lat.*) a revenging or punishing: also delivering, or saving from danger.

Vindoum, the chief City, anciently of the *Segantiaci*, a people of *Hantsire*; it was called by the old Britains, *Brittanden*, now *Silchester*.

Vinitorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Vinulent, (*Lat.*) favouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Viol, an Instrument of musick, played on with a bow, and used for the most part for the playing of a baic in a Consort.

Violation, (*Lat.*) a defiling: misusing: also transgressing.

Violet, (*Lat.*) a plant well known bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, besides the common *Violet* there are several other

other sorts of which the *Corn-violet* is called *Speculum Veneris*, the *Calatbian violet* *pneumona-zeum*.

Violin, a Musical Instrument much after the same sort as the viol, but a great deal smaller, and used for the playing of the Treble part.

Viperine, (*Lat.*) belonging to vipers, being a sort of venomous Serpent in some hot Countries.

Vipers Buglosse, (*Echium Buglossum*, silvestre *Viperinum*) a Solar herb, the roots and seeds whereof are Cordiall and Expellers of Melancholly.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or courageous woman.

Virasol, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the son of *Theseus*, and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolitus*: it signifies twice a man.

Virelay, see *Vandevill*.

Virge, certain rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

Virginals, a certain Musical Instrument commonly known, and played on after the manner of the Organ, and the Harpsicon.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) one of the 12. signs of the Zodiack, being phancy'd to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgult, (*Lat.*) a twig, or company of young shoots, or sprigs growing together.

Viriatius, a famous Portuguese, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Venidius*, and *Plancius*, but at last was vanquished by a Consular Army, and slain treacherously by the Consul of *Caplo*.

Viridity, (*Lat.*) greenness: also, lustynesse, strength, freshness.

Virility, (*Lat.*) mans estate, manliness, also ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (*Latin*) ripe for a man.

Virtuoso, (*Ital.*) a man accomplisht in virtuous Arts, and Ingeruity.

Virulent, (*Lat.*) full of venome, or deadly poison.

Visceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Visciditly, or *viscosity*, (*Lat.*) a clamminesse, a sticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Visibility, (*Lat.*) an aptness, to be seen or discerned.

Viser, a Viceroy, or chief Statesman, among the Turks.

Vision, (*Lat.*) a seeing or discerning.

Vistula, a famous River, vulgarly called

Wiscel running out of the *Carpathian Hill*, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Vissal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sight.

Vital, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or sustaining life.

Vitation, (*Lat.*) a stunning, or avoiding.

Vitellines, (*Lat.*) resembling the yolke of an Egge.

Vitenberga, the City of *Wittemberg* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (*Lat.*) a corrupting, or defiling, also, a deflowering.

Vitiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Vines.

Violdus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow & arrows wherefoever he went, killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never to slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

Vitriol, or *Vitrine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of glasse.

Vitrication, (*Lat.*) a making of glasse.

Vitriolous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Vitriol, i. e. a kind of middle substance between stone, and metal, called also *Copperas*.

Vituline, (*Latin*) belonging to a Call.

Vituperation, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (*Lat.*) liveliness, lustynesse, vigour.

Vivification, (*Lat.*) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (*Lat.*) bringing their young alive.

Uladislaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was slain in a great battle against the *Turks*; also the names of several other Kings of *Hungaria*, and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (*Lat.*) a blistering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defin'd a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a running sore abounding with *pus*, and *virulent* matter.

Uliginous, (*Lat.*) plashy, wet, full of standing water.

Ulysses, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very serviceable to the *Greeks*, by reason of his

Great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himself among the daughters of *Lycamed*. He stole away the ashes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Dioned* slew King *Rhoetus*, and brought away his white horses; he by a wife caused *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be stoned to death; and after *Achilles* was slain he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms; After the wars of *Troy*, intending to sail back to his own Country, he was cast by tempest, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being cast upon *Æolia*, he obtained of *Æolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treasure conceal'd in it, next coming to the Country of the *Leſtrogones*, his companions were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*, having capt the charms of the *Syrrens*, his companions were afterwards cast away for killing the flocks of *Phæbus* the daughter of the *Sun*, and he only escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calipso*, on whom he begat *Nausithous*, and *Nausithous*, at length he was entertained by *Nausicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phœaciens*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new Ship, and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he flew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

Viopone, a kind of plant called the black *Charachon*-Thistle; it is also called *Vervilane*.

Vi-games, Christmas-games, or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i.e. Christmas, or the Latin *Jubilant*.

Wlster, a Province in Ireland, which containeth these following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Londonderry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tircoone*.

Ultimate, (Lat.) the last, extreme, or utmost.

Ulton, (Lat.) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (Lat.) beyond the Seas: also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (Lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ulutian, (Latin) a bawling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast: also a dark yellowish colour used in painting: also a certain kind of nimble, and tendermouth'd fish.

Umbilical, (Lat.) belonging to the navel.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow: also suspicion: also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbraille*, (Fr. & Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (Lat.) a being of one mind or will, a consenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the cable of an Anchor, see *tobend*.

Unzial, (Latin) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *Unclay* a Piece, is to put as much oyl as you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and so blow it out.

Uncome, (old word) see *Fellow*.

Uncore-parish, (French) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation who is sued because he paid not the money at the day appointed.

Unconth, (Sax.) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a guest, till the third night.

Unction, (Lat.) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily substance.

Undation, (Lat.) a waving, or rising of waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, resembling the waves.

Undermaſted, see *Lowmaſted*.

Underſide, (Sax.) the Evening time.

Undulate, (Lat.) Chamolet wrought or paired like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unquent, (Lat.) an Ointment, or liquid salve.

Unguentum Armarium, (Lat.) see weapon-salve.

Unicornous, (Lat.) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (Lat.) a joining together, a growing into one: also a kind of pearl growing in couples: also, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (Lat.) bringing forth one only at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joint-possession of two rights by several titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universal, (Lat.) generall, extending to all.

University, (Lat.) in the Civill Law, is taken for a body politick, or Corporation: also, an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Alfred*, who founded this Academy; and redified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (Lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logic, it is when under one name, one thing is signified.

Unkennel, To *unkennel* a Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

Unselnes, (old word) unhappines.

Unsum'd, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

Unweather, (Sax.) a storm, or tempest.

Vocabulary, (Latin) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (Latin) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

Vocation, (Lat.) a professing, calling, or course of life.

Vocative case, in Grammar, is the fifth case by which a Noun is declined, and is so called because used in actions of calling, or speaking unto.

Vociferation, (Lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (Lat.) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (French) Power, Sway, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombrill* of the Escutcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the field is transparent through the charge.

Voisinage, (French) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (Lat.) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volatil, (Lat.) a Term in Chemistry, unfixed, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (Lat.) a flying often.

Volta, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (Lat.) facility, or aptness in turning about, changing; also, a quick and easie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (Latin) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

Voluptuous, (Lat.) given to pleasures, or delights.

Volutation, (Lat.) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddess among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was said to be the Overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is inclosed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hosilina*, was to take care that the Corn was supplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exequatio*, or *Hosimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* in Italy.

Vomitious, (Lat.) vomiting, or spewing.

Voracity, (Lat.) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

Voraginous, (Lat.) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i.e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

Voration, (Lat.) a devouring.

Votary, (Lat.) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good.

V O

good, La. d. bought with Waxany, for the le. utic injoying thereof, against all men.

Vowels, (Lat. Vocales) certain Letters of the Alphabet, so called because they express a sound of themselves without the help of a Consonant.

U R

Urania, see Muses.

Uranoscopy, (Greek) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (Latin) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentleness in speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (Greek) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urbah, (Heb.) the ace of the Lord, a chief Commander in King Davids Army, by whose appointment he was set in the front of the Battell, to be slain of the Enemy: the cause of which fatal end was his beautiful Wife, with whom he fell in love.

Uriel, (Heb.) the fire of God, the name of an Angel, also of severall men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Uriconium, (in old times) a very famous City, and the principall in Shropshire, built by the Romans. The Saxons called it *Wrekenestaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood: it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketter*, or *Wroxetter*.

Urine, Nets to catch Hawks withall.

Urim and Thummim, (Hebrews) lights, and perfections) twelve precious stones in the breast plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (Lat) a diver, or swimmer under water.

Urn, (Lat.) a certain Vessel among the ancients, where the ashes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulchre: it signifies also a certain liquid measure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroscopy, (Greek) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heaven.

Ursine, (Lat.) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Ure, (Greek) from *Oros* a mountain, a kind of wild Ox.

U S

Uquebagh, a strong liquor used among the Irish, signifying in that language, as much as Aqua vite.

Uturn, (Lat.) a burning.

Ufulation, (Lat.) the same: also a curling with hot Irons.

Ufructuary, (Latin) reaping the profit of that thing, whose propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (Lat.) the taking of interest, or use-money, for any sum lent.

Usurpation, (Lat.) a having, or possessing against right, or equity.

U T

Utas, the eighth day following any Term or Feast.

Utensils, (Lat.) household-stuff, that which is useful, and necessary about a house.

Uterine, (Lat.) belonging to the womb.

Utlary, (in Latin Ulagatio) a punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Country described by Sir Thomas More, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Commonwealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, resembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (Lat.) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (Lat.) moist, or wet.

Vulcan, the God of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno: he was thrown out of Heaven for his deformity, into the Isle of Lemnos, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by Eurythone, the daughter of Oceanus, and Thetis, he was the master of the Cyclops, and made Thunderbolts for Jupiter: also Hermione's bracelet, Ariadne's Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of Achilles and Senens &c. He would have

have married *Minerva*, but the returning him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (Lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publicly known.

Vulneration, (Lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

Vulsion, (Lat.) a pulling.

Vulturine, (Lat.) belonging to a Vulture, or Gyr; being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturum, a certain Town of Campania, with a river of the same name.

Voula, (Lat.) the palate of the mouth.

Voula-spoon, in Chirurgery is an Instrument to be held right under the *Voula*, with pepper and salt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the same.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of Quercy in France, vulgarly called Cadenack.

Uxorious, (Lat.) belonging to a wife: also fond, doting upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a City of Africa, called by Strabo Uzias.

Uzziab, see Azariab.

Uzziel, (Heb.) the buck-goat of God, the Son of Kobath, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

W A

W *Adham Colledge, a Colledge in the University of Oxford, so called from the name of him that erected it.*

Wasters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ships to conduct them safe along.

Wages, see Gage.

To Wage Law, to prosecute a Lawsuit.

AWagtail, a kind of bird, otherwise called a Water-Swallow; in Latin Motacilla, in Italian, Bollarina.

Waifs, or Waives, the same which the Gi-

vilians call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel strayed, or goods stolen, and quitted upon Hue, and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed sundry Market days; and if they challenge them within a year, and a day, are to be restored, otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: also as a man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said, Out-tawed, so a woman not being sworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Waile, and Bend, in Navigation, the utmost Timbers, and chief strength of the Ships sides, to which the foothooks beams; and knees are bolted.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreasing, defect, or want.

Waiste, that part of the Ship which is between the Main Mast, and the Fore-castle.

Waive, see Waif.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the smooth water astern, of the Ship, flowing the way the hath gone in the Sea.

Wake-Robin, (Lat. Arum) a sort of plant, otherwise called *Cuckowpintle, Priests Pintle, or Starchwort.*

Wakes, certain feasts, and solemnities, which use to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper name of severall women.

*Waldwin, a proper name, signifying in the German tongue a Conqueror, answerable to the Latin name *Victory* for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gwen*.*

Welerered, a Term in Navigation, not ship-shaken, or when a ship is built right up.

Wall flower, (Leucoum) a common plant bearing a sweet yellowish flower.

Wallpepers, (Lat. illecebra) see *Stoncrop.*

Walt, in Navigation, is spoken of a Ship that hath not ballast enough in her, to keep her stiff.

Walter, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Wood-man.

*Wanddikes, (contracted from the Saxon *Woden-dike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden, the British Mars;*) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina King of the West-Saxons, and Ceolred King of the Mercians* joined battel, and doted the field on even hand.*

*Wantage, in the Saxon tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Barkshire*, anciently a Mannour house of the Kings of England, famous for*

bring

being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called from an ancient custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a hundred, was met by all the better sort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Faulconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: also, a part, or division of a Forreft: also, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights service, during his marriage, is called ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overseer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Gvarinia*; it comes from the German, *Gerwin*, i.e. All-victorious.

Warison, (old word) Reward.

Wardmoor, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstiff, a kind of petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this service; namely, to carry a load of straw in a Cart with six horses, two ropes, two men in harness, to watch the said *Wardstiff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, see *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great persons, use to be kept, and he that keeps the inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the Kings *Wardrobe*.

Wards and Liveries, a certain Court erected in the time of King Henry the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and secure himself, and his Heirs, against all men whatsoever for the injoining of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Aspulation*.

Warren, (Latin *Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a prescription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheasants, Partridges, Cones, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warscot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the Saxons time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwickshire*, which with much probability is

judged to be the same with that, which anciently was called *Præsidium*, i.e. a Garrison; for the Saxons called it *Warringspyck*, the Britains, *Caer-Guarvick*, both which words seem to have sprung from the British word *Guarth*, which also signifyeth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horsemen kept his residence, under the command of *Dux Britannie*. This Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Watches.

Wassail, (Sax. *Waselheal*, i.e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious Custom, skilfuld upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rosena*, the daughter of *Hengist*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet the delivered with her own hands a Golden cup full of wine.

Wast, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make wast, or spoyl of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the Houle, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wastel-bread, (old word) fine Cinnel.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ship should twim in, when she is laden a head, and a stern.

Water-born, (a Term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will just bear the ship from ground.

Water-shot, see to *Moor a cross*.

Wasting-street, see *Ikenild-street*.

Wavy, a Term in Blazon, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

Weasering-tree, a certain plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifyeth a Forreft, or Wood.

Wega, the shining harp.

Weapon-salve, (Lat. *Unguentum Armarium*) a sort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is, when a ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without loosing any of her sayls, which is done by bearing

bearing up the Helm,

Weather-man, (a Term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently observes the weather, and the wind in shooting.

Weathering, in Faulconry is when you set your Hawk abroad to take the air.

Weeds, or *Weds*, (Sax.) a garment, or suit of apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i.e. a plidge.

Wednesday, so called from *Woden* a god, which the Saxons worshipped.

Weight, a certain weight of cheefe, or wool, containing 156. pounds of *Avoir du poids*.

Weights: see *Avoir du poids*, and *Troy weight*.

Welken, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud: also the Element, or Sky.

Weld, or *Wold*, (Sax.) a Forreft.

Werewolf, or *Mannwolf*, (*Were* signifying in the Saxon Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape; and nature of a wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *West Indians*.

Werre, or *Werre*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

Werregel-thief, a thief that may be redeemed by *Werre*.

Westphalia, a Province of Germany, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it six Bishopricks, three Principalities, seven free Cities, with divers great Earldomes.

Wharfage, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow Wheat, a sort of herb called in Greek *Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are small pieces of wood fastened to the spindie, to keep the Cable from ruaining too high when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or hitherto.

Whineth, Forresters say an otter whineth when he makes a noise loud, or cry.

Whinly, a sort of herb otherwise called *Furs*, or *Furfbush*, see *Furs*.

Whistaff, in Navigation, is that strong

piece of wood the Helmsman hath always in his hand.

White-heart sledge: See *Blacklow Forreft*.

White-spures, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitlow-grass, (*Paronychia*) an herb so called from its efficacy against Felons, and Whitlois, it is otherwise called *Nailwort*.

Whitsuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: also, Whitsunday seemeth to signify as much as sacred Sunday; from the Saxon word *Wibed*, i.e. sacred; being a certain feast celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the fiftith day from the Resurrection.

Whole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; summer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

Wolfsome-Ship, in Navigation, is a ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

Woodings, Planks, which are joined, and fastened along the Ship sides, into the stem.

Whorl-bat, (in Latin *Cestus*) a certain game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummetts at one another.

Whorts, (Lat. *Vaccinia*) see *Berberis*.

Wigornia, the chief City of *Worcestershire*, commonly called *Worcester*; the Britains called it *Caer-Wyrangon*, and *Caer-Gwaiangon*; the Saxons *Wicoraccaster*; it was set on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardyknute* the Dane; in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Eufcarles*, it was also very much harassed in the time of the Civil Wars; in King *Stephens* reign; but soon after it flourished again, with greater splendour than before.

Wild W ater-creffes, (*Cardamine*) an herb called otherwise *Ladies smock*, and *Cuckoys flower*.

Wild Williams, a sort of herb called in Latin *Armoraria*.

Wilfrid, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint *Wilfrid*'s needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Wakeman* in *Yorkshire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tryed: for such, as were chaste did easily passe through; but such as had been faulty

fauly were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

WVilham, (Dutch *WVilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

WVillow-weed, or *WVillow-herb* see *Loose-strife*.

WVilton, a Town of *WViltshire*, in ancient times the principall Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which thier is a received tradition that before it was destroyed by the siege of the Emperesse *Maud*, it contained 15, or 16 Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandinum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, where *WVedstian*, being styled Earl of *Ellandinum*, it is farther added, that it is say, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody battel, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Beornulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred, twenty and ones, here also, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joining battel with the *Dane*, was at length put to the work: close adjoining to the Town standeth a fair and noble structure formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-houfe*.

WVimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: also, a Flag, or streamer.

WVind, (Sax.) sacred peace; a proper name.

WVincester, see *Venta*.

WVindlasse, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close about the stem.

WVindsore, a Town in *Barkshire*, by the *Saxons* called *WVindle-shore*; haply, from the *WVinding-shore*. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which few more in the world Knights; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King & consecrated to the *Virgin-Mary*, but finished by King *Henry*, and *Sir Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind-veer*, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from point to point.

WVindward-tide, is when the tide runs against the stream.

WVinefrid, the name of an ancient *British*, *Virgin-Saint*, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradaeus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well which at this day is called *Saint Winefrids*: well, and

that *Benno* the priest joynd her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women, the word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, an obtainer of peace.

WVinter-cherry, see *Alkakenji*.

WVinter-green, (Pyrola) a sort of herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WVinnidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great victory which *Ofway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrowen.

WVippedsteed, see *Taner*.

WVizard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost: some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

WVizards, the same, from the Dutch words *Waar*, i. e. truth, and *Sagen*, i. e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

WVizard, a Cockbold, that wits all, i. e. knows all; i. e. knows that he is so.

WVizards, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men: It cometh from the Dutch word *Wizards*, i. e. to divine, or guess; it is called in Latin *Wizards*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i. e. the art of making poisons.

WVithernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i. e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distress is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distrained.

WVithers, (a Term in Horsemanship) the ligature, or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

W O

Wood, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Quadum Glabum*, or *Pastellum*.

Woden, a certain Idoll worshipp'd by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battel; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*. Hence also *Wood*, that signifies mad, or furious: Old English.

Wodenburgh, (i. e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idoll) a Village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Cesaulin* King of the *West-Saxons*, was in a bloody battel vanquish'd by the *Brittains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

Wood

Wold, or *Weid*, a sort of herb otherwise called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny* *Lotea*, by *Martialis* *Pudastribium*, by *Tragus* *Antirrhinum*.

Wolds, (Sax.) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wold*, or *Would* of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfechod, (Sax.) the condition of an *Utlary*, upon whole head the same price was formerly let, as on a *Wolfs* head, to whomsoever should kill him.

Wolves teeth, are two teeth growing in the upper jaw of a Horse next to the grinding teeth, which hinder him from grinding his meate, as he lets it fall unchewed.

Woodbine (*Periclymenum*, *Caprifolium Sylve Miter*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called *Honey-suckle*.

Woodgeld, a Term in Law, and signifies the gaining or cutting of wood in the Forreft, or money paid for the same to the Forrester.

Woodlouse, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called *Cheesp*.

Woodmote, (Sax.) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forreft Court, that is now called the Court of attachments.

Wood Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetosum Allulaja*, and *Lujula*) an herb much of the same temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all pestilentiall diseases.

Wood-Rough, a sort of herb called in Latin *Aperula*.

Woodstock, (Sax.) a woody place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Ethelred* assembled the Stares of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Parambour *Rafamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate windings and windings, which was called *Rafamunds* bowers; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town, *Geffrey Chaucer* a most famous English Poet, was brought up.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forreft, whose function is to prevent any offence of *Verr*, or *Venison* done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the *Verderer* notice of it.

Wood-wax, a sort of herb called in Latin *Genifella*.

Woolwinders, those that wind up fleeces of wool, into a kind of bundle to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of Germany built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the *Manile*, and the *Crest*, called also a *Torce*: also a Boars tail, so termed among *Hunters*.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat. *Verrisum & naufragium*) is, when a Ship periseth at Sea, and no man escapeth alive, in which case, whatever goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the soile; but if any person come to land, or if either dog, or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner; if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wraths, (Dutch) angry, fierce, furious; whence the word *Wrath* is commonly used by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (Lat. *Breve* because the invention of it is expounded in few words) signifies in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a defendant to be summoned; a distress to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (Sax.) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it answers to the Greek names, *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

X Angti, a word used by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven, and Earth, for they have no name for God.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Afia*, who were

were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, inasmuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

Xanbo, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*: he was a man of a very strict, and severe conversation.

Xenodochy, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hospital, a place for receiving of pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the son of *Gryllus*, a famous Athenian Philosopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thousand men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little loss, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers, He was for his Eloquence styled the Attick Muse, and writ many choise, and elegant Books.

Xenfi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Asia*, and hath been the least of almost all the Chinique Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hap'ned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the eyes which causeth a rednesse, or soreness, without any running, or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie so vast, that it filled the whole *Helle-spont*, and joined the two Continents together, was vanquish'd at *Thermopylae* by 40000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Exstia*, was slain, to retire

with almost all his Forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilivious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsame, (*Greek*) a certain sweet wood, whereof Baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in Saxon *Gyrlander*, in Latin *Virgata terra*. In some places it is 20. Acres of Land, in some 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *British* Proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the *Greek* *Eubolus*, i.e. Good Counsellor.

Yuba, a herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common-Law, though fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estry, of no claim, or Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man, who can depend of his own free Land in a yearly Revenue, to the sum of 40. Shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the sea is so rough that men cannot govern the helm with their heads, then they lease a block to the helm on each side at the end, & reeving two falls through them like Gunners tackles brings

brings them to the ships sides, and so they steer with more ease.

Yongers, (*Dutch*) *Junker*, i.e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad: *Yongers* are, the young men in a ship called fore-mastmen, whose Office it is to take in the top-sails, furl, and sing the main sail bowing, or trying and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.
Youtwort, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Ros Solis*.

Y T

Ytel, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the *Greek* *Euthalus*, i.e. very flourishing.

Z A

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son from whom descended one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariab, (*Heb.*) mindfull of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of *St. John the Baptist*, also of late ages a name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

Zacynthus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus *Lustianus*, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfill the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his son's eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninus*.

Zany, (*French*) one that, in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennid, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyrenis*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she alter the death of her husband enjoyed the

Kingdom, with her sons, *Herennius*, and *Timolans*.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold valuing about seven shilling six pence sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Hebrew*) the Justice of the Lord the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*; and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack't, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedary, (*Greek*, *Zedaga Arab*, *Zrumbeth*), a hot, and dry plant, growing in the woods of *Malabar*, in the *Indies*.

Zealot, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions, also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) jealousie.

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous *Greek* Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confels who were the rest of the conspirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odenatus*; she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; usurp'd the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybur*. She understood the *Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herennianus*; and *Timolans*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins* *Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zeresh, an *Hebrew* measure containing nine inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zorobabel* (Heb.) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the first of *Chronicles*, also the son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed in spite of all opposition.

Zethus, the son of *Boreas* and, *Orithia* and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholchos*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpies*, from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing lest she might come again into favour with her Husband, she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus* the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony ways to a miserable death, and changed by *Neceus* into a Fountain.

Zengma, (Greek a joining together) a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative cases (or adjective to divers substantives) is reduced to the one expressly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*; if the verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Prozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adj. tive) if in the middle *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma* as *Ego & tu Dormio*. *Zengma* is also made three ways 1. In person, as *Ego & tu studes*. 2. In gender, as *Martius & uxor est Irata*. 3. In number, as *hic illius arma, hic curvus sinit*.

Zenxis, a famous painter of Greece, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcoides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parybafius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he Painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them, for fear of the Boy.

Zemi, (Hebr.) a song or singing, a Usher of the Kingdom of *Israel*, having slain his master *Elah* the son of *Baashab*.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle, which is called the *Ecliptick* line, or the pathway of the Sun, because in that line, the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick*, is by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* it self. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin, it is called *Sig-nifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Ampipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomeus*, King of *Egypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolomy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolomy*, answered, that since *Homer*, so many ages past deceased had fed so many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of *Farricide*, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning into Greece, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Seyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (Greek) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage; also a Soldiers belt; also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*; the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the *Polar Circles*, and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (Greek) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (Greek) certain substances which

which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called plant-animals.

Zopyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, curing off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zopyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Babryans*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magick among the *Persians*: he is said to have laughd the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrote the *Liberal Arts* upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrote also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with severall other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven; and that he forstold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Zorobabel see *Zerubbabel*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Moravens*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygætes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish'd *Proserpina*.

Zygomatius, (Greek) a thin muscle, resembling a membrane, interlaced with fleshy fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips, it is called in Latin *Detrahens quadratus*, among Anatomicists.

Zygotate (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.

10 JY 57

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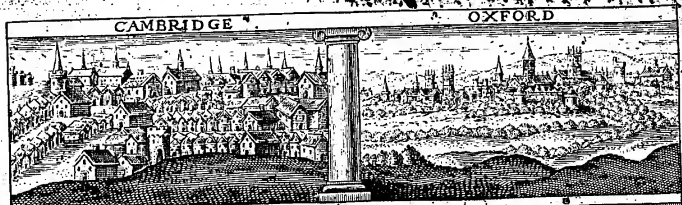
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T H E
P R E F A C E,
*By way of Introduction to the Right Know-
ledge of our Language.*

THe very Summe and Comprehension of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into those two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all men, not without just cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet since, on the other side, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little lesse necessary, and an inseparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never so grave, never so usefull, carry in it never so clear and perfect a demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjointed phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly, and with such indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those ancient Authors that have written the best things, have left them to posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*; Who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Salust*? Nor have all these been lesse admired for the properness and elegance of their style, than for the Nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these latter Ages, those, who were not only justly esteemed to stand in competition with the best of the Ancients, for the verity and soundness of their matter; but, have also refined our Language to that height, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happiness of expression, I am perswaded it gives
not

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not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the Latin and Greek themselves. Now as for that subtle distinction used by some, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any consideration of serious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwise, but That whatever kind of fermocination is generally used in any Country may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, esteemed the most ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, since it is no hard matter to prove that even that also descended from a Language yet more ancient; forasmuch as that Latin which was spoken immediately after the expulsion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was so altered in the time of *Polybius* which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be understood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we must needs think it suffered a farre greater change: yet it was so farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its *decline* or flourishing height of elegance, until the Age wheerin *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interspersion of forrein words, especially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climats, conduce to the sweetening and smoothing of those harsh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the most Northerly Countries. And besides, to find out the Original, and most unchanged Languages, we must have recourse as far backward as the confusion of *Bable*, which was the first nativity of Tongues; and so make a vain search for things which perhaps are now here now extant.

True it is indeed, that *scaliger* reckons up about eleven several Tongues (others fourteen) spoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Teutonic* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Brittish*, or *Celtick*: these are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and those which are any way compounded of any of these Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, some think fit to call *Dialects*; although, notwithstanding this composition or derivation, such a vast distance may be seen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a *Dialect* is but the self-same Language, spoken in several Provinces of the same Nation, with some small difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or some little variation of a word, or syllable, in such a manner the people of *Sommerset-shire* speak differently from those of *Middlesex*, yet both may very well be understood of each other; and so the people of *Florence* from those of *Rome*: No otherwife in the Greek Language, did the *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Attick* and *Aelick* *Dialects* differ from one another.

But, not to insist any longer upon so nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular scope and design of this Book; to speak something in general of the Original of our English Tongue; of the Basis, or Foundation of it; of the reason of its several changes,

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changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient British Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, since both these people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtae*: besides if we consider the solid arguments of *Vesfegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Britan*, nothing seems to me more consonant to truth, than that the *Britans* anciently descended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Brittish*, there remains scarcely any track or footstep in the language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britania*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, & strong for defence (and which only of all the rest of the Island was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themselves by flight, preserving both their ancient race and speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. In the same manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithstanding the frequent invasions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preserved in *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, and *Navarre*; and in the mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuzarras*, the *Arabick* is still retained, together with the off-spring of the *Moors*, that in times past possessed the greatest part of *Spain*; as also, in *Armorica* or *Britany*, in *France*, the old *Gallick* is spoken at this day, which very near resembling the *Welsh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of these two Tongues.

From this so totall a subversion of the *Brittish* Empire by the *Angli* or *Anglo-Saxons* followed as totall a subversion of the *Brittish* language, and even of the very name of *Britain*. (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguish the Native *Brittish*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William*'s followers, the *Saxon* which was then in use: for it is observable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language also by little & little prevails over that of the Country; otherwise, it wasts and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of water thrown upon a heap of sand. Since therefore these *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonic*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other language now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, & in the same Country where it was first planted, through a long tract of many ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Coropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the first language of the world, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*; it is certainly the common consent of most *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

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still in use, and possessing a large compass of ground, is no lesse ancient than the very first coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuisco*: which is no wonder, if we consider the *Teutones*, or *Germani*, being the very first people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the possession of it to this very day uncorrupted, unobscured, and (as their language, so themselves) unmixed with any forraign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language lesse considerable; for as much as it is spoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Switzerland*, *Belgia*, the Island of *Thule*, now called *Islands*; and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those places into which it hath spread it self by conquest; as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great measure.

And though our English tongue hath of late ages entertained so great a number of forraign words, that in every age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief materiall words, and those which are ofttest used in the most familiar, and vulgar discourse, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the most primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of naturall things, animalls, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, besides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning these words it is very remarkable, that most of them consisting but of one syllable; nevertheless, the things that are understood by them, are as significantly express'd, as the same things in other tongues, are by words of two, or more syllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either *Αγαθός* in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no small advantage: for if that sentence be judged most praiseworthy, that containeth most matter in fewest words; why may we not commend that word, which consisting of fewest syllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No lesse considerable is the proper and most pertinent signification of some words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of these monosyllables into one, as the word *Wisdom*, which is compounded of these two words *Wise*, i. e. *Grave*, *Sage*, *Prudent*, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. *Judgment*, or *Sentence*, since wisdom may most properly be said to be the result of a *Grave*, and solid judgment.

By this that hath been said it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty stream of forraign words, that hath since *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet walst away the root: only it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadow'd like a *Rock*, or *Fountain* overgrown with bushes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or enrich our English tongue, is a consideration that admits of various censures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invasion of strangers, many of the Old Inhabitants must needs be either slain, or

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forced to fly the Land; so it happens in the introducing of strange words; the old ones in whose room they come, must needs in time be forgotten, and grow obsolete; sometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* observes; there is a peculiar significance in some of the old Saxon words, as instead of fertility, they had wont to say *Eordswela* which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth; yet let us not bewail the losse of them for this; for we shall find divers Latin words, whose Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reason; as in the word *intricate*, (which comming from *Trice*, i. e. those small threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going;) signifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice; that although divers Latin words cannot be explained; but by a Periphrasis, as *Insnuation*, is a winding ones self in by a litle and litle; yet there are others, both French and Latin that are matcht with Native words equally significant, equally in use among us; as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainesays*, with the Latin *refest* our *wishstands*; with *interiour inward*, and many more of this nature; So that by this means these forrainers instead of detracting ought from our tongue; add copiousness and variety to it. Now whether they add or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be inferred to sense and fancy, than to be disputed by arguments. That they come for the most part from a language; as civil as the Nation wherein it was first spoken; I suppose is without controvercie; and being of a soft and even sound, nothing favouring of harshness, nor Barbarism; they must needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate; and to which though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long use; In fine let a man compare the best English now written; with that which was written three or four ages ago; and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more smooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which some attribute to *Sophocles* his greatest praise, namely his frequent use of obsolete expressions, I account it the greatest blemish to his Poem, otherwise most excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obstinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology; I shall now for the clearer Method proceed to the division of them. There are not many Nations in Europe, some of whose words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abase*, *Abine*, *Abord*, *Balustrade*, *Balcony*, some from the *Spaniards*, as *Abandon*, *Emboute*, *Disembogue*; *Chapin*, some from the French; as *Defest*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embellish*, *Embossment*. Among the ancient Languages; we have from the Greek, not a few; as those that end in *ia* with us end in *ia*, as *Epigram*, *Enthymem*; those that end in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *Epithet*; those in *ia* with us end in *ia*, as *Paraphras*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *Gymnosophist*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *Dramatick*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *Basilik*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *Chitograph*; *Paragrapht*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as monarch; those in *ia*, in *ia*, or *ia*, as *Philosophy*; *Rhapsodie*; those in *ia*, or *ia*, as *Styl*, and

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gism, sophism: also their verbs in *ζω*, with us end in *ize*; as *καυριζεω* *Cauterize*; in imitation of which, some, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the same termination, as *enfranchisize, spiritualize, wantonize*. The next thing to be observed of Greek words, is their manner of composition. They are either compounded of these following Prepositions, as (1) *επι*, correspondent to the Latin *Re*, which in composition significth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or bringing back again, 2 *απι*, which, compounded with another word, implies an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary, 3 *αυτι*, both *ways*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 *απι*, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from *καλυψις*, a hiding, *Apocalypsis*, a revealing, 5 *δι*, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diaeresis*, a dividing of one syllable into two, 6 *κατι*, answering in composition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 *επι*, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tombe, 8 *επι*, or *επι*, *out*, as *Elype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 *επι*, or *inward*, as *Engastrimith*, one that speaks inwardly, 10 *μετα*, which implies a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapcs, 11 *μετα*, which implies a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude, 12 *μετα*, about, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about, 13 *μετα*, before, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 *μετα*, to, or toward, as *Prosthesis*, an adding unto, 15 *υπο*, under, as *Hypogastrick*, the lowermost part of the belly, 16 *υπο*, above, as *Hyperphysical*, that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as *πρωτοτυπον*, first, *πλεονεξια*, false, and the privative *α*, for example, *prototype*, an Original or first Copy, *polygon*, a figure that hath many angles or corners, *pseudomartyr*, false witness, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: these are the most material, and all that are in use in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of forraign words; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure, than the foundation. Of these Latin words there are many (as also some of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long custome are so ingrafted, and naturalized into our tougue, that now they are become free denizens, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the people; as *nature, fortune, member, intend, inform, invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently writtē, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and enfranchized at least, if not naturalized; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since divers ingenious persons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages; and so are at a losse, when they meet with unusual words, and some people if they spy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and these are they more especially, the cognizance whereof is one part; though not the greatest of this Design,

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but that there are in the book some words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in such a case as this, rather to exceed, than to be too sparing, since an exuberance is easilier cut off, than a defect supplied. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without some diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but also to have the quintessence of what ever was offered at before, in another cast and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a design so usefull to the Nation; besides, that even of these sorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requisite to be inserted, many not so properly rendered as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and shoulders without any distinction, but as if they had been as good as the best; whereas in works of this Nature men ought to flye all Pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words alike, that are met with in every English Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmonisht Reader, and might encourage him to suck in Barbarism as soon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued course of reading the best Authours, and conversation with the better sort of company, to examine thoroughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what spurious and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long custome hath sufficiently authoriz'd, but either such as are grown out of use, or such as are used only upon speciall occasions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Author for words used by those more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer than in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to please all humours; knowing that such kind of words are written, and that the undistinguishing sort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have set my mark upon them, that he that studies a natural and unaffected style, may take notice of them, to beware of them, either in discourse, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have escap't the Obelisk (as such a thing may happen in spite of diligence) there can arise no other inconvenience from it, but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgement of the Reader, especially being forewarned, who if he have a fancy capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their musical cadence, cannot but discern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any such word were; but how they can handsomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to resolve: if this be bad *imprescriptible* is worse, being derived, neither I nor any body else know how, since *Prescriptus* is the nearest they can go: nor lesse to be exploded is the word *suicide*, which may as well seem to participate of *Sus* a Sow, as of the Pronoun *Sui*: there are also worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and Greek Dam, such as *Acrilogie, Aurigraphy*, and others *eiusdem farinae*; for the avoiding of which absurd

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words

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words I know no better means, than, To be conversant in the best Author, whether of the present or foregoing ages.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and current among us, that they may orderly be distinguished by their Terminations, and not be known at random, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Classes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word always consists in the end, or termination.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Iustus* Just, with changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous* as *obvius*, Obvious; sometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *ibilis*, into *ible*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant* or *ent*, as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent; or into *our*, as *inferior* inferior; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius*, Transitory.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwise; of which, those that in Latin end in *tas*, with *us* end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *Substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctance; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia*, confidence, *eminentia*, eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commisura* commisure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; or into *our*, as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *seperatio* seperation, *repletio* repletion, *instruatio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition; sometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster; To one or other of these terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced;

Thirdly, for our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the indicative *Mood*, Present *Tense*, of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *prescribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude; Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive *Mood*, as from *convincere*, to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, such as from *Colligere* collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consultere* consult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much constraint, be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive *Mood* but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which be-like, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly

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chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides those both Verbs, and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*; to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despise*, *distress*, *hostage*, *manage*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*; as for *successive*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, &c. our tongue meddles not. As for those in *tus*, as *divinitus*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *virritim*, &c. we cannot express them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words, and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole, and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature, as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (as namely, when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to express what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our terminations; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*; for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold, as to say an *encomie*, and to render it in English would be to tedious a *circumlocution*. As, to say a speech made in praise of another man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, *Inamorado* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeably to the ear: also, by a certain odd, and strange construction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun; especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene discellit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, (such a one was charged with a *Noneis Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar Rule, where a whole clause comes before, or follows a Verb; and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words, of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writs, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard, whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knowes of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being always joined with one of these following Prepositions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from, *duction*, a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it is joined begins with, as from *plia-*

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tion being compounded with *ad*, ariseth application an applying, not application; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra*, & *ultra*. Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joined in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implies as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forraign words, in respect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them; and because there is something else intended of that nature; I shall passe them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those languages abovementioned. In those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greeks; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes, and Figures, as *Synechdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Emblemme*, *Serites*, and the word *Logick* it self; in Physick, *Eneppse*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most diseases; in Astronomie, *Antipodas*, *Peregrians*, and the word *Astronomie*, it self, and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Starres in each Constellation, *viz.* *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In fundry of the Mathematicall Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French*, and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailed*; and also in Jewelling, in-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boisage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those which are called *Artes serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the severall Professors, as the names of Tools, and Instruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of anage would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this Book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Seamen, as *Abast*, *Afwoft*, *Larboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hunters and Foresters; as *Lappise*, *Forleoin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last, there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto being wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explanation of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *e*, or an *æ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amæbean*; but if the *e*, or *æ* be but observed, it is not amiss, some use either indifferently: in the same manner *i* is used for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; or for *n* as *secundine*, for *secundine*.

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Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their severall orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, must stand the bront of many a curious inquisition, both for the present, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the nation, which cannot but be much advanced by such like indeavours: and as I am not conscious to my self to have been wanting in industry; so I shall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever oversight I may be fairly convicted of; Provided I may scape such Censures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor shall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without suddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this present design, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of those that are enclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World shall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

The Names of those learned Persons of this Age,
Eminent in, or Contributory to, any of those Arts
Sciences or Faculties contained in this following
Work.

Antiquities, { *William Dugdale.* } Esquires.
 { *Elias Ashmole.* }

Phyick, { *Dr. Glisson.*
 { *Dr. Wharton.*

Law Terms, *Mr. John Heri.*

Chirurgery, {
 and { *Mr William Molins.*
Anatomy, {

Chymistry, *Robert Boyle* Esquire.

Herbary, {
 or { *Dr. Merrit.*

Botanicks, {
Arithmetick, *Jonas Moor* Esquire.

Geometry, *Dr. Wybard.*

Astronomy, *Mr. Vincent Wing.*

Astrology, *Mr. William Lilly.*

Agriculture, {
 or { *John Evelin* Esquire.
Husbandry, { *Mr. John Worlidge.*

Musick, { *Mr. John Birkenshaw.*
 { *Mr Matthew Lock.*

Architecture, *John Evelin* Esquire.

Navigation,

ity for the time being, both in war and peace: he was never cholen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary, (Lat.) called in Greek a Lexicon; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dinum, the ancient name of a City in Caer-narvonshire, now called *Diganwy*.

Dionna, a name attributed to *Diana* who flying from *Minos*, cast her self into certain nets which are called *Ditya*.

Didapper, a kind of bird so called from the Greek word *Diadiptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus* King of the *Tyrrians*; she was married to *Sohaus* Prince of *Heracles*, whom *Pygmalion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but the gathering all the wealth he could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byrsa*; afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Iarbus* King of *Gaulia*, because he went about to force her by war, he killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Aeneas*, who was driven by tempest, on her coast, he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coyn valuing fifteen pence.

Dime-clausit extremum, a Wit that lyeth for the heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-Service; or in Socage and dyeth. It is directed to the Elcheour, to enquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Diespiter, quasi *diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Luxetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diata*, from *dein* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the German Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dietia rationabili, a reasonable days journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

Dietical, (Greek) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diazemnon, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric in which several clauses of a sentence have reference to one verb; as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna seruida, natura turpia avaratione abhorret*. It is otherwise called *Epizemnon*, and in Latin by *Aquila Romanns Disjunctum* and *Injunctum*.

Diffamation, (Lat.) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffarreation, (Lat.) a Solemnly anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficuly, (Lat.) uneasyness, hardness.

Diffidence, (Lat.) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Diffoded, (Lat.) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Diffusion, (Lat.) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffuence, (Lat.) a flowing afunder, or several ways.

Diffusion, (Lat.) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (Greek) the Solic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (Lat.) a disposing; a concocting of meat in the stomach, in Chymistry it is a contracting and maturing of crude things by an ease and gentle heat.

Digests, in French, *Pandelles*; a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a character which expresth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five: also the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation, (Lat.) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (Lat.) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, genteel, worthy. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Dignity, (Lat.) honour, reputation, advancement, Essential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, triplicities, and faces. How they are assigned to every Planet, see in *Mr. Lillies Introduction*. Fo. 104.

Dignosce, (Lat.) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression, (Lat.) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (Lat.) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the Dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the

banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (Lat.) a rending or tearing afunder.

Dilatation, (Lat.) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (Lat.) a taking away, or riding of stones: also a wasting.

Dilatation, (Lat.) a widening, or laying out full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgions Instrument, to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilatory, (Lat.) too much or making delays.

Dilection, (Lat.) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (Greek) a double acception or talking in Logick it is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dill, (Lat. *Anethum*) an herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a child born when the parents are old.

Distone; otherwise called *Diveystone*, because it standeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in Northumberland, where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla* the British Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (Lat.) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (Lat.) a purging, or washing away: also Wine dilute, signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (Lat.) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimension, (Lat.) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth are called the three Dimensions.

Dimete, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Counties now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

Dimeter Iambic, see *Iambic*.

Dimication, (Lat.) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (Lat.) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Dimock, an ancient Family in *Cheshire*. See *Grand Sergeanty*.

Diminutive, (Lat.) little, small; in Grammar it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet.

In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the *Escucheon*, by the imposition of some strain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Dinah, (Hebr.) judgment, *Jacobs* daughter by *Leah*, ravished by *Hemibr* the son of *Sichem* a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Diocesan, a Bishop to whom the care of a Diocese is committed.

Diocesis from the Greek word *Diastesis* a Governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Dioclesian an Emperour of *Rome* one of the ten Persecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he resigned his Empire and betooke himself to a private life, spending most of his time in the study of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and waited away with long and painful disteases.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition, and clownish conversation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Etolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefest *Heroes* at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his horses and the *Pala-ladum*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Aeneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being aimed to return home, because of the worthful pranks of his wife *Aegiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Dauum*. There was also another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who used to feed his horses with mans flesh; but at last *Heracles* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horses.

Dionysia, a noble Gemm so called which brayed and assumed, though it resemble the sapor of wine, yet it reitils Bittery. The Poet thus describeth it. *Nigra micat rubris Dionysia confusa gemmis*.

Dioptric Art, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars; comprehending

the Interpedines of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sun,} \\ \text{Moon, and} \\ \text{Stars.} \end{array} \right.$

Dioptrical, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrant.

Diphryges, the subfident dross of perfect brats covering to the bottom of the fornace, like the ashes of burnt wood: it is very defecative, and cures rebellions Ulcers.

Diphthong, (Greek) a syllable composed of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a mark in the margin, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipsa, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

Dipsa-

Dispeilne, see *Deepsealine*.

Diposte, (Greek), signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptychs, (Greek) folded tables out of which the names of famous men were formerly recited at the Altar; those alive being written on the one side and those dead on the other.

Dirce, see *Amphion*.

Dirce, (Lat.) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, (Lat.) a directing or putting in the right way. In Astronomy a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology the number of direction is a number consisting of 35; which containeth the term of years between the highest and the lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

Director, (Lat.) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

Direption, (Lat.) a setting apart.

Direption, (Lat.) a snatching, or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine service, offered to God for the soul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to distribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are mustered, and receive pay.

Disruption, (Lat.) a bursting asunder.

Disfama, a word by which Logicians denote the third mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogism; as some learned men are admired, all learned men have errors; Therefore some that have errors are admired.

Disfard, a doltish fellow from the French word *disfard*, *loquacious*; or the Dutch word *Dwaesfaerd*, i. e. A man of a stupid wit.

Disfarmed (among hunters) Deer are said to be when the horns are fallen.

Disfartes, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Discent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Ancestors.

Disception, (Lat.) a contentious disputing.

Discern, (Lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Discription, (Lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Discession, (Lat.) a departing.

Hair Discheveled, (French) loosely scattered out of order.

Dischind, (Lat.) ungirded; also, careles.

Discipline, (Lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Disciplinants, an Order of Religious men that scourge themselves.

Disclaimer, in Common-law is an express denial or refusal in standing out against any action.

Disclosed, in Faulconry is said of young Hawkes who are newly hatched and as yet were disclosed from the shells.

Discolour, (Lat.) of divers colours.

Discomfiture, (French) a total routing or vanquishing an enemy.

Disconsolate, (Lat.) comfortless.

Discontinuance, or *Discontinuity*, (Lat.) an interruption or breaking off; also in Common-law, Discontinuance of possession is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover possession by Law.

Discordance, (Lat.) a disagreement, jarring or being out of tune; for in Musick those Notes are called Discords, which sung or play'd make harsh and displeasing sounds, as seconds, fourths, sevenths, &c.

Discount, a term amongst Merchants, who in exchanging of wares do not count how much they are to receive but how much less they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; some call it setting off.

Discrepance, (Lat.) a differing or varying one from another.

Discretion, (Lat.) a separating, or distinguishing; also wisdom, prudence; because it teacheth us how to make a right distinction of things.

Discrimination, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*.

Discumbence, (Lat.) a sitting or lying down to cat; it being a custome among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Disceure, to discover, a word used by Chaucer.

Discurfion, (Lat.) a running to and fro.

Discussion, (Lat.) a shaking off, or into pieces; also a searching narrowly into a business.

To *Disembogue*, (Spanish) to come not of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free Denisons.

Disgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himself of the crime

crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (Lat.) a scattering or separating.

Disguise, (French) to put into another guise or form.

Disgust, (Lat.) to distaste.

Disherit, or *Disinherit*, (French) to put out of possession.

Disjunction, (Lat.) a severing or disjoining.

Disjunctive Argument in Logick is that which from two concurries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunctum, a Rhetorical figure, which see in *Disjunctum*.

Dislocation, (Lat.) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a bone being out of joint, or any other part of the body being out of its proper place.

Dislodge, a term in Hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you first raise him.

Disloyalty, (French) unfaithfulness, perfidion.

Dismantle, (French) to take off a cloak, or mantle; but by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fort.

Disembring knife, see *Curling*.

Dismes, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

Dismission, (Lat.) a sending away.

To *Dismount* a piece, in Gunney and Navigation, is to take her down from her Carriages.

Dispansion, (Lat.) a spreading both waies.

Disparagement, (Ital.) a disgracing, or undervaluing; In Common-law, it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against decency. Some derive from the Latin word *dispar* and *age*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreeable.

Disparates, (Lat.) in Logick are those sort of Opposites wherein something is opposed to many others.

Disparity, (Lat.) unevenness or diversity.

Disparpled, or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, a shooting it self into divers parts; a Term used in Heraldry.

Disparpered, signifieth in Common-law, deprived of the privilege of *forma pauperis*.

Dispend, (Lat.) to spend or lay out money.

Dispensation, (Lat.) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispensatory, a Book set out by able Physicians to direct Apothecaries in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient; as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compositions; it is also called by a Greek name *Pharmacopoeia* i. e. the way of making Medicines.

Dispersion, (Lat.) a scattering into several parts.

To *Disperse*, to finde out the difference of the diameters of metals between the breach and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Dispience, (Lat.) a looking diligently, a considering.

Displeasure, (Lat.) a displeasing.

Displasion, (Lat.) a bursting in two; also the shooting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, (Lat.) a spoiling, rising, or robbing.

Dispose, (old word) to dispose.

Disposition, (Lat.) a placing or disposing of things; also the natural inclination of the mind; also the constitution of the body.

Dispossession, (Lat.) a depriving any one of their possession.

Disproportion, (Lat.) inequality.

Disparveyed, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Disputation, (Lat.) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

Disquamation, (Lat.) a taking off the scales or bark of any thing.

Disquisition, (Lat.) a narrow search after any thing.

Disrationare, in French *disrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Affize.

Disfama, (French) dispossession, see *Safina*.

Dissection, (Lat.) a cutting asunder, or in pieces.

Disseisin, in Common-law, is an unlawful dispossession of a man of his Lands or goods. Disseisin upon Disseisin is, when the Disseisor is disseised by another.

Dissemination, (Lat.) a sowing or scattering up and down.

Dissentaneous, (Lat.) discording, disagreeing. In Logick those things are said to be Dissentaneous which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clear taken separately.

Disstentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Disstervier, a disclaiming any ones service; a doing an ill office.

Diffidence, (Lat.) a disagreeing, or falling out.

Diffidence, (Lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, falling alunder.

Dissimilar, (Lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the dissimilar parts of the body, are those which are compounded of several similar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of flesh, nerves and bones, is called a dissimilar or organick part.

Dissimilitude, (Lat.) unlikeness, whence a form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse quality; as The hawk in the air knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle and the Crane and the Swallow, &c. but my people know not, &c.

Dissimulation, (Lat.) a counterfeiting, or dissembling, also a Rhetorical figure; see *Ironia*.

Dissuade, see *Disseuade*.

Dissipation, (Lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

Distite, (Lat.) Remote.

Dissociation, (Lat.) a separating or putting asunder.

Dissolution, (Lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also, a dissolution, debauchery, or licentiousness of life; also, contrary to Annexation; also in Chymistry it is the turning of bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity; in Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Dialyton*.

Dissonance, (Lat.) a difference in sound; also a disagreement.

Dissuasion, (Lat.) a persuading against any thing.

Dissyllable, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, (Lat.) a being a far off.

Painting in *Distemper*, or size, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in use, than that which is oil'd colours.

Distension, (Lat.) a drawing out or stretching to the full length.

Distick, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same Rhyme or measure.

Distillation, (Lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck, it is defined by Chymists an Extraction of the humid part of things by virtue of heat, being resolv'd into a vapour, and then condensed again by cold.

Distillatio per despensum, is when the liquor drawn from the distilled materials falls down into a vessel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymistry.

Distinction, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical distinction, is, when a word having several

significations, may be taken either way.

Distortion, (Lat.) a pulling away, or wringing several waies.

Distraction, (Lat.) a drawing several waies, also perplexity or madness.

Distress, or distraining, (in Latin, *Districtio*) is a straitning, wringing, or affliction. Common-law, it signifies a compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or denyed.

Distribution, (Ital.) a dividing among many. There is a figure in Rhetorick so called, which see in *Dieresis*. In Logick it is a solving of the whole into parts.

Distributive Justice, is that whereby is assigned the justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trust, is said to govern every man his own: also in Grammar a Distributive Noun is that Noun which betwixt each reducing into several orders or distinctions; as *Singul*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

Distraction, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *tracta* small threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

District, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Distingus, a Wit directed to the Sheriff to detain one for a debt to the King, or for appearance at a day.

Disturbance, or *disturbation*, (Lat.) a causing trouble, or unquietness.

Disunited, (Lat.) disjoynd or severed.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne, anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*; also a kind of lusty or jovial Song.

Dition, (Lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

Distemper, or *Distany* (Lat.) *Lepidium Distannum* from *Diste* a Promontory of *Cret* (where some say it was first taken notice of) a sort of herb which hath a cleansing quality, sharp taste, and is a Marrial plant; it is otherwise called *Piperites*, or *Pepper-wort*; the ancient tradition of Deers curing their wounds with that herb deserves inquiry.

Ditto, (Italian, said) a word used much in Merchants accounts, and relation of foreign news.

Ditology, (Greek) double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words composed to a tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divaporation, (Lat.) is exhalation by force of vapour; a term in Chymistry.

Divarication, (Lat.) a winging, or casting to and fro.

Diverberation, (Lat.) a violent beating.

Diversified, (Lat.) v. ried.

Diversity, (Lat.) a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be Diverse which have no Opposition to another but differ only in circumstance.

Dverticle, (Lat.) a by-way: also a device or thift.

Dvertisement, (French) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided: also the share which is equally divided among the Followers of a College. Also *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividually, (Lat.) call'd, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (Lat.) a prelaging of things to come.

Divine, (Lat.) heavenly: also it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a divi mstr.

Divisibility, *Philosophick*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Division, (Lat.) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gauls*, who as some say, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce, in Common-law is a separation between two married together; not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divour, see *Dyvour*.

Diuretical Medicines, (Greek) provoking urine.

Diurnal, (Lat.) belonging to the day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Durability, (Lat.) lastingness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (Lat.) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (Lat.) a pulling violently asunder.

Dzain, (French) the number ten: also a kind of French Coin about the value of a penny: also a long consisting of twelve Stanzas.

D. La solre. the name of the fifth Note in each of the 3 S: prearies in the *Gamus*, or ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the lowermost Septenave, *La* is wanting, and in the uppermost *Re*.

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobni, ancient people of the *Britains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxfordshire*, and *Glostershire*.

Dosed, or *Dos eda*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Doulsimer*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (Lat.) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Docheion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*, the root whereof is good against the yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out: also a Term in hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boar's chine between the middle and the buttock.

Docket, a Brief in writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, (Lat.) belonging to a Doctor, i. e. Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document, (Lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decormus*, unhorned: also lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, (Lat. *Epithesinum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemrie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiac is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which wood it was said that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dodonews, a famous Physician and Herbalist of the city of *Mechlin*, he set forth an Herbal which is of very great esteem.

Dohranal, (Lat.) of the weight or measure of nine ounces.

Doeg, (Hebr. Careful) *Saul*, chief heard-man, who betrayed *David*, and at *Sauls* command slew the Priests of *God*.

Dog daies. see *Cavicular daies*.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forreſt law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the ſent of a hound, which he cleareth in his hand; being one of the four circumſtances; wherein a Forreſter may Arreſt the body of an offender againſt Vert, or Veſt in the Forreſt, the other three being Stableſtand, Back-berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the ſupreme Magiſtrate or Duke of Venice.

Dogger, a kind of ſhip.

Dogmaſt, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect or opinion.

Dogſbane, an Herb ſo called becauſe it killeth dogs: the *Apocynum rectum latifolium Americainum*, or great Dogſbane of America is a ſtately and coſtly plant, not to be ſeen but in the Gardens of the moſt curious.

Dogs-graſs, (Lat. *Gramen Caninum*) a thing common in Gardens and ploughed fields; it provoketh Urine, and waſteth the Stone.

Doliation, (Latin) a making ſmooth or plain.

Dole, (Lat.) deceit, fraud: alſo grief: alſo, a diſtributing, or dealing of Alms, or gifts.

Dole fiſh, in Common-law, is the fiſh which the North Sea Fiſhermen do by cuſtome receive for their allowance.

Dollars, a Dutch Coy of the value of four ſhillings.

Dollings, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (Lat.) painful, or ſorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of fiſh, ſo called as ſome ſay from the *Delpbi*, who were the firſt finders of it: alſo the Title of the Eldeſt Son of the King of France, from *Daulphin* a Province of France: alſo a Conſtellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Mule.

Dole, a ſot, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Dull*.

Dolven, buried, from the old word *Disve*, to die.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkiſh Garment.

Domable, (Lat.) tameable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town-houſe, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domeltick, (Lat.) tame, belonging to a family, or houſehold.

Domicil, (Lat.) a dwelling-houſe, or place of habitation.

Domination, (Lat.) a ruling, or lording over others: Dominations are alſo one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time upon what day of the week any Immoveable Holy-day will fall; as if St. Marks day which is on the 5 of April, be mark'd with b. when the Sunday Letter is A, it

ſheweth that it falleth upon Monday, if with C. on Tueſday, the order of the letters ſheweth the order of the daies.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, inſtituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206, who is alſo ſaid to have been the firſt author of the Inquiſition.

Domino a kind of hood worn by Canons: alſo a mourning veil for women.

Domition, or **Domiture**, (Lat.) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lyeth againſt one whoſe houſe going to decay may indanger his Neighbours houſe by falling.

Donary, (Lat.) a gift, or Preſent.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks; whereof the more rigid ſort are called *Circumcellian*: they held the Son to be leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son; and affirmed the true Church to be only in Africa. They were inſtituted by *Donatus*, Biſhop of Carthage, in the year 358. the more moderate ſort were called Rogatiſts.

Donative, (Lat.) apt to give. It is ſubſtantively taken for a Benefice merely given by a Patron to any man: alſo a Prince's gift.

A **Dondon**, (old word) a ſhort ſar woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given; as **Donour**, is he who giveth them.

Donegal, ſee *Tyrconel*.

Doomſday-book, a book made in the time of Edward the Confeſſour: ſome ſay, of William the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient Demecans of England were regiſtered, with the names of all thoſe that poſſeſſed them. *Doomſday*.

Doomſ-man, a Judge; ſo from the Saxon word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorcus, the proper name of a woman; the word ſignifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (Spaniſh) guided over.

Dorchteſter, the chief Town in *Dorcheſhire*: it was in old time called *Durnavarria*, i. e. the River-paſſage. It was miſerably harraſt by *Sveno* the Dane, and afterwards by *Hulſ* the Norman; but flouriſh again in King Edward's daies. There is alſo another Town of this name in *Oxfordſhire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydroopolis* ſignifying in the antient Britiſh tongue, Water.

Doria his Wound wort, a luſty herb with broad leaves, ſo called from one Captain *Doria* who uſed them to cure himſelf and his Souldiers being wounded.

Dorick-dialect, ſee *Dialect*.

Dorick-mood, in Muſick among the antient was that which conſiſted of a ſlow ſolmo Spondaic time, it commonly began that Key

which

which we call *C. ſolfa ut*, and reacht to *Ala mine* above: alſo **Dorick**-work in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Theia*; ſhe being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry ſignifieth lying in a ſleeping poſture: alſo in Law, a writing **Dormant** is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

Dormant-tree, is a great beam, which lieth croſs the houſe which ſome call a Summer.

Dormers, windows made in the roof of a houſe.

Dorrix, a kind of ſtuffe uſed for Curtains, Carpets, and hangings, ſo called from *Dorwick* a City in Flanders, where ſome Engliſh learning the way of making it, came into England and taught it there.

Dorothy, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village. **Doronicum**, an herb like unto *Acouite* in form but not in qualities, for it is ſaid to be a ſovereign Cordial, and to reſiſt the poiſon both of beaſts and other Medicines.

Dorrie, a kind of fiſh; ſo called, becauſe the ſides of it ſhine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dortor, or **Dormitory**, a place where many ſleep together: alſo a place where people are buried.

Dofe, (Greek) a Term in Phyſick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is preſcribed by a Phyſitian to his Patient.

Dofology, (Greek) a diſcourſe concerning the doſe or quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time, and ſo likewise in compounded as well as ſimple Medicines.

A **Dofel**, or **Dorſel**, from the Latin word *dorſum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes ſit: alſo, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doted, (Lat.) endowed, having a joyneure. **Dotkin**, or **Dodkin**, the eighth part of a Stiver or French ſhillings.

Dotrel, a kind of bird, ſo called from its dotliſh fooliſhneſs in imitating the geſtures of the Fowlers till it be caught in their net, there is plenty of them in *Lincolnſhire*.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two ſeveral matters in bar of the Action.

Double quarrel, (a Term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other perſon to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt any Infe-

riour Ordinary, for delaying of juſtice in any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical.

Doubles, in Greek Diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain fields, and chaſeth about to deceive the hounds; it is ſaid, the **Doubleth**.

Doublet, a precious Stone, conſiſting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term uſed in Heraldry, for the joining of Roabs, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbill, good for the Wind-cholick, Stone and gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and alſo ruptures.

Doughy, (old word) ſtout, valiant.

Doucets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Devane, (French) Cuſtome, or Impoſt.

Dover, ſee *Dubris*.

Douetail, a joynt uſed by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure.

Douſabel, (French) ſweet and ſaſt (Lat. *Dulcibella*) a womans name answering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douſets, or **Doulets**, a kind of Cuſtard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widows of Princes and great Perſons.

Doway, ſee *Duacum*.

Downs, the ſineſt feathers of Geefe, where-with beds and pillows are filled: alſo a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing upon the tops of Thiſtles and other plants when they grow old: alſo the name of a Town in Ireland, formerly a Biſhops Sea.

Downes, hilly plains: alſo a part of the Sea lying near the ſands, from the Saxon word *Dune*, a hill; the ſame word ſignifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, ſignifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is alſo taken for that portion which the bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called **Donatio**.

Douſets, the Stones of a Stag, ſo termed in hunting; alſo the ſame as **Douſets**.

Dowremer, fair wearing, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, (old word) a the Beggard or Trull. **Doxology**, (Greek) a Verſe or Song of praife, antiently inſtituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine ſervice, after the Prayers and Pſalms.

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the boer, when they need more sail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in Athens by one Draco; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called *Draco's Laws*.

Dragon, or **Tragacant**, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in English called Gous-born.

Dragons-Head, called in Greek *δρακίνο κεφάλαιον*, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cuts, and ascends from the Austral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-Tail, called in Greek *καταβιβάζουρ*, is a node opposite to the Dragon-Head in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional part of the node, into the Austral.

Dragons, (Lat. *Bisaria*, *Colubrina*, and *Dracunculis*) a certain herb otherwise called *Scrupatory*, or *Viperis Bugloss*.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Dracoenitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Dratton, a Town in *Shropshire*; near which a very bloody field was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Drake, a Lam sea Captain commonly called *Sir Francis Drake*, born of mean parentage in Devonshire; but very painful and industrious, he having gotten good skill in navigation took a voyage into *America*, where discovered from the north into the South Sea, he craved the assistance of God, that he might one day navigate and survey the same, and hereunto he bound himself by a vow which he afterwards performed, passing through the straits of *Magellan*, discovering new *Albion* and surrounding the world came into *England*, his ship was drawn up into a creek near *Devford*, where the Calcase of it is yet to be seen.

Dracm, or **Drachme**, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (Greek) a five Dramatic Poem, is that which being compos'd to be acted by several int. speaking persons upon a stage; sees before the eyes a lively representation of things done; of this sort are *Comedie*, *Tragedie*, &c.

Drap de Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the County of *Berry* in *France*.

Draper, a Term in Paintings, being a work

wherein cloths are represented. See *Cherier*, *Draper*, a first Copy from the Latin word *tratuus*.

To Draule, (old word) to speak deamly. **Drausatchets**, a sort of nightly thieves, so termed in divers States; they are also called *Robert-men*.

Drawing, a Term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate orphanty. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskip, &c. It is by some called, *Deligat* g.

Dredgers, fishes for Oysters, a term used in the law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dreie, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to vary.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to Usury.

Dribblers, (old word) small portions or pieces.

Driffield, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which are raised about it.

Drift, of the Forreft, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forreft; also a boat is said to go a drift when it hath no body to row or steer it. **Drift** is also taken for Counsel or Policy, in the Dutch word *driven*, i. e. to Act: also in Navigation it is any piece or utensil of wood that floats in the Sea.

Drift sail, that which is onely used under veated, cutright a head by Sweets to keep the ships head right upon the Sea in Storm, or when a ship drives too fast, in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutter's tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: so a *Baboon*.

Drivebolt, in Navigation, is a long piece used for the driving out a tree, nail, or the like.

Drogeday, the name of a Town in *Ireland* usually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Ashton* and several hundreds besides were put to the sword by *Cromwel*.

Drogoman, or **Truchman**, in Greek *Dragomenos*, a word used by the *Turks* for an interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in Common-law a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dron, (old word) troubled.

Dropax

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of pitch and other ingredients sometimes hard like a Salve, sometimes soft like a Pultis as the case requires: It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomites, Colicks and Cruditiees: it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of nourishment.

Drapping, in Falconry, is when a Hawk mutch directly downward in several drops.

Dropwort, (Lat. *filipendula*) an herb of Venus (as some will have it though hot and dry) it is counted good against the strangurie, or Stone in the Kidney's or bladder.

Dry, (Sax.) subtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drugo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge any dry simple used in Medicine, from the Dutch word *Drough*, i. e. Dry, because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests anciently of great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, because they loved to inhabit among the woods.

Druy, (old word) sobriety, modesty. **Drustia**, the proper name of divers famous women, particularly the wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the woods, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duacum, or **Downy**, an English Seminary in the *Netherlands* instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of Oxford in the year 1568.

Duall, (Lat.) of or belonging to Two: **Dual** number in Grammar is that which signifieth two things or persons and no more.

To Dub a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word a *Dauber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-eleigh*, i. e. a Town upon *Hurdes*. Some say, it was built by *Harold King of Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlogh*. This City was bravely defended by the English, against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gotterd* King of the *Illes*; and in the time of King *Henry the second*, was given to a Colony of *Bristol-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*; having a very

fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by *King Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducals, (Lat.) belonging to a Duke. **Ducaps**, a certain kind of silk used for womens garments.

Ducksmeat, (Lat. *Lenticula*, and *Lenipalustris*) an herb swimming on the top of standing waters, it is good against all inflammations and swellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about six shillings: first Coined in *Rome* in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Armes of a Duke or Supreme Magistrate stamp upon it.

Ductile, (Lat.) easie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to metals.

Duelino, (Lat.) a leading. **Duell**, (Lat.) a single combat between two, from *duo*, i. e. two, and *bellum*, i. e. War.

Duelonia; see *Bellonia*.

Dullius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulcariies, (Lat.) such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, (Lat.) a making sweet, in Chymistry it is the washing off the salt from any matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm water in which the salt is dissolved and the matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Sambuc*, in Greek *Saliceter*.

Dulcissimus, (Lat.) sweetly sounding.

Dulcissime, (Lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration, (Lat.) a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

Dulocrasy, (Greek) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (Lat.) fullness of bryers and brambles.

To Dunt, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importunity the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*; where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scottish* Army under the command of *Lesly*, by *Oliver Cromwell*

then

then General of the *English* Forces.

Dunch, (old word) deaf.
Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Tadunum*, by others *Atellum*.

Duni pacis, see *Knots of peace*.
Dunmow, a Town in *Essex* wherein was a *Priorie*, founded by *Jugia* a noble Lady, in the year 1111, for black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastery, proverbially famous for allowing a fletcher or Gammon of Bacon, to such married couples as repented not of their bargains within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial transgression nor offence each to other in word or deed, upon their solemn oath first taken kneeling on two stools at the Church door before the *Prior* or *Convent*.

Dunstan, (*Sax.*) most high.
Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (*Lat.*) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (*Lat.*) a doubling: also a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader; also in Rhetoric it is the same with the figure *Anadiplosis*.

Dura mater, (*Lat.*) a Term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that invests the brain.

Duration, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or lasting.

Dures, in Common-law, is a plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to seal a Bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, built by *Bishop Aldwin*, with the help of *Vibred* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarne* sheltered themselves, when they fled with the body of *St. Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunelm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge, see *Bernard Colledge*.

Durity, (*Lat.*) hardness.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.

Dyroviges, an ancient people among the *Brittains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorset-shire*.

Dykie, obscure, dark; from the Greek word *daskios*, shady.

Dyke's-Court, a Court wherein all matters

belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Dumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dawle, a kind of herb called, *Sleeping* or *deadly nightshade*.

Dwandle, a word vulgarly used, signifying to wait, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blewish green colour, used by the *Dyers* and others, to make a yellow colour: its root cutteth tough and digesteth raw phlegm, thinneth gross humors, dissolveth hard tumours and openeth obstructions.

Dyna, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (*Greek*) Supreme Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscrasy, (*Greek*) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (*Greek*) a disease called the *Bloody-Flux*.

Dyspathy, (*Greek*) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (*Greek*) ill digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Dyspnea, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

Dysury, (*Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.
Eaglestone, a certain precious Stone found in the nests of *Eagles*, in *Greek* called *Asites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power.

Eadwip, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor.

Eagle, a young or little *Eagle*.

Ealderman, or *Alderman*, the same as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Council: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground;

ground: from the Latin word *Arare*.
Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (*Sax.*) a noble man; from *Ebre*, i. e. Honour; and *Edel*, i. e. Noble.

To *Ease a Ship*, signifies among Seamen to slacken the throums when they are too stiff.

To *Ease the Helmet*, is to bear or let her fall to the Leeward.

Easel, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Earthnut, (*Lat. Nucula terrestris*) a root growing somewhat deep in the ground in the tomt and tast like a nut, from which arise a few fine leaves, with a stalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto *Saxifrage* or *Meadow Parsley* but lesser.

Easement, in Common-law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription: as a passage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus predii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of *Christ's* Resurrection, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, i. e. Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pascha*, from the Hebrew word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time the *Jews* celebrated the Feast of the *Paschever*.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*: also, *Easterling money*, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Current money*; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the first caused to be Coined in those Parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eastmeath, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into 18 Baronnies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Ethiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses; the wood thereof is called *Ebony*, and is sometimes used in *physick*.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of *Hereticks* who denied the Divinity of *Christ*, and rejected all the *Gospels* but *Saint Matthew's*; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Otha*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*, *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*,

from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eboracum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others say from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Ebulo, the same as *Tbel*.

Ebullition, (*Lat.*) bubbling, or boiling up.

Eburnean, (*Lat.*) made of *Ivory*.

E C

Eccentric Orb, in *Astronomy*, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

Ecclesiastical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

* *Eeben*, (old word,) they increase: also they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his fathers Bow, succeeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythias*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephisus*; the dying for the love of *Narcissus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipse, (*Greek*) a want, or defect: an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving of its light, by the interposition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the earth.

Ecliptick, line, a line running through the midst of the *Zodiack* and twelve signs; it is so called, because the *Eclipses* happen under that line.

Elegma (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but licked; or sucked up; and softly to melt down into the stomach; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a *Syrup*, and thinner than an *Electuary*; it is vulgarly called a *Loback*.

Elogues, or *Eglogues*, a pastoral Poem, or speech between two *Shepherds*.

Ephorisms, (*Greek*) Exclamation, a *Pathetical* figure of sentence, whereby the Orator both expresseth the vehement affection, and passion of his own mind, and stirs up the affections of those to whom he speaks; as

O spes falsas! pro humana voluptas!
Oh false hopes! vain pleasure!

Echastie, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature,

ture; also a Trance; or suddain rapture of Spirit.

Echipsis, (Greek) a pressing out, it is a word particularly used in the scanning of Latin verse for the throbbing out of *m* with the vowel before it, when the word following begins with a vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its vowel seem utterly lost as *Dir' Incido* for *Dirum Incido*.

Ectypé, (Greek) a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Ecke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to peccé, or enlauge.

E D

Edacity, (Lat.) a greedy eating; or devouring.

Eddér, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrell.

Edén, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddies, the turning round in a stream.

Eddie tide, in navigation is where the water runs back; contrary to the Tide;

Edelfleda, or *Esseda*, the wife of Eihelred, King of the Mercians, who after her husband's death; governed that Kingdom for eight years; with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (Lat.) to make toothless.

Edge-hill, a Hill in Warwickshire, where the first pitched field was fought, between the forces of King Charles the first, and the Parliament of England.

Edict, (Lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (Lat.) building; also is metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (Lat.) a house or building.

Edile, or *Eadie*, (Lat.) an Officer in Rome, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples; and private houses.

Edinon, (called in old time *Edinadunne*) a Town in Wiltshire, where King Alfred overthrew the Danes in a memorable battle. Here also, William de Edinon, Bishop of Winchester, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon homines*, i. e. good men;

Edison, (Lat.) a casting forth of any thing; but commonly 'tis taken for the Impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the Saxon tongue, happy Peace.

St. Edmundbury, a Town in Suffolk, anciently called *Bederic's*; *Bedric*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bedrick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Flaudin*. It derived its present name from King Edmund, who was

cruelly put to death by the Danes; and his body translated hither; a stately Church being demolished by *Suenus* the Dane, was built anew by his son *Cnutus*, to expiate his father's sacrilege.

Edom, (Hebr. red or earthly) the surname of *Esau*, from whom descended the *Edomites* a great and martial people, with whom the *Israelites* had wars a long time.

Education, (Lat.) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name signifying in the Saxon tongue, happy-Keeper.

E F

Effable, (Lat.) to be expressed, or uttered.

Effect, (Lat.) the doing, or finishing of a thing; in Logick it is said to be that which follows from the cause.

Effection, (Lat.) a forming, or expressing of a thing.

Effervom, (Lat.) fierce, cruel; raging, violent.

Efficiency, (Lat.) vertue, ability, also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (Lat.) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in Logick.

Effigies, (Lat.) the form or representation of any thing.

Effiguration, see *Prosopopœa*.

Efflagration, (Lat.) an earnest requesting of importuning.

Effluence, (Lat.) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvitum*, or *Efflux*, (Lat.) a flowing forth.

Effeminatio, (Lat.) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Effortis, (French) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (Lat.) broken or ground to powder.

Effraction, (Lat.) unbridledness, or rashness.

Effronterie, see *Affronteduisse*.

Effusion, (Lat.) a pouring out or washing; in Chymistry it is a pouring out the water by inclination; when the matter by its weight is fallen into the bottom of the vessel.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-fooner, (old word) quickly.

E G

Eghert, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue ever bright and famous.

Egestion, (Lat.) a voiding, or evacuating forth.

Egement, (old word) procurement.

Eplantine, a certain herb so called, from the Dutch *Eghel*, i. e. a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It is also called sweet-Bryer.

Elogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egregium, (Lat.) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in Cumberland, which William de Meschines, held by Knights-service of King Henry the first.

Egression, or *Egressive*, (Lat.) a going forth, also see *Epanodus*.

Egrimony, see *Egrimony*.

E H

Ehud, (Hebr. praying) a Judge of Israel; the first Eglon King of Moab.

E J

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a casting forth: also by Metaphor, a spiritual trance.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in Gloucestershire, where a single combat was fought between Edmund King of the English, and Canutus King of the Danes, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (Greek) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a yelling, or pitifull crying out.

Ejuration, (Lat.) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L

Elam, (Hebr. a young man) the father of the *Elamites* a great people.

Elamis, the name of the sixth note of each septenary of the ordinary scale of Musick; only in the uppermost S penary *Mis* is wanting, and the note is called *Ela* only.

Elaborate, (Lat.) done with exactness and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Laboratory*. (Lat.) a place to work in, properly a Chymist's work-house, or shop.

Elapidation, (Lat.) a taking away stones.

Elapson, (Lat.) a slipping away.

Elated, (Lat.) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (Greek) the concrete juice of wild Cucumbers.

Eld, (old word) age, Eldership.

Eld, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Elaazar (Hebr. the help of God) the son of *Aaron*, and his successour in the Priestly Office; also the name of several other eminent men mentioned in scripture.

Elecampane, in Latin *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal; whose root is esteemed very good for the lungs; whence that old verse

Enula Campana, Reddit præcordia Sana.

Election, (Lat.) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signs, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Elebert, certain Princes belonging to the Roman Empire.

Elebrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees; into which the Poets feign the sisters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable composition made of the most select drugs.

Elemosinary, (Greek) an Almshouse, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (Lat.) gallantness in speech, or apparel.

Elegiac verse, a sort of verse otherwise called *Pentameter* seldom or never used of it self, but alternately plac'd with the *Hexameter*, it consisteth in the first place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the second place of a *Choriambus*, or *Molossus* then of a *Dactyle*, and lastly of a *Choriambus* which two last are always certain as

ad vada | Mcændri | cœncti | sibus sibus.

Eligie, (Greek) a kind of mournfull verse or funeral song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, those pure unmixt bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defined by the Philosophers, to be a body not composed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are composed: also the rudiments of any Art: also the single letters of the Alphabet.

Elemis, a certain Gum comming from the West-Indies.

Elench, (Greek) a tuble argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (old word) strange.

Elephancy, or *Elaphantisy*, (Greek) a kind of disease, called a Leprosic.

Elevation, (Lat.) an exalting or lifting up. In Chymistry it is the rising of any matter in manner of fume or vapour, by virtue of heat.

Eleyson, see *Kyrie Eleyson*.

Ely, a fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elgize, the left shoulder of Orion.
Eliab, or *Elijab*, (Hebr. God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the famine among the *Israelites*, and did very many strange miracles, and was at last inatcht up into heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (Hebr. God ariseth) *Hilkiah's* son, also *Josiah's* son, whom *Pharaoh Necho* made King in his Fathers stead.

Eli, Hebr. the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Israel*, and father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Priests: at the news of the Arks being taken, and his sons death, he fell backward from his chair and brake his neck.

Ely, a City situate in the midst of the great and large Fens in *Cambridgeshire*, formerly famous for a Vineyard thereabouts, as the following Verses intimate:

Four things of *Ely* Town much spoken are,
The leaden Lanthorn, *Maries* Chappel rare,
The mighty Mill-hill in the Minster field,
And fruitful Vineyards which sweet wine doth yield.

Elibation, see *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (Lat.) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (Lat.) apt to be elected or chosen.

Elihu, (Hebr. he is my God) the son of *Baalack* and one of *Jobs* friends.

Elimination, (Lat.) a siling off.

Elimination, (Lat.) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doors.

Elihu, (Hebr. the endeavour of God) one of those that argued with *Job* in his sickness.

Eliquam, (Lat.) a fat juice which is squeezed out of any kind of flesh.

Elisha, (Hebr. the health of God) the son of *Shaphat*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no less eminent than his predecessor for the number and greatness of his miracles.

Elishon, (Lat.) a hitting against.

Elixation, (Lat.) a fetching.

Elixir, (in Arab.) significth strength; it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, and sometimes for the Philosophers Stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman

from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavans*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, i. e. Strength.

Ellipsis, (Greek a wanting) a figure where in some word is wanting to make up the sense;

Quid plura —

or,

I cannot iniquity.

Ell, in Geometry, it is one of those sort of crooked lines which comes from the Bias section of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of these Conical and Cylindrical Sections, see *Apollonius Pergaus*, and *Myrdorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematicks.

Ellis, a proper name corruptly for *Elihu*, Hebr. Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the son of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the British King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (Lat.) proper speech, handsomely utterance.

Elogie, (Lat.) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloiment, (French) or *Elongation*, (Lat.) a removing a great way off.

Eloperment, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby she loseth her dowry, whence that old Verse;

*Sponte viram fugiens mulier & adultera facta,
Dote sua careat nisi Sponso sponte redacta.*

Eloquence, (Lat.) neatness, power, and perswasiveness in speech.

Elucidation, (Lat.) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elves, Scarcrow to affright children, some say this word had its original from the *Guelph* a faction in *Italy*, as *Goblins* from the *Gibellins* who were of the contrary party, terrible enemies to one another.

Elvish, (old word) toward.

Elutheria, (Greek) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysian-fields, certain Pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

Elyroides, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the 3 tunicles (and the innermost of them) which covers the testicles.

E M

Emaceration, (Lat.) a making lean.

Emaciating, the same.

Emacu-

Emaculation, (Lat.) a taking away of spots.

Emanation, (Lat.) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (Lat.) hath the same reference to Children, as Manumission to servants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal setting them from the power of their fathers before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (Heb.) God with us.

Emargination, (Lat.) a team in Chiturgery; signifyng a cleansing wounds or sores, of the scurf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (Lat.) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embalming, the seasoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preserve it from putrefaction; also the wrapping of it up in Scar-cloth made with Wax, gum and other ingredients, in honour of the party, deceased, and in token of incorruption to come in heaven.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Embatell'd, set in Battel array, being spoken of an Army; also the same as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads; saying, Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return. *Imber* signifyng in the Saxon tongue Ashes, whence our word Embers cometh, some say *Ember-week* is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. daies.

Embellish, (French) to deck or beautific.

Embezel, to steal; from the Italian word *Invaligare*, i. e. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signifie the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (Greek) a casting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolued, (old word) swelled.

Embossment, or *Emboucher*, (French) a putting into the mouth.

Emboss, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is so hard chaçt, that the foams at the mouth; it comes from the Spanish word *Dofembodar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of weariness.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (Ital.) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by some so called, but it is rather a gentle

rubbing or an applying of linnen or woollen dipt in oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

Embryon, (Greek) the imperfect feature of a Child, unshaped in his mothers womb.

Embushment, see *Embossment*.

Embuscade, an Ambulment, or secret lying in wait.

Emden, a City standing upon the River *Em* in *Friesland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other English Merchandize.

Eme, (old word) an Aunt.

Emendation, (Lat.) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (Span.) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is said to help the falling sickness, restore the memory, and comfort the sight.

Emergent, (Lat.) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion, is taken for a business of great consequence.

Emetic, (Greek) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (Lat.) a shining out.

Emigration, (Lat.) a passing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtle Doctor.

Emuence, (Lat.) an excellng, an appearing above others.

Emissary, (Lat.) one sent abroad to spy, or give intelligence.

Emission, a throwing, or sending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: some will have it to be the same with *Amie*; others contract it from *Egiva*, which significth *Help-giver*.

Emmot, a little Insect called a Pismire.

Emollient, (Lat.) softning, mollifying, or allwaging.

Emolument, (Lat.) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (Lat.) a moving out, a stirring up: also a trouble of mind. *Cleop*.

Empaire, (French) to diminish, to make worse; from the Preposition *in* and *pire*, worse.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i. e. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick service.

Emparlance, (French) in the Common-law, is a petition in Court of a day of re-
spite.

spite. It is called, in the Civil Law, *petitio inductarum*.

Empasms, (Greek) Medicinal powders, that are used to allay inflammations, and to scarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace, or *Emphasis*, which is a significant, or intent expression of ones mind. *Emphasis* in Logic is a figure, whereby a tacit virtue and significance is given to words.

Emphrastra, (Greek) Medicines that stop the pores of the skin by their clamminess.

Emphytentick, (Greek) let out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Physician which cures by receipts taken upon trust.

Emplaster, a topical Medicine of a thicker consistence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be spread upon cloth, leather, or some such like material, and so applied.

Emplasteration, (Lat.) an applying a plaster, a dawbing; also a grafting.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, signifying a Harts forsaking the herd.

Emprixe, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Empyrotomos, (Greek) a kind of Cramp.

Emption, (Lat.) a buying.

Empyema, (Greek) corruption or matter, lying between the breast and lungs after a pleuritic.

Empyreal, (Greek) fiery, Empyreal Heaven, is the highest Heaven, or Seat of the Blessed.

Emucid, (Lat.) mauldy.

Emulation, (Lat.) a striving to exceed others either in Vertue or any kind of art, or in greatness.

Emulgent, (Lat.) stroaking. *Emulgent Vein*, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reins, and by which the reins do separate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulson, (Lat.) a stroaking; also in Physick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the juice of fruites and seeds pressed forth and prepared into a kind of creamie substance, and used chiefly in those cases which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emundatories, (Lat.) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrement, or superfluities.

EN

Enach, in the practick of Scotland, is a satisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

Enamel, to vary with little spots; from the French word *Maille*, a spot.

Enantiostis, (Greek) Contrariety. In Rhetoric it is a figure in which that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood as it were by affirmation; as, There was Strength against Nimbleness; against resolution, Fight against Nobleness, *Obsequium amicos, Veritas odium parit.*

Encostick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (French) to set in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain strange words, or verses.

Encheson, a Law French word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, (Lat.) a small Book, that one may claspe in ones hand.

Enclitic, (Greek) enclining. An *Enclitic* in Grammar is, a Particle commonly joynted to the end of a word, and so called because it causeth the accent to encline towards the last syllable of the word.

Encumbrance, (French) an hindrance.

Encomiastick, (Greek) belonging to an *Encomium* or speech made in praise of another.

Encroachment, in Common-law, is a pressing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopedic, see *Cyclopadic*.

Endamage, (French) to hurt; to damage.

Enditement, in Common-law, is a Bill of accusation for some offence exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto an Officer or Court that hath power to punish: in the Civil Law, it is called *accusation*.

Endive, (Lat. *Inybus*) a garden herb very much used in seavours and other hot diseases by reason of its cooling faculty.

Endorse, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Paller*, see *Paller*.

Endorsed, see *Endorsed*.

Endowment, in Law signifieth the bestowing, or assuring of a Dowre: also a sending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Irish Robe.

Endymion, a certain shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon,

and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Latimus Hill*, the every night floop'd down to'ttall a kiss from him.

Eneye, in the practick of Scotland, is the principal part of the Heritag; which goes to the eldest son, called in French *Paisne*.

Energic, (Greek) force; or efficacy. In Rhetoric it is a figure in which great force of expression is used.

Enervation, (Lat.) a weakening.

Enfield-chiefe, a place in *Middlesex*, where yetare to be'teen the ruines of an old house, the dwelling place heretofore of the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*; from whom this Chafe is descended to the *Bibans*, Earls of *Hertford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (French) the incorporating of any man into a society, or body politic.

Engastrimich, (Greek) one that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright-Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, (old word) is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*, which word used to comprehend every alien that is murdered, upon which there was a mulkt laid upon the Country where it was done, unless Englecery was proved; that is to say, that it was an English man that was slain.

Engonastis, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly Constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engrailed, see *Ingrailed*.

Engscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enharmonic, one of those Genus's of Musick which makes a different mode of harmony and air from the other two; viz. the *Chromatick*, and *Diatonic*.

Enhaucement, (French) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, see *Enigmatical*.

Eniff, A'pheraty, (Arab.) the yawning of *Pagafus*.

Enoch's Pill, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the son of *Seth*; the one of brick, the other of stone, were upon was engraven the whole art of Astrology.

Enneade, (Greek) the number Nine.

Enneagon, (Gr.) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Evacuated, (Lat.) killed.

Evacremas, (Gr.) the clouds that hang in distilled waters, or in Urines, especially when the disease is breaking away.

Evedwed, (old word) made new.

Evedodion, (Lat.) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*, a Rule, and the Preposition *e*. It signifies irregularity, unmeasurableness.

Enquest, in Common Law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Enseigne, a Term in Falconry; to purge a Hawk of her glut, and grease.

Enseled, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, putting it through the upper eye-lid, and so likewise on the other, making it fast under her beak, that the hawk nor see at all; then is she enseled.

Enseigne, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schanse*, a military Fortress.

Ensignera, (Lat.) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Ensign, (French) an Escutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, of Arms of a Family; also a military Banner.

Enstail, from the Greek word *Enstelloin*, i.e. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaille, in Common-law, signifieth fee-tail, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangles, quasi inter angulos ducere, to ensnare, to embroil.

Enteched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward soul, or power to move or act.

Entendment, (French) signifieth in Law the true meaning or sense of a word or sentence.

Enterfaire, (French) to hit one against another, to clash or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common-law, is the discouring of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law, it is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

Enthusiasts, see *Enthysists*.

Enthemem, (Greek) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood; also in Rhetoric a figure wherein the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries.

Enthysists, (Greek) a certain sect of people, which pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common-law a sole possession in one man, whereas several Tenancy is a joynt or common possession.

Entire, *brisant*, is in Heraldry a line, which crosseth the middle of the shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position.

Entire partition, are lines that run the longest way of the shields position, without touching the Center.

Entree, (Lat.) the having a being.

Envoire, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Envoicacion, a poisoning from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poison.

Entrails, bowels; from the Greek word *Enterera*.

Entreague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is also taken for a story, which, after many intangled passages is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common-law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrusion, in Common-law, signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrusion de gard, a Writ that lyeth where the Infant within age, entrench into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entrweyssel, a lair house in Lancashire, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family so called.

Enucleation, (*Lat.*) a taking out the kernel, also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

Environ, to compass about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Enumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring, or counting.

Enunciation, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

Enurny, in Heraldry, is spoken of all borders of Coats that are charged with beasts.

E P

Epati, a certain number of daies by which the Solary year exceedeth the Lunar; which number of excess is eleven, in regard the Lunar Month consisteth but of 29 days, and one and half maketh but 35 1/2 days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath 365. For the equation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain daies are yearly supplied by the Epact never exceeding 30. (because the daies between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a thirteenth month be added, whereby every third year becomes Embolismal, being a Lunar Leap year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the Thebans, who much weakened the strength of the

Lacedaemonians, by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Manitinea*.

Epanadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as, Severe to his servants, to his children severe.

Una dies aperit, conficit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanadiplosis*, but we follow the authority of *Ruilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the figure in *La in Inclusion*.

Epanalepsis, (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word is for enforcement sake reiterated; as It is known that thou hast done this, it is known.

Epanaphora (*Greek*) a figure in which the same word begins several sentences; as *Ver adeo frondi nemorum. Ver utile sylvae.*

Epanodos, a figure wherein the same sound or word is twice iterated in several or in the same sentence in an inverted order; as

Nec sine sole sua lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

This is called by *Russians*, *Everstion*, or *Egression*.

Epanorthosis, when some foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the speech; as

O Clementia, seu potius Patientia mira!

Epatrides, (*Greek*) certain Noble-men among the *Athenians*.

Epatrch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between in any word; as *Induperator*, for *Imperator*.

Epha, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Ephoby, (*Greek*) a young man between the age of 14, and 25.

Ephemera febris, a fever that lasts but one day.

Ephimerides, (*Greek*) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are registred: also Astronomical calculations.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionis in Asia* the Isles, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus* the son of *Caisus*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of disease called the Night-Mare or Elf.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of breast-plate, or Priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the Jews.

Ephoris, (*Greek*) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedaemonians*.

Ephraim,

Ephraim (*Hebrew*.) Fruitful or increasing: the second son of *Joseph* and the father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manasseh* were reckoned among the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Epibole, (*Greek*) a figure of sentence whose iteration of the same word at the beginning of several sentences hath respect to the matter, whereas in *Epanalepsis*, it hath regard principally to the style.

Epicortomesis, see *Chleusmus*.

Epic Poem, that which is written in Heroick verse, and is taken contradistinct to Lyrick.

Epicrasis, (*Greek*) a slow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epiciedes, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicane, a word of the *Epicane*, Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with *Masculine*, or *Feminine* article without any regard to sex in a word that signifies a living creature; as *hic passer*, a sparrow, whether cock or hen; *hae Aquila* an Eagle, &c.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, who held pleasure and absence of pain, to be the chiefest good.

Epicycle, (*Greek*) a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of some Planet is solved.

Epick poesis, (*Greek*) is that which is written in Heroick Verse; and is taken contradistinct to Lyrick.

Epidemia, (*Greek*) the plague.

Epidemical, (*Greek*) Epidemic, or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epidermis, (*Greek*) the outward skin or Membran, which serves as it were for a covering to the main skin of a mans body.

Epididymis, (*Greek*) one of the four tunicks which involve the stones.

Epigastrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Epigastrium, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomach to the navel.

Epiglottis, (*Greek*) the weasell of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the Larynx.

Epigram, (*Greek*) a witty sort of Poem (for the most part very short) playing upon the senses and conceits, that offer themselves from any kind of subject whatsoever.

Epigraph, (*Greek*) an inscription.

Epileptick, (*Greek*) troubled with a certain disease called the Epileptic, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the sense and understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogus, (*Greek*) a conclusion; also a speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiloimic, (*Greek*) good against the Plague or Pestilence.

Epimone, (*Greek*) a carrying long upon one matter, a figure in Rhetorick whereby the same cause is continued and persisted in, much after one form of speech.

Epiphonema (*Greek*) Acclamation; an applause of a thing approved, or a sententious clause of a discourse worthy of credit and observation; as,

Tant a molis erat Romanam cedere gentum.

Or

Inconstant is the favour of Princes.

Epiphany, (*Greek*) an Appearing bright, or shining: also the Feast celebrated on the twelfth day from Christs Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the Wise men.

Epiphora, (*Greek*) Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of several sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in that it hath respect chiefly to the matter.

Epiphysis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick which by an Elegant kind of upbrading, in deavours to convince. As,

Non ego te vidi manum, &c. Terent.

It is otherwise called *Epitimesis*.

Epitoece, (*Greek*) a gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*; as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abstraxit, abstractam exercucavit, &c.*

Episcopal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Bishop, or Overleer.

Epispastick, (*Greek*) drawing Blistering Epispastick plaisters, strong drawing plaisters, in Latin, they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epistolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle, which comes from the Greek word *Epistolein*, to send.

Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound, a figure wherein divers sentences end alike, as Ambition seeks to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best.

Epistyle, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a Pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (*Greek*) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitasis, (*Greek*) the buff part of a Comedy,

R

Comedy,

medy, before things are brought to their full state and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial Song, or Poem (which used anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing a fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a future happy life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the pleasures of the marriage bed.

Epithem, (Greek) a liquid Medicine, outwardly applied to the body, by a piece of Cotton, or Scarlet, to allswage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned, it considered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer noun Adjective, however there is nothing more frequently used in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a substantive, adorns Illustrates, or at least sets forth the nature of the thing that other word implies, as *Floridum ver*.

Epitimesis, (Greek) a rebuking, see *Epitimeris*.

Epitoge, (Greek) a garment worn loose over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making short, or abridging.

Epitritios, (Greek) a foot in Greek, a Latin verse consisting of four syllables, one short and three long, as *amāverāns*, but there are three other kinds of *Epitritios*, which see in *Georgius Fabricius in re Poetica*.

Epitracasmus, (Greek) a slightly running over (for so the word implies) several things for brevities sake, as *Cesar Corfinium ceperat, Urbs potiebatur, Pompeium sequebatur*; It is called in Latin *percursorio*.

Epitrope, (Greek) permission; a figure when a thing is seriously or ironically permitted, as

I, sequere, Italiam, ventis, &c. Virg.
Epizeuxis, a repetition of the same word or found in the same sentence or verse; as
Ab Coridon, Coridon, what madnesse hath thee moved.

Epochs, (Greek) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of some Empire.

Epode, (Greek) a kind of lyrick Poetic. wherein the first verse is longer than the second.

Eplulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (Greek) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, or other lesions.

EQ

Equator, see *Aequator*.

Equestrian, (Lat.) belonging to a Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus*.

Equilateral, (Lat.) see *Aequilateral*.

Equinoctial-line, see *Aequator*.

Equipage, (French) a furnishing, or setting forth.

Equiparates, or *Aequiparates*, (Lat.) things compared, or made equal; a term in Logic.

Equipollence, or *Aequipollence*, (Lat.) a being of equal force or value.

Equipped, (French) set forth or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Aequivalent*, (Lat.) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Aequivocal*, (Lat.) a Logical term, having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Constellation in Heaven.

ER

Er, (Hebr.) a Watchman, the first born son of *Judab*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickednesse was brought to an untimely end.

Eradicatio, (Latin) a destroying, or pulling up by the Rootes.

Erased, (Lat.) scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beast which seems torn from the body, is called *Erased*.

Erasmus (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Erastians, a sort of Hereticks, founded by one *Erastus*, a Physician.

Erato, the name of one of the nine Muses.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or speedy learner. A proper name, answerable to the Greek *Dasspodius*.

Erubis, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of *Night*. It is Metaphorically taken for *Hell*.

Erectio, (Lat.) a raising, or making to stand upright.

Erector, (Lat.) a lifter up. Physically signifies the muscle, that causes the *Yard* to stand.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a desert, or leading a Hermitic life.

Ereption, (Lat.) a snatching or taking away by violence.

Erichonius, a King of the Athenians, and the son of *Vulcan*; who desirous to live with

Minerva, and she resisting him, he spilt his seed up on the earth in the contest, out of which sprung *Erichonius* with *Dragon*. See; which deformity to hide, he invented the use of the *Chariot*.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a constellation by ancient Poets.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarus*: who hanging her self for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiarus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

Ermine, a little beast whose fur is very costly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that sort of fur is blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*, if yellow be powdered with *Erminois*, if to the white powdered with black a red hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-street, see *Ikenild*.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernest, (German) severe; it seems contracted from *Ariovistus*, mentioned by *Cesar*.

Erogation, (Lat.) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, according to the *Ethnic* Poets the God of love, who in Latin is commonly called *Cupido*, also the name of *Mark Anthony's* servant who killed himself, because he would not see his Master fall, the word in Greek signifying Love.

Erosion, (Lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erostratus, one, who to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Erotosis, or *Erotoma*, (Greek) an asking a question in matters which might as well have been positively affirmed; this is a figure frequently used in Rhetorick, and serves sometimes instead of a vehement affirmation or Negation, as *Fuistine illo in Loco, dixistine hac ita esse gesta*.

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word *Err*, i.e. a journey.

Errata, (Lat.) faults escaped in Printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (Lat.) subject to errors.

Erebescenty, (Lat.) a being ashamed, or blushing.

Ereclation, (Lat.) a belching forth.

Ereudition, (Lat.) an instructing, or bringing up, in learning.

Ereucation, (Lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Ereptic, (Lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, see *Sea-holly*.

Erysipely, (Greek) a disease called *Saint Antonies fire*, causing blisters, being bred of Choleric blood.

Erythraean Sea, the *Arabian Gulf*, not the *Red-Sea*, as some have supposed.

Erys, the son of *Bura*, and *Venus*; he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called *Whirl-bat*.

ES

Esaias, (see *Isaiab*).

Esaraddon, (Hebr.) binding chearfulness, the son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esau, (Hebr.) Doing or working, the son of *Isaac*, he sold his birthright to his brother *Jacob*, for a mess of *Pottage*, and was by him supplanted of his fathers blessing, nevertheless he became a great Prince and father of a very populous Nation.

Escal, (Lat.) fit for food.

Escambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Escheat, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Escheire*, to fall.

Escotebeens, from the French *Escu*, a shield or Buckler, in Heraldry; it is the whole circumference of the shield or Coat of arms.

Escuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Esculent, see *Escal*.

Escorial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom* Fryers; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Esnesey, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Co-partner.

Eson, or *Eson*, the father of *Jason*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Thebaly*; he had his

youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jason*,
Esplee, in Latin *Espleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Equire, in French *Escuire*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Espringald, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Essay, (French) a triall: also a pre-amble.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breast, or Brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Esseday, (Lat.) one that fights in an Esfed or warlike Chariot.

Essenes: certain philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the People, and led a kind of Monastical life.

Essential, (Lat.) having a perfect essence, or being.

Essential debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, fol. 134.

Essoine, in Common-law, is an excuse pleaded for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Essoins*, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the *Essoin*-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them against when they are written:

Establishment of Dowre, is the assurance of Dowre, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friend; about the time of marriage.

Estandard, the standing measure of the King or Common-wealth; to the scantling whereof of all measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

Esther, (Hebr.) secret or hidden; *Mordecai's* Unkles daughter who being advanc'd to be *Abashears* his Queen in the room of *Vashti* saved the Jews from a destruction which was plotted against them.

Estimation, or *Estimation*, (Lat.) valuing or esteeming.

Estoppel in Common-law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Estoppel*, to stop.

Estovers, in Common-law, significeth that sustenance, which a man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, du-

ring his imprisonment: it cometh from the French word *Esfover*, to Foster.

Estrait, in French *Estrait*, in Latin *Extraitum*, the Copy of Original writing.

Estrate, in Latin *Extrahura*, significeth in Common-law, a Beast nor wilde, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man.

Estrepement, (from the Spanish word *Estrepear*, to set upon the wrack) significeth, in Common-law, spoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion: also a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Estruate, see to *Estruate*.

Estrution, (Lat.) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Etesian-winds, (Lat. *Etesie*) certain mild Easterly-winds.

Etheling, see *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly-bright, or renowned; hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were surnamed *Etheling*, i. e. Nobly born.

Ethelstaine, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, see *Etherial*.

Etbicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, see *Ethiopia*.

Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Greek) a discourse of manners.

Etopoea, (Greek) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons either to their praise or reproach, it is called in Latin *Figuration*, or *Expression*.

Etoectum, the name of a Town, situate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the second Roman Station from *Manvededum*, or *Manchester*, in *Warwickshire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first Original.

E V.

Evacuation, (Lat.) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Anafcenē*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destruction*.

Evade, (Lat.) to escape.

Evagation, (Lat.) a wandering abroad.

Evagination, (Lat.) a drawing out of a sheath.

Evant, the same as *Ivon*, see *Fabu*.

Evander, an *Arcadian*, son of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having slain his Father he fled into *Latium*, where having subdued the *Latines*, he made himself King, and built the City *Pallantium*, his son *Pallas* was slain by *Turris* King of the *Rattuli* in his war with *Aeneas*.

Evangelism, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Gospel.

Evanes, (Lat.) soon decaying.

Evaporation, (Lat.) a sending out vapours.

Evason, (Lat.) a making an escape.

Eucharist, (Gr.) a giving thanks: also the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Eucrafie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Euchymie, (Gr.) a being supplied with good juice.

Eudora, (Greek) a Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word signifies a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eves and *Trewe*, in the practice of *Scotland*, are such servants, whose Predecessors have been servants to any man, and his predecessors.

Eweck, a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

Evulsion, (Lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (Lat.) issue, or success.

Evisceration, (Lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (Lat.) a winnowing, or sifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of a business.

Everard, (Germ.) well reported; a proper name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*: others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardsness.

Everfion, (Lat.) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the same figure, according to *Ruffianus* with *Epanodus*.

Evesigation, (Lat.) an earnest seeking after.

Eugeny, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleness of blood.

Evulsion, (Lat.) a vanquishing, a conviction by argument, or law.

Evidences, (Lat.) testimony; in Common-law, it is used for any proof, either of men or instrument.

Eviration, (Lat.) an unmaning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (Lat.) a shunning.

Eulogy, (Greek) a praising or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomiani, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (Lat.) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Construction being a reducing of the third Person either to the first or second; as, *Ego tuā delicta istū veniam*.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb called *Liverwort*.

Euphemism, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which vailes a word of a foul signification with a modest term.

Euphonia, (Greek) a graceful sound, a smooth running of words.

Euporbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant called Gum-thistle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first inventor.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaiā* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatch'd back again; because he look'd back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Embos*; now called *Golpo de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

Euroclydon, (Greek) a furious and stormy North-east wind, which happens usually about the beginning of winter; some call it the Seamaas plague.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*; King of *Phenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eufebius, (Greek) pious or godly; a Proper name.

Euface, a proper name, from the Greek *Eufatibus*, or *Eufachius*, i. e. standing firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muses.

Euthymie, (Greek) quietness and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapiely, (Greek) courteous, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutycheians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutycheus*, in the year 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Euvulsion, (Lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Excacerbation, (Lat.) a making low; in Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Sarcasms*.

Excacination, (Lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Excation, (Lat.) a Term in Law signifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows nor any fee.

Exaggeration, (Lat.) an increasing or heaping up together; also the same as aggravation.

Exagitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exaltation, (Lat.) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymistry it is the attaining of any matter by digestion to greater purity.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as exalted virtue.

Example, (Lat. *Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the Conclusion of one singular from another.

Exanguious, (Lat.) bloodless.

Examination, (Lat.) a depriving of life: also a dismaying.

Exanthems, (Greek) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantillation, (Lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (Lat.) a blowing up; also a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople* Emperours, who governed the affairs of *Italy*; and was called the *Exarch of Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt.

Exasperation, (Lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (Lat.) a satiating.

Exattoration, (Lat.) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

Excandescency, (Lat.) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (Lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (Lat.) highness, loftiness.

Excenctry, see *Excenctrick*.

Exception, (Lat.) a taking out) in Law, it is a barr or stop to an action, and is either delatory, or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain distinctions of words which differ in their manner of declining from some general Rule.

Excepticn, (Lat.) a culling or choosing out.

Excess, (Lat.) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

Excester, (i. e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonshire*: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Ambrose*, *Ipsa Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelstane* who drove the *Brittains* quite out of it: also it is famous for the birth of *Joseph Isaacus* the most excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exclosure, (Lat.) a barring, or shutting out.

Excogitation, (Lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (Lat.) is a punishment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a secluding them from the Sacrament, and other spiritual privileges, called in the Common-law *Excommunicationem*.

Excortiation, (Lat.) a fleeing or pulling off the skin.

Excretion, (Lat.) a spitting out.

Excrementitious, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of excrements, i. e. dregs, or ordure.

Excrescence, (Lat.) an unusual growing out or swelling.

Excretion, (Lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours; a sitting, or casting out.

Excruciation, (Lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excuration, (Lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excursion, (Lat.) a roving or running out.

Excusation, (Lat.) an excusing, or freeing from blame.

Excussio

Excussio, (Lat.) a shaking off.

Excuration, (Lat.) a curling, or detestfuling.

Excution, (Lat.) in Common-law, signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Excutione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

Excutor, (Lat.) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to dispose of the deceased parties Estate.

Exegesis, (Greek) an Explication, a figure of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at first more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the same sentence rendered more clear, and intelligible; as, Time at one instant seemed both short and long: short in the pleasure of calling to mind, long in the stay of his desires.

Exemplification, (Lat.) a drawing out of an example, transcript, or draught, out of an original Record.

Exemption, (Lat.) a taking out, or freeing: also a Term in the Common Law, signifying a privilege to be free from service, or appearance.

Exenteration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels or guts.

Exequies, (Lat.) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (Lat.) often exercising: also a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exergasia, (Greek) a polishing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, sentences and exortations; as, She was the object of his thoughts, the intertainment of his discourse, and the contentment of his heart.

To Exert, (Lat.) to put forth, to thrust out.

Exefforous, (Lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (Lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: also a blowing or breathing out.

Exhausted, (Lat.) drawn quite out, wasted.

Exhibition, (Lat.) a shewing, or presenting: also an allowance to any one, to their maintenance.

Exbilaration, (Lat.) a making merry, or joyful.

Exciccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Exigent, (Lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to

be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-daiies under pain of our-lawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a straitsness and necessity.

Exigenter, (Lat.) an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which process of Outlawry lies.

Exiguitiy, (Lat.) slenderness, or smallness.

Exilition, (Lat.) a leaping out.

Exility, (Lat.) the same as *Exiguitiy*.

Eximious, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

Eximavitio, (Lat.) a making void or empty.

Existence, (Lat.) a being.

Existimation, (Lat.) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any person in a Play, from the Latin word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (Lat.) bringing danger or destruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out; the title of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exolote, (Lat.) stale, grown out of use.

Exoneration, (Lat.) an unloading.

Exoratio, (Lat.) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, (Lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (Lat.) a thing done out of measure, square or rule.

Exorcism, (Greek) a restraining the power of the Devil by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (Lat.) a beginning or Preamble to an Oration or Discourse.

Exornation, (Lat.) a dressing or adorning.

Exosseous, (Lat.) having no bones.

Exosters, (Lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (Greek) strange, or forraign.

Expansion, (Lat.) an opening, or spreading abroad.

Expanded, in Heraldry signifieth displayed.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditors assigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reasonable allowance.

Expatiation, (Lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common-law, signifieth land given to a Man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the same with *fee-sail*; and contrary to *fee-simple*.

Expectations, (Lat.) a tarrying, or looking for.

To Expectorate, (Lat.) to help an easie spitting out of phlegm.

Expedi-

Expediate, (*Lat.*) signifieth in the Forrest Law; to cut out the balk of the dogs-foot, for the preservation of the Kings game.

Expedient, (*Lat.*) fit, or convenient.

Expeditions, (*Lat.*) a quick dispatch: also a letting forth upon a journey, war, or any other business.

Expel, (*Lat.*) to drive out.

Expence, (*Lat.*) cost, or charges.

Experience, (*Lat.*) long proof, or trial upon sight or observation.

Experiment, (*Lat.*) bringing to practice or putting any thing to trial.

Expetible, (*Lat.*) desirable, worth seeking after.

Expiation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of some good deed.

Expiration, (*Lat.*) a giving up the ghost.

Explanation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or manifest.

Explement, or **Expletion**, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (*Lat.*) unfolded.

Exploit, (*French*) a valiant act.

Exploration, (*Lat.*) a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explosion, (*Lat.*) an exploding, a flighting or flinging off the stage.

Expolition, (*Lat.*) a making bright or polishing.

Expouition, (*Lat.*) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expotulation, (*Lat.*) a reasoning the case, or complaining about an injury received.

Expression, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftentimes also taken for the thing expressed. In Medicine and Chymistry it is the extracting or squeezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by a press: also in Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Ethopaea*.

Expressed, (*Lat.*) in Physick it signifies, squeezed out.

Exprobation, (*Lat.*) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (*Lat.*) a winning by force.

Expulsion, (*Lat.*) a spitting out.

Expulsion, (*Lat.*) a driving out by force.

Expunction, (*Lat.*) a making sleek, or smooth with a pumice-stone.

Expunge, (*Lat.*) to blot out, to abolish.

Exquisite, (*Lat.*) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (*Lat.*) having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (*Lat.*) done extempore, i. e. immediately, forthwith.

Extension, (*Lat.*) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extent, in Common-law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (*Lat.*) a making small: also an undervaluing.

Extorcation, (*Lat.*) a cleansing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extirpation, (*Lat.*) a throwing out, or banishing.

External, or **Exterior**, (*Lat.*) outward.

Extersion, (*Lat.*) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (*Lat.*) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (*Lat.*) put out, quenched.

Extinction, (*Lat.*) a quenching or putting out, being most proper applied to fire or heat. In Chymistry it is the quenching of a hot kindled substance in some liquor.

Extinguishment, in Common-law, is a part of consolidation; as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaseth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are consolidated into one possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be Extinguished.

Extripation, (*Lat.*) an utter destroying, or rooting out.

Extorsion, (*Lat.*) an exacting, or injuriously taking away, especially of money for usury; as it is usually taken in Common-law.

Extraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing out: also the same as *Estreat*: also a descending from such or such a Family: also in Chymistry it is the drawing forth of an Essence from a corporal matter, by some sic liquor, as spirit of wine the forces remaining in the bottom.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (*Lat.*) being without the World; a Extramundane-spaces, between one world and another. Dr. Charlton.

Extraneous, quasi **Extraneous**, (*Lat.*) of a foreign or strange Land.

Extravagant, (*Lat.*) idle, of a wandering mind.

Clerk of the **Extremit**, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extremit out of the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Extremit*.

Extrication, (*Lat.*) (see *Distraction*.)

Extrinsic, (*Lat.*) outward.

Extrusion, (*Lat.*) a thrusting out.

Exhib-

Exuberation, (*Lat.*) a swelling, or bunching up.

Exuberance, (*Lat.*) the same.

Exuberancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, or bounding.

Exuberancy, (*Lat.*) joyfulness.

Exudation, (*Lat.*) a sweating out.

Exulation, (*Lat.*) a being exiled, or banishing.

Exulceration, (*Lat.*) a blistering, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (*Lat.*) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing.

Exuperation, (*Lat.*) an excelling, or surpassing.

Exustion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Exurbisimus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an Extenuation, or speaking contemptibly of any person, or thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Atramento militat.*

E Y

An **Eye**, among Botanists is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: sometimes it is put for the bud itself.

To **Eye-bite**, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebrigt, or **Euphrasia**, an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyefse, a Term in Faulconry; signifying a Hawke, brought up under a Buzzard, Puttock, or Kite; so called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant from the French word *Eyre*, a Journey: also *Eyre* of the Forrest; the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyth, or **Eth**, (old word) case.

E Z

Ezechias, see *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (*Hebr.*) strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the Jews, who both prophesied of, and went to them in their Captivity; his Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures: he was the son of *Buzi*.

Ezra, (*Hebr.*) an Helper, a famous Scribe to whom *Arabsbapt* gave commission to return to Jerusalem with many Jews.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of Rome, Martyred under the Emperour *Dicius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the Romans, who for the great overthrow he gave to Hannibals Army, was surnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (*Lat.*) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (*Lat.*) full of fables, or invented tales.

Facade, (*French*) the outside, or forefront of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Decimate*, from the Greek word *Deca*; signifying ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces; every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes; by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houses.

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (*Lat.*) easiness.

Facinorous, (*Lat.*) belonging to high, or wicked designs.

Falitious, (*Lat.*) made like another, counterfeited.

Falitor, (*Lat.*) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (*Lat.*) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it signifieth a privilege granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mytery or Profession.

Facundity, (*Lat.*) Eloquence.

Faint-pleader, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantasm; from the Dutch word *Farelick*; i. e. fearful.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, and it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (*Lat.*) a mowing.

Falcon, a short word bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the Romans in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each Roman Citizen

tizen had in the disposal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of coarse Cloth.

Faldisdory, (*Faldisdorium*) the Bishops seat of throne within the Chancel from the barbitous word *Fal da*, signifying a Fold or place shut up.

Falgræa, a disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falerian-wine, wine growing in *Falerum*, a field of *Campania* in Italy.

Fallacie, (*Lat.*) deceit or craft: in Logick it is a Proposition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwise called a *Sophism*.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit or craft.

Fall-off, in Navigation, is when a ship doth not keep to near the wind as we appear.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit, or craft.

Falogue, (*French*) a Boat, or Barge, by some called a Brigantine.

Falſe-keele, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keele under the first, to make it deeper when she is floaty, and her Keele shallow.

Falſe-ſtem, is when they fix another ſtem to a Ship, when her ſtem is too flat, and this makes her rid more way, and bear better ſail.

Falſification, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking falſities, or untruths.

Famagoſta, the chief City of the Iſle of *Cypru*.

Famigeration, (*Lat.*) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (*Lat.*) acquainted: alſo ſubſtantively uſed, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect, or Heretic broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that *Chriſt* is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (*Lat.*) frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is ſometimes taken for a Temple.

Fanuel, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priſts.

Fanus, a certain Deity, repreſenting the year, anciently worſhipped by the Heathens.

Fapſmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth imperfect mood of the ſiſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an Universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Farandour, in the praſtick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, (*Lat.*) ſtuffed.

Fardingdeal, or **Fardnel** of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a ſtrong Caſtle in *Barkſhire*, remarkable beſides for the Fort raiſed by *Robert Earl of Gloceſter*, againſt *K. Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by deſperate aſſaults.

Farinaceous, (*Lat.*) any thing made of corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farraginos, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Farrago* or mixture of ſeveral grains together; which they call a *Maſtin*.

Farreation, (*Lat.*) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is ſpoken of *Sows*.

Farſang, otherwiſe called *Paraſang* or *Perſan* word, ſignifying a League, which is three *Engliſh* miles.

Faſcicular, (*Lat.*) made into a *Faſcili*, which is a bundle or tardel.

Faſcination, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Faſciate, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *faſcia* (a swath).

Faſhion pieces, (a Term in Navigation) are pieces of timber like a pair of great horns, in which all the planks that reach to the after-end of the ſhip are faſhened.

Faſtidious, (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.

Faſtigation, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing ſharp at the top like a pyramid.

Faſtuoſity, (*Lat.*) intolerable pride.

Fat, (old word) is a meaſure containing eight bulhels.

Fatality, (*Lat.*) unavoidable neceſſity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (*Lat.*) wearineſſes.

Fatigue, (*French*) the ſame.

Fatuly, (*Lat.*) ſtupidity.

Faunus, the ſon of *Saturn*; he civilized mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientſt King of Italy.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the *West-wind*.

Fauſt, (*Lat.*) lucky.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a cheriſher, or favourer.

Faytours, (*French*) Vagabonds.

F E

Faalty, from the *French* word *faalty*, i. e. fidelity; is an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Faſtible, (*French*) eaſie to be done.

Febr

Febriſation, (*Lat.*) a falling ſick of an Aſſe, or Fever.

Febriſ Cararrhalis, a Fever cauſed by diſtillation of Rheum from the head.

February, to called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Februus expiatorius*, or ſacrifices for purging of Souls; for the ſecond day of this month, a Feaſt was kept, and ſacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the ſouls of their Anceſtors.

Februation, (*Lat.*) a praying for the ſouls of any.

Facial, or **Facial**, (*Lat.*) an Herald or Embaſſadour of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patravi*.

Feculent, or **Foculent**, (*Lat.*) full of dregs.

Feſſin Latin ſeodum, it is taken in Common-Law for all thoſe Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Feſſin, in Common-law, is Land held of another to himſelf and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Feſſin ſimple, or **abſolute**, is Land whereof we are ſeized with theſe general words; *To us, and our heirs for ever*.

Feſſin ſaile, or **conditional**, hath this limitation; *To us, and the heirs of our body*.

Felapton, a word by which Logicians denote the ſecond Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond an univerſal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, (*Lat.*) happineſſ.

Fellon, a diſter, or weal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.

Felmonger, (*Lat.*) one that dealeth chiefly in ſheepskins, and parteth the wool from the pels, which is either dreſſed to make leather for gloves, or made into parchment.

Felo deſe, a ſelf-murderer.

Felony, in Common-law, is any offence which is next to petty Treason; as; Murder, Theft, Rape, burning of houſes, &c.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midſummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forreſt. It begins about the 9th of *June*, and continues to the 9th of *July*.

Fends, things hung over a ſhips ſide, to keep another Ship from rubbing againſt it, called alſo *Fend-boats*.

Fennel, (*Lat.* *Feniculum*) a common herb good againſt the Stone, and to provoke urine.

Fenugreek an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in ſeveral parts of *Greece*.

Foordary, or **Foordatory**, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who

is to be preſent with the *Eſcheatour* at the finding of any office; and alſo to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common-law, is the gift or grant of any Honours, Caſtles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee ſimple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.

Feminines, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Female Sex. *Feminine Gender* in Grammar; ſee *Gender*.

Feneration, (*Lat.*) a putting out money to uſe.

Feracity, (*Lat.*) fruitfullneſſ.

Feral, (*Lat.*) dangerous or deadly.

Feral-Sigges, are, *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Scorpio*.

Fereſky, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdyſar, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferdando*; by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from, the Saxon words, *Ferd*, rath, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the ſweeter ſound drawn it from *Bertrand* i. e. ſaith and pure.

Ferdim, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.

Ferendum, *Jupiter* ſo called a *ferendum ſpiliis*, i. e. from ſpoils taken in War.

Feriation, (*Lat.*) a keeping Holiday, a ceaſing from work, idleneſſ.

Ferine, (*Lat.*) brutiſh, beaſtly, wild.

Feris, a word uſed in Logic, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the ſiſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, No fooliſh Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are fooliſh authors, Therefore ſome Poets are not to be commended.

Ferriſon, the ſixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Ferie* in the ſiſt figures; as, No ſeverity pleaſeth, ſome ſeverity is good, therefore ſomething which is good pleaſeth not.

Ferit, (*Ital.*) a blow.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) falvageneſſ, brutiſhneſſ.

Ferm, or **Ferma**, Houſe, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Leafe, or Leafe-Parol.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulſter*, the people whereof were anciently called *Brdini*.

Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling with ſeſment or leaven alſo a working in Chymistry, i. e. a ripening or reſolving of any thing in it ſelf, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by diſtillation only.

of little pimples, or freckles resembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (*Lat.*) a kind of tree called the Mastick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lentitude, (*Lat.*) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (*Lat.*) stiffness, clammy-ness.

Lent-season, (in *Lat. Quadragesima*) a Fast of fourty daies, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in England by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i. e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of Spring-time; or as others say, from length, because about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of several Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*: also the name of several Popes of *Rome*: also one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Orinthians* in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who, when no-body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Euphule*.

Leodagar, or **Leger**, a German proper name, signifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Ebur nups Auguste*; and is said to have been built by *Ambiorix*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Lutich* or *Lige*.

Lepanto, a City in *Loera*, where was that famous battle between the *Turks* and *Christians*. It was formerly called *Naupactum*.

Leofstan, i. e. most beloved; a Saxon name

Leofain, i. e. *Winlove*.

Leob, (*Sax.*) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lepista* will have it; but, as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the *Sireights* of *Thermopyla* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or **Libberd**, a certain *African*

beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a *Pard* and a *Lion*.

Leopold, q. **Leopold**, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the people; being in imitation of the Greek name *Demochares*, i. e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people, and *Leodamus*, i. e. a Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Leorning-cnight, (*Sax.*) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (*Lat.*) near, jocund, pleasant in speech or behaviour.

Leporine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (*Greek*) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurfe to run all over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin which it resembles.

Leptology, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a description of minute and sottid things.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argo*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Heracles*.

Lebros, an Island in the *Aegean Sea* which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the rest were *Erifos*, *Anissa*, *Portus*, *Metylna*.

Lefinage, (*Ital.*) thirtness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lefina*, which signifies a Coblers aule.

Lefion, or **Lefion**, (*Lat.*) a hurting, or edamaging.

Lefter, and **Lefor**, see *Leafe*.

Lefes, the dung of a Boar.

Lefstan-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lefstus*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lefstage, see *Lastage*.

Leftrigones, or **Leftrigones**, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Gyant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *Formie* a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh. Their King *Antipates*, oppos'd *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that Coast, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Lefanie, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine-Service used in Churches, from *Lifeno*, or *Liffnai*, i. e. to pray and supplicate.

Lefhality, (*Lat.*) deadliness, or mortality.

Lefhargick, (*Greek*) sick of a Lethargie, i. e. a disease which causeth an excessive drowsiness, and sleepiness.

Letiba-

Lebean, (*Lat.*) forgeful; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature, that the water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion, or forgetfulness.

Letiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or **Letifical**, (*Lat.*) making glad, or joyful.

Letter-miffive, (*Lat.*) an Epistle, or Letter sent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Miffere*, i. e. to fend.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers stead. From which, warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beside being sealed and delivered before sufficient witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice, or Serjeant.

Letters of Mars, or **Marque**, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of Arms, those goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are Writings sealed open with the Broad-Seal of England, whereby a man is authorized to do, or enjoy any thing which of himself he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lye open.

Letitia, a Christian name of several women, from the Latin word *Letitia*, i. e. joyfulness, mirth.

Letice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Laticuca*, because in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or **Levation**, (*Lat.*) an enlightning, easing, comforting: also a lifting up, or causing to rise.

Levant, and **Couchant**, (*French*) Terms used in Common-Law, when the beasts, or Cattel of a stranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, i. e. rising and lying down, **Levant**, is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of moneyp upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognizance.

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium.

Leucoplegmatick, (*Greek*) troubled with a disease called *Leucoplegmatic*, i. e. Dropsic, caused by the aboundng of white flegme.

Leucothea, see *Leo*.

Leucothea, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being

in love, transformed himself into the shape of *Leucos* her mother, and pretending private business with her, he re-assumed his former shape, and won her by fair speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Chyria*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extremely envious, declared the whole business to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury caus'd his daughter to be buried alive; whose death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree, and *Chyria* seeing her self continued of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a *Marigold*.

Leutira, a Town in *Baotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level Coil, (*French*) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is also called *Hitch-buttock*.

Levis, (*Hebr.*) joyned, or coupled, *Jacob*'s 3d son by *Leah*.

To **Levie**, (*French*) signifieth in common-Law, to erect or sit up: also to tax, or gather moneyp.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or as some think, a water-serpent of a vast bigness.

Levigation, or **Levigation**, (*Lat.*) a making plain or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (*Lat.*) lightness.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suffex*, famous for the great pitch battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Lodowick*.

Lewin, or **Lewellin**, the proper name of a man, signifying in the old Britissh tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (*Greek*) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (*Lat.*) a law which recompenceh exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, **Lothberit**, (*Sax.*) a liberty to take amends of him that defleth ones bond-woman, without licence.

L H

Lban, in the British tongue signifyeth a Church; as *Lban Badern Vaur*, the Church of great Pater; *Lban Stupadon*, the Church of Saint Stephens.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *libbein*, i. e. to castrate.

Libanus, (*Greek* Frankincense) a hill in Syria.

Libbards bane, a sort of herb called in Latin *Doronicum*.

Libel, (*Lat.*) a little book: also, a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth: also an original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Scal.

Liberation, (*Lat.*) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of Wine.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) a privilege held by grant or prescription, whereby man enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject: also the name of a goddess among the ancient Romans, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinum*.

Libertatis allocandus, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgess of a City, who refusing, or deferring to allow his privileges, isimpleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism, (*Lat.*) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. one born or made free, a Free-man: also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libetina, a Town seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified: A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was over-

turned; and his bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifyeth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libetina* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses, who are thence called *Libetridae*.

Libidinous, (*Lat.*) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddess worshipt by the Romans, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun entering, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terra, (see *Farding-deal* of land, *Lybia*, the fourth part of the world, commonly called *Africa*.)

† *Licence to arise*, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is essoind de malo leui, in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down the grounds, he shall be adjudged to be decisively essoind.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art, the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil-law; and in Common law, a Bachelor.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules* by him *Deianira* lent the shirt that was dyed in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venom to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by the sea called *Licidfield*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred here in the time of *Diocletian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, in the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Lich*, signifyeth in the Saxon language, a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a coëpauing, a fetching out to sale: also an enhancing of a price.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient Romans twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magistrates; they are now taken for the fame, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddesdale, a County in the South part of Scotland; so called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, see *Lead*.

Lieutenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Employment in anothers stead or absence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-haber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*; or he that acknowledges *Liegeance*, or Fealty to his *Liege-lord*.

Liegeance, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) such a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord: also *Ligeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-lord*.

Lierwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lists, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band, or string to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the string wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are fastened, and knit together.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it self of tying, or binding. In Rhetoric there is a figure so called *Zeugma*.

Ligne, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneas, or *Ligneous*, (*Lat.*) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum Aloes, see *Agallochum*.

Lignum Asphaltum, a certain kind of bituminous Wood, growing, as is supposed, upon the coasts of the Dead Sea.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet wood, of which the Oyle of *Rhodium*, much used in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hippanola*, which is very good for the stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum vitæ, the wood commonly cal-

Licit

led *Aloes*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.
Liguria, a hilly Country of Italy; reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuscan* Sea.

Ligula Ovalis, a little piece of flesh growing in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurion, (*Lat.*) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (*Lat.*) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (*Lat.*) a kind of specious flower, otherwise called the rose of *June*.

Lilith, the name of a certain Æ-divel, which the Jews imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lillium Paracelsi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical Term.

Lilybeum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Lima, by the Spaniards vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los Reyes*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro* who built it, laid the first stone on Twelveday, 1533. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulest parts of all *Peru*; tis the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limacicus, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

Limbo, a Mathematical term, signifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like: also an Astronomical Term, oftentimes signifying that part of the Sun or Moons body eclipsed.

Limation, (*Lat.*) a filing, or polishing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a term in Navigation) certain square holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keels, to let water pass to the well of the pump.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside until the day of Judgment, being as it were, the skirts, or Confines of Hell.

† *Limebound*, a Term in Hunting, the same as blood-hound, being a great dog to hunt the wild boar.

Limnarch, (*Greek*) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a stinting, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assise, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must allege himself, or his Ancestours, to have been seized of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assise.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in
E c water

water, colours; and also differs from the other sort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limosity, (Lat.) muddiness, fulness of mud.

Limpia, (Lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A **Limpin**, a kind of fish, otherwise called a **Muscle**.

Liment, (Lat.) linnen thread: also a tent or line for a wound.

Linch-pins, a Term in the Art of Enginry, are the pins at the end of the axel-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in **Lincolshire**, anciently called **Lindum**, and by the **Britains** **Lindocor**, by **Bede** **Lindcolnina civitas**, from the old **British** **Lin**; as **Cambden** is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake; it being situate neer a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City **Porter**, the scourge of the **Saxons** ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge; a Colledge in **Oxford**, founded by **Richard Fleming**, Bishop of **Lincoln**;

Lincoln, see **Holland**.

Lincolns lane, one of the Innes of Court, is situate neer the house of **Sir Henry Lucy**, Earl of **Lincoln**, now a place for Students of the Law.

Linnetree, (Lat. **Tilia**) a tall tree with broad leaves and fine flowers, casting a pleasant shade.

Lineament, (Lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

Linear, (Lat.) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called **Hein**, in Latin **Erica**.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see **lingat**.

Lingnacity, (Lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Lingvist, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Lingigerous, (Lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (Lat.) anointing, or daubing over.

Linsley woolsey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head-pieces over a door: also the same as **Lintils**, i. e. a kind of pulse.

Lint-stick, is a handsome carved stick, above half a yard long with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his match, and a sharp pike at the other to stick it fast upon the Deck of the ship, or platform upright.

Linn, the son of **Apollo** and **Psammas**, the

daughter of **Crotopus**, King of **Argos**, by whom **Apollo** being entertained, as he came from slaying the Serpent **Pytho**, lay privately with **Psammas**, who proying with Child, brought forth **Linnus**; who having committed some offences, and hating himself among certain bushes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: also the son of **Apollo** and **Tessyphore**, one of the nine Muses; he proved a very famous Musician, taught **Thamirus**, **Orpheus** and **Hercules**, by whom, as some say, he was knockt on the head, because he laughd at him for playing unhandfomely.

Linx, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in Latin **Leonellus**, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kind of herb called in Greek **Leontopodium**.

Lipothymie, (Greek) a distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (Lat.) a wateriness of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or bear-eye.

Liquation, or **Liquefaction**, (Lat.) a melting dissolving, or making **Liquid**, i. e. moist, or a watry substance.

Liquids, (Lat.) are those four Consonants which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L. M. N. R. the rest are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (Lat.) a making moist.

Lizard, or **Lizard**, (French) from the Latin **Lacerta** a certain beast so called, because it hath feet like the brawn, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs: also the **Lizard-point**, is the utmost South-west point of **Cornwal**.

Litanie, see **Letanie**.

Litation, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (Lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithanthrax, (Greek) a stony coal, being a kind of **Gagate**.

Lithargie, or **Lithargie**, (Greek) the soxer that riseth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithiasis, (Greek) the stone engendred in mans body.

Lithonyribon, (Greek) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks, and drives away the stone.

Lithontripica, (Greek) Medicines breaking the stone in the bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (Greek) a Graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomancie, (Lat.) a Divination, the casting of Pebble stones.

Litho

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a Quarry, whence stones are digged.

Litigation, (Lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (Lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispence, (Lat.) the hanging of a suit, till it be decided.

Litiose-bule, a kind of blew colour, used in painting, and liming.

Litoral, or **Litorean**, (Lat.) belonging to the shore, sea-side, or a side of a river.

Litotes, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non sperno*, i. e. *digo*.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Minister.

Livrie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his servants and followers: also **Livry** of feisin is a Ceremony used in Common-Law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another: also a Writ, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and seisin of his Lands; at the Kings hands.

Liveswort, (**Lichen**, **Hepatica**, **Jecoraria**) a plant of **Jupiter** helping all distempers of the Liver.

Lividity, or **Livor**, (Lat.) a kind of Leaden, or dead bluish colour in the body, caused by a stroke or blow given: also metaphorically taken for spite or envie.

Lixiviated, (Lat.) washed with lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see **Lisard**.

Loach, or **Lochoch**, (French) a kind of Confection of Electuary, that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin **Lindus**, i. e. a licking. **Loach** is also the name of a certain kind of fish, whose principal bait is the smallest sort of red worm.

Lobbe, or **Lobling**, a kind of great North Sea-fish.

Local, in Common-law, is as much, as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (Lat.) a placing, or setting in place: also a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the ships sides, to put in shot, by the Pieces.

Lococession, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (Lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or **Loeris**, a people of **Loeris** in **Greece**, inhabiting on either side of the Hill **Parnassus**. **Loeris** is also a City of that part of **Italy** called **Magna Gracia**, built by those **Locrians** that followed **Ajax Oileus** to **Troy**.

Locustament, (Lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (Lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (Lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper: but others think it to be the same with that which the French-men call **Gigale**. Also the fruit of a tree growing amongst the **Mandingo's** in **Ghinie** in great clusters of Cods, which being ripe in **May**, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like tree, which **John Baptist** fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of trees, and others to be living creatures.

Locution, (Lat.) a speaking, or saying.

Lodemange, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*; i. e. to lead.

Lodesman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called **Loofman**.

Lode-star, the Cynosure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, as it were a leading stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: it is of a rusty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and **Sireneworks**, certain works in the Staunery in **Cornwall**; these are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call shafts, those in the lower grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be the same quantity with **Sextarius Atticus**.

Logarithms, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

Log-line, a term in Navigation, being a small

Small line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edg-long in the water; the use of which is, by feeling how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many Leagues the ship will runne in a Watch.

Logician, (Greek) one that hath skill in Logicks, i. e. the art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (Greek) one skilled in the Logistick Art, i. e. the Art of reckoning, or casting account; also Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty daies of all those affairs, whereof they had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or Books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

Logwood, a wood called by some *Campachio*, used in dying of black hats.

Loaches, see *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that aboundeth here in *England* in the daies of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the first Author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as *Darnel*, or *Cockle*, growing among *Weare*.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the innermost parts of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to usury, whence oftentimes Usurers are called *Lombards*.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, situated in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Cambden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun* (which in the British tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i. e. a ship) and *Dina*, i. e. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas* i. e. a City thick of trees, or *Lhong dina*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *Londinium*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brunus*, who sprang of the Trojan race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Lud Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinuity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing; also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbered in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a stone 15-foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the sorts of Characters used by Printers.

The **Loof** of a ship, is that part aloft of Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Castle.

† A **Loom-gale**, in Navigation, is the best fair gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the tacks. **Looming** of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is as the doth shew great or little.

A Ship **Looms**, a great or small sail; a term used in Navigation, and signifies as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loofstrife, (Lisimachia) a sort of herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it that if held to cattle when they are fighting it parts them, it is otherwise called *Wick-low-herb*.

Loofman, see, *Loefman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smook) on the top of an house, from the French word *Louver*, open.

Lopum, a great Desert in the Country *Basilia*; in which, it is reported that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which strangers that pass that way being called by their names, and following the voice perish miserably.

Loquacity, (Lat.) talkativeness, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*, so called, q. the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (Lat.) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquished forfeits 12. shillings.

Lordane

Lordane, or *Lourdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they sat idle, and ate the fruits of their labours. Also the fever-*Lourdane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

Love, (Sax.) learning, or skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with mail.

Lorimer, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*; that makes Bits, and carry all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a Wit-wal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorve, the name of a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Somersetshire*, styled in Latin-Records, *de Lortia*.

Lofenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (Hebr.) wrapped, or joyned together, *Isaac's* son and *Abraham's* brother who was preserved at the destruction of *Sodom*.

Lotharius, the son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he succeeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lodovic*, not contented with their Portions, and raising an Army against their brother, a great battle was fought at *Pontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about 15. years, betook himself to the *Prumienian* Monastery. There were also several Kings of *France*, and Dukes of *Lorraine* of this name.

Lothbrook, (i. e. *Leatherbreecch*) a certain *Dane*, whose daughters were so skillful at needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their working, with such an opinion of good success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lothwrit, see *Leywrit*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, or cleansing with water; also in Phytick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medication, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of *Neptune*: she for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the *Lotus*-tree.

Lotopbagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syres*, so called, because they feed much upon the *Lotic* tree, which

is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country; whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Loveage, (*Levisticum*) a Solar herb hot and dry in the 3d degree.

† **Love-apple**, a certain kind of root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, styled in Latin records *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdane, see *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King *Lewis* the 14th.

Lombel, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

† **Lower-counter**, in a ship, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Tranome, the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-houfe.

† **Lowmasted**, a ship is said to be lowmasted, or under-masted, when her mast is too small, or too short, then she cannot bear so great a sail, as to give her the true way.

Lozange, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a quarrel of Glass.

LU

Lua, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans; she was the goddess of all illustrations and purging from sin.

Lubrivity, (Lat.) slipperiness.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia*, and those Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin, lightsome.

Lucida Lancia, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Lat.) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as the is th: Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the praenomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name, is likely to have been so called, from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucra, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucrative*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, the being ravish'd by *Sexsus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquinius* and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterward ruled by Consuls choic'd anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chaste woman is proverbially call'd a *Lucretia*.

Luctation, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

Lullatus Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600 of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculepey, (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, fullness of flight.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Murena*.

Ludibrious, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Lindow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times call'd *Dinan*, afterwards *Lysfysoc*, i. e. the Prince's Palace; it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great: (who was created Emperor by Pope *Leo*) he succeeded his Father in the Empire

and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wigg*, i. e. famous Warriour.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly call'd *Lyon*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugabrous, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavie, sorrowful.

Lution, (*Lat.*) a making satisfaction for an offence; also a paying a ranfome.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) rising to him, a Physician among the *Jews*, who became one of the four Evangelists, or Writers of our Saviour's life.

Lumbar, see *Lombard*.

Luminaries, (in *Latin Luminaria*) light lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also the feast of Christ's Nativity, commonly call'd Christmas, was the ancient Western Church, call'd *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Lunaburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Caesar*, vulgarly call'd *Lunenburg*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, call'd in *Latin Luna*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Lunacy, i. e. a kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to hold them.

Lungia, (*French*) a tall slim man that hath no length to his height.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated by the ancient Romans every 15th of *February* with solemn feasts and games dedicated to *Pans*, which were call'd *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him: and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves, The Priests of *Pan* that performed these Solemnities were also call'd *Luperci*.

Lupines, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton; derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes

comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Luscitation, (*Lat.*) a being dim-sighted, or poor-blind.

Lushboroug, a bafe Coyne brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

Lustrant, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now call'd *Portugal*, and is a Kingdome by itself.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathfull fellow, from the *French* word *Lafche*.

Luff of a ship; a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own hold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side than another.

Lustration, (*Lat.*) a going about, also a purging by sacrifices.

Lustre, (*French*) a shining; also from the *Latin* word *Lustrum*, it signifies a Den of wild beasts: also the space of four years, by which space the Romans were wont to compute mans ages, so as the 20th year was call'd the 5th *Lustre* of his age, from *Lustro*, to Muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a generall muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine and judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of *Saint Augustin*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and went against the errors of it.

Luteous, (*Lat.*) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (*Lat.*) miry, or dirty.

Lutzeburgum, or *Lutzeburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoining to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17. Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Luxation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joint, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous, given to excess, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycantrophy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholy phrenzy, which causeth those that are possess therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycan the son of *Pelasgus*, and King of *Arcadia*, who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likeness of a mortal man, resolv'd to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of *Moloss* had let with him

for pledges, he caus'd him to be dress'd, and part tosted, to be set before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turn'd *Lycan* into a Wolf, and burnt his Palace with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycans*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycania, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so call'd, from *Lycan* the King thereof.

Lycæum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*; calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel, he got one of them call'd *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydeutes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eumonus*. But he soon resign'd up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholefom laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirm'd by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterward retir'd himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedaemonians*: also the name of a King of *Ithace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forc'd him to retire himself to *Naxos*, and would have caus'd all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Baotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but the being got with child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Dionides*; but *Callirrhoe*, the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, deliver'd him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hang'd her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name for divers women, from the Country, so call'd.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so call'd from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Country, resolv'd to send out one of his sons, to whole lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyr-*
rhennus

rhennus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*; and choosing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhennum*. His brother *Lydus* carrying at home, succeeded his father *Alys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lyer, the *Lyer* is a ship to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a *Lye*, every *Moonday* is so proclaimed at the Main-mast by a general cry, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*; he is under the swabber, and is to keep clean the break-head and chains.

Lysium, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the Bramble root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indicate him.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted; as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the water; from *Lympha*, i.e. water.

Lyncius, the son of *Aperus*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be quick sighted; that he could see through stone-walls, even to the very Deep it fell; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter and the first; the very same day, in the sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lyncus*: also *Lyncius* and *Idas*, were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*; *Castor*, fell by the hand of *Lyncus*, *Lyncus* by the hand of *Pollux*; *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus*, his Guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Onice*.

Lyndus a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestiall Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick, Verses, or Songs; Songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp; whence we say vulgarly, playing Lyrick-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for *Lyra-way*, i.e. Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedaemonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battle.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth

Alcmena the mother of *Hercules*.
Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great; he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured, by *Alexanders* command; for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher after he was in Chains, but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyon's mouth, pulling out his tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.
Lysippe, the *Iphianassa*.

Lysius, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, by whom under that name, the *Bacchians* consecrated a Temple; because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

M A

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilis*, from *Amabilis*, i.e. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or sire in Welsh.

Macarius, the son of *Abelus*, who got his sister *Canace* with Child; which *Abelus* coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a sword privately, bidding her do with it as she deserved best; whereupon she killed her self; and *Macarius* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or basted Coral, whose berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled paste, strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe* heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the great; it was anciently called *Emathia* and *Emonia*, now *Romelia*.

Maccegriffs; those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

Macellarium, (*Lat.*) belonging to the slaughter.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low; also a steeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Physician, the son of *Aesculapius* and *Arsinoe*, he was slain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machiavelli*.

Mailli, a famous Historian and Politician of *France*. Whence it is commonly used for subtle, or well versed in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engine or Instrument of War, but used also for a device or invention.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean; fallen of ones flesh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge, with a knotty root, growing naturally in *Ireland*, which being but carried about one cauleth the party to go to stool divers times.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (*French*) a kind of fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath; in Latin *Scombrus*, it is also used for a pander or procurer.

Macrinde, (*Lat.*) leanness.

Macrobis, a certain people of *Ethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (*Greek*) the greater, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or lesser world, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Maklacion, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madagasear, the greatest Island in the world, being one thousand miles in length, and in some places four hundred miles in breadth; it belongs to *Africa*, and is divided into four Kingdoms, each kingdom with their *Ebony* Scepters ruling his people, being jealous of each others greatness.

Made-fashion, (*Lat.*) a moistning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (*Lat.*) Moistness or wetness.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whose root being of a red colour, they use to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient British name, from *Mad*, i.e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royall Cities of *Spain* being the Metropolis of *Castilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of Italian Air or song, to be set to musick, consisting but of one single rank of verses, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which *B* consists of several Strophes or ranks of verses returning in the same order and number.

Mari, a most admirable lake in *Egypt*, so called from *Meris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finished it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the superfluity of *Nilus*, and so supplying divers parts with

water in time of drought; and affording a abundance of fish.

Maonia, see *Lydia*.

Maotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Pbafius*. It is called by the *Italians* *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpauluc*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Store-house where Armes, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Mansio Gazea*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.*) Magnified; or *Ewald*, the surname of *Mary* a woman mentioned in the New Testament; and since a common surname of women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built, together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *William Wainflor* Bishop of *Winchester*, Also a Colledge in *Gambridge*, being formerly a Hostel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the eighth's Reign.

Magdaleon, (*Lat.*) a kind of long plaister like a rowler, called also a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Maid*, i.e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthena*, who was there worshipped.

Magellan's clouds, two small clouds of the same colour with *Via lactea*, not far distant from the south Pole.

Magellar's Straights; a Sea thick beset with Islands, and inclosed with high Cliffs or Mountaines, where the sky is commonly extrem cold with snow and frost.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that professeth the Art *Magick*, which was the same among the *Persians*, as Philosophy among the *Greeks*; i.e. the study of the more occult and mysterious Arts; whence the three Wise men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as diabolicall *Magick*, i.e. Sorcery, or Witch-craft.

Magisterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to *Magistry*, or *Mastership*, done by, or like a *Master*; in Physick a pill or plaister &c. prepared after the best manner, is called *Magisterial*.

Magistracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a *Magistrate*, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first, containing the summe of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (Lat.) greatness of mind, courage, stoutness.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the most beautiful of his age, and excellent in Music and Poetry, for which he was in high esteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who because the Parents of *Magnes* spoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardis*.

Magnetick, (Lat.) belonging to the *Magnets*, or Loadstone. See *Loadstone*.

Magnificence, (Lat.) as it were a making Great, Sumpuoufness, Stateliness, a carrying things on, at a great height.

Magnificat, the Song of the *Virgin Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (Ital.) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*; also the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (Lat.) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (Lat.) greatness, amplexity, largeness.

Magog, the first that increased the wealth of *Carrage*; before the first *Punick* War he aided the *Romans* in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ships.

Magog, see *Gog* and *Magog*.

Maguel, according to *Chaucer*, is an instrument to cast stones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Mahaigbn*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahometanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was also of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the *Christians*; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or as some say of *Taurinam*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid-Marrion, or *Morion*, a boy dressed in womans apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morisdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Bark-shires* so called from the Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of those 10000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Avilla* and married at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maids, a sort of fish so called.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situated upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegstou*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacca*.

Maim, see *Mahim*.

Maim-Knights, see *Fore-knight*.

Maim-hammer, a certain kind of Basket that serves to carry Grapes to the Press.

Main-sworn, an old English word, used in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idem* *Welch* word hath the same significations; and also actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) significeth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath stolen any thing, and is followed with a *Shout* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainprise, (from the French words *main* i. e. a hand, and *prins*, i. e. taken) significeth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assigned; those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

Main, (Sax.) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is upholding of a cause depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of Friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaugh*.

Major, significeth in Latin greater; but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City, sometimes for a military officer; also, in Logic the first part of a *Syllogism*, is called the *Major*, or the proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the assumption.

Majoration, (Lat.) a making greater. *Maishilwaring*, and by contraction *Maishwaring*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheshire*.

Maisondien, (French) it signifies properly the House of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hospital.

Makes

Makes, in Common Law, significeth, to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly found himself unto; that is to clear himself by an Action, commenced against him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours; also to make ones beard, (an old phrase) to decline.

A **Make-Hawke** in *Faulconry*, is an old French flying Hawk, which used to fly, will easily instruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Country in the East Indies, near *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet so populous that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the field 200000 men.

Malachias, (Hebr.) my messenger.

Malachite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called from *malaxos* that signifies *Malva*, because it is a half transparent stone, of an obscure green colour, much like the herb *Mallows*.

Malacissation, kneading, a making soft.

Malacy, (Greek) a calm on the Sea; also longing of women with child.

Maladie, (French) a discafe, sickness or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of wine, which is called *Malago-Sack*; it is said to have been so called, because *Cava* the daughter of *Count Julian*, after that her being ravish'd by *King Roderigo* had been the occasion of the loss of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her self from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, i. e. Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain discafe in a horse, from the Italians *Mal-andare*, i. e. to go ill.

Malapert, saucy, impudent, as it were *Malepartus*, i. e. ill brought forth.

Malisants, (French) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Britains* worshipt here for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the *Romans* was sacked by *Queen Boudicca*, or *Boadicia*.

A **Mal**, a kind of sack, or budget from the Greek word *Mallos*, *fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, (Lat.) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (Lat.) an evil speaking, or cursing.

Malefactor, (Lat.) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice, (Lat.) an evil act, a shrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of forty shillings for every sack of Wool, Anno 29 Edward 1. It is also called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletoffe*.

Malevolence, (Lat.) ill will.

Malignity, (Lat.) spite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Malison, (French) a curse.

Mallard, (French) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (Lat.) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Bescom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a *Scovel*.

Malleverie, the name of an ancient Family in *Tork-shire*, syled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallows, a kind of Plant, of a softning or loosening quality, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmesie, a sort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arvisum*, in the Island of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marvissa*, or *Malvissa*.

Malmisbury, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Britains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardolph* an *Irish* Scot, who here led a *Hermite* life; it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and so by contraction *Malmisbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the *Knights of Rhodes*, who ever since have been called *Knights of Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horseback, and were the chief Military support of the last Empire of *Agypt*.

Mamutius, the thirteenth King of the *Affyrans*; he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terrour to the *Agyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (Lat.) having paps, or tears.

Mammot, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*; as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Procceses, (Lat.) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the Temples representing the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifyeth in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth; and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (M.) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mamooda, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (Lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

To *Manage*, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasse, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in Lancashire, which anciently belonged to the Kings of Northumberland, and having been destroyed in the Danish War, King Edward the Elder, sent an Army of Mercians into Northumberland, to recally this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the Danes. It was called *Manchester*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, i. e. the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheat bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyria*.

Manch present, (old word) a bribe.

Manicipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses; wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (Lat.) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Manche, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Manca*, or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (Lat.) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (Lat.) a Commandment, or charge: also in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mand de la Guerre, a rich garment worn by Paragoners in War.

Mandevill, an ancient Family in Essex, styled in Latin Records *de Magna villa*.

Mandible, (Lat.) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the Participate *Mandibilis*) capable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (French) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Casack.

Mandingo's, the Inhabitants of that part of Guiny which lyes upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed earthen pipes of a very large bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the smoak through a reed of a yard long.

Mandonius, and *Indibilis*, two famous Spanish Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the Romans against the Carthaginians, began afterwards to revolt; but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i. e. a Cave, because it groweth near unto dens, and in shady places; it beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Appell'd of a cold and saporiferous quality; it is so called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembling the shape of a man.

Manducation, (Lat.) a chewing.

Mandy-thursday, as it were *dies Mandi*, the day of Commandment; because of the great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of the Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangin, the name by which the Tartars call *China*.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonels*.

Mangonization, (Lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage to sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes a Persian*.

Manicles, (French) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus*, a hand.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple, (Lat.) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand: also a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists, when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (Lat.) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, wherof the Chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute; or *Mahna*, i. e. what is it, because they admired what it was: There is also at this day a

certain

certain sweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in Physick.

Mannaty, or *Manati*, a strange fish about *Jamaica* in the West-Indies resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with milk from her teats, feeding upon grass in the fields, but lives commonly in the water.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium à manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common-Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over such as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manstons, (Lat.) a remaining, an abiding: also a Manor-house, or the Lords chief dwelling house within his fee.

Man slaughter, in Common-law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manstude, (Lat.) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

Mantelet, a Term in Falconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and to the other: it is said, the *Mantelet*.

Maquerel, (French) a Pimp, or Baud.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonstration, which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (Ital.) a kind of Indian beast, faced like a man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp teeth.

Manticalation, (Lat.) a doing a thing slyly; a carrying on a business closely.

Mantle, or *Mantle*, (Lat.) a kind of long robe: also in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and descends on each side of the Elcu:cheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, situate upon the River *Pe*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a Theban Prophetess, the daughter of *Tiresias*: she after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards she came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (Lat.) belonging to the hand,

filling the hand. It is also used substantively, for a book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (Lat.) belonging to the spoil or prey.

Manucaption, (Lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (Lat.) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (Lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, signifieth that wherof present profit may be made.

Manufacture, (Lat.) handy-work.

Manumission, (Lat.) Jan Emancipating, a making free a slave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magistrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Marus Christi, Sugar boiled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes tis made with violet; some times with cinnamon-water.

Manuscript, (Lat.) a thing onely written with the hand.

Manusmentia, a Writ used in the case of maintenance.

Manutention, (Lat.) a holding by the hand.

Maple, (Acer) a tree whose wood is much used by Turners.

Marrisa, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathonia a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theseus* over the *Marathonian* Bull, and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army consisting of above 100000 men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spanish Coyn of very small value, 34 of them amounting but to a Royal; which is about six pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gauls* in a single Duel; vanquish *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrowes, took *Syracuse*; and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and slain.

Marcessibles, (Lat.) apt to putrifie, or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (Dutch) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, i. e. the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of *Marquels* seemeth to be derived: also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. the limites between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and enjoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March

March, so called, because it was dedicated to Mars by his son Romulus.

Marches, the bounds and limits between us and Wales, or Scotland, so called, either from the German word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or border, or else from the French word *Marque*, that is, a sign or mark of distinction.

Marchers, are the Noble men dwelling in the Marches of Wales, or Scotland, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of 31. 4. H. 6. and H. 8.

Marchefite, or *Marquesite*, (Span.) a certain kind of Stone intermingled among metal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixt with: it is by some called a fire-stone.

Marchetas, a certain Law made by Eugenius King of Scotland; which was, that the Lord of the Land, should have the first nights lodging with every married woman within his jurisdiction (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman;) but this Law was abrogated by Malcolm the third.

Marchpane, (French) a kind of Sugared paitie made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulcissimi*; also *Saguenulus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in Spain where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to Mars, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (Lat.) a withering away, a countenance.

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Heretics; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Christ to be the son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good; devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly Arm'd into a monstrous gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus*, *Salinator*, &c.

Maremaid, see *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in Egypt, on the south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (Greek) pearls; the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Marger*.

Margariferous, (Lat.) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearles which are found in Oysters and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Mar-*

garet; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (Lat.) belonging to the margin, or margin, i. e. the brink, or brim of any thing: also written in the margin of a book, which is, the extreme or utmost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of Asia, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariess, (French) a sort of violets; called also *Marian*-violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Margold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba solaris*, and *Calendula*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts itself, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Maringating of fish, a kind of pickling, a term used in Cookery.

Marine, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a *Sailour*, or *Seafaring* man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an herb of *Mercury*, and a comfiter of the brain and nerves.

Marital, (Lat.) belonging to *Wedlock*, or *Marriage*.

Maritime (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Marius, a stout Roman, born at *Arpinum*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot; after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Tentones* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Mincius*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark (Hebr.) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varro* was given to those that were born in the month of *March*: which according to *Festus* it signifies a hammer, or mallet, the name of one of the Evangelists, and since a general name of men.

Mark, a sort of Coyn, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a *Mark* of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marle, a Concrete substance mixed with

Niter, which makes it to be good soil for *Woad*.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Canetio*, or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marles*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calleth it *Marleburgh*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appeasing of tumults, called the Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Merillon*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a small line made of untwisted hemp, to separate the ends of the ropes from falling out; or Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling*-spike, is a small piece of iron to splice ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you sew the sail.

Marmaduke; a proper name of men; from the Dutch *Marmeebig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital.) a kind of Conserve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (Lat.) like *Marble*, or made of *Marble*.

Marmoset, a Monkey; from the French word *Marmotter*, i. e. to mutter.

Marmos, (French) a Mountain-rat.

Marcian-Wine, a sort of Wine made at the City *Marcinea*, of great vertue and strength.

Maronites, were a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholic religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpissa, called also *Aleyone*, the daughter of *Enemus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the conflict man of his time: She was so loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he persued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque: See Letters of *Mart*, or *Marque*.

Marquesite, see *Marchefite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd, inlaid work, made with wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (French) the title and jurisdiction of a *Marquels*; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a

bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the borders of some Country.

A *Marrow*, (French) a companion, or fellow; also a beggarly rascal.

Mars, the son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Oleian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Penus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suit of *Neptune* they were let free: also the name of one of the seven Planets.

Marshall, (in Latin *Mariscallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse; from the Dutch word *Mar*, i. e. a horse, and *Scal*, i. e. a servant: but of late there are several officers of that name; as the Marshals belonging to the several Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army. But the highest officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the Kings House; whose office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the Verge.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshals* seat, the Court of the *Marshal*.

Marshmallows, (*Althea*, *Bismalva*) an herb of *Venus*, dry in the first and second degree.

Marsyas, a certain Musician of *Phrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*: he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Music, was overcome and fley'd for his presumption. And from his name the River *Marsyas* (whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martagon, a sort of Lilly.

Martens, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beast called a *Marten*.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticensis*, whom he gaveto his friend *Hortensius*; and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (Lat.) born under the Planet of Mars; also warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the *Martial*-Law.

Martichore, see *Martichore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martellet*, a kind of bird, called in

in Greek *Apri*, because it wanted the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martinet, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the legs on the keech of a sail, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyria, (Greek) Testimony; a Rhetorical figure, wherein the speaker confirms something by his own experience.

Martyrology, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of Peru, a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with flowers of such variety, that it is called also the worlds wonder.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Atinius Capito* the lye for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted, the name of the Blessed Virgin, wife of *Joseph*, and mother of our Saviour.

Mascharade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Maselo, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also, the mark, or hole of a net.

Masculine, (Lat.) manly, or of the male kind.

Masagete, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgie, or Divine service performed by the Roman Catholics; is also called from the Hebrew *Missab*, i. e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massianello, a Fisher-man of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly subjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the stout, encouraging the bold, not like an abject fellow, but a stout Commander: after he had attained to great dignity he began to be very tyrannical, so that his fellows forsaking him, he was slain. All this happened within the space of 8 or 9 dates.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Cerule, or white lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phoenicians*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, feared themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourish'd here at that height, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseille*.

Massissa, a King of *Nubidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the Roman name,

became a faithful Friend and Ally. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at ninety years of age, he begot a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margin.

Master of the Rolls, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellor of England, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence hears causes, and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Masterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb which leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower and on lesser stalks; the root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomach and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication, (Lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lemistick Tree.

Masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a crowd.

Mastruck, (French) a kind of Winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deerskins together.

Masturbation, (Lat.) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (French) a kind of French dance.

Matagot, (French) a kind of Ape, or Monkey; also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

Mateotechny, or *Matatechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted; also, consumed.

A Mate, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Checs) is when the Game is brought

brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape; from the Italian word *Matto*, i. e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or Ship; from the French word *Matelot*, a laylour, or Shipman.

Material, (Lat.) consisting of matter; or substance: also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (Lat.) a selling of Timber for building.

Mater Metalloium, Quicksilver, a term in Chymistry.

Maternal, (Lat.) motherly, on the mothers side; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (Lat.) one that is skilful in the Mathematics; that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration. Of these there are four in all, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music.

Matthew, (Hebr.) Rewarder one of the Evangelists and Apostles, who was called by our Saviour: he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matriicide, (Lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kills his mother.

Matrice, (Lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: also a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (Lat.) a Registering of young Schollars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to matrimony, i. e. marriage, or wedlock.

Matta; an Idol visited yearly by many thousands of Indians, who out of a superstitious devotion cut off part of their tongues, which they offer in sacrifice to it.

Mattathias, or *Mattias*, (Hebr.) the Gift of the Lord, the name of an Apostle chosen in the room of *Judas*.

Matted, an Epithete given to plants, when they grow as if they were platted together, as *Matted Pink*, *Matweed*, &c.

Mattins, (French) Morning prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word *Met haek*, i. e. with a hook.

Mattress, (French) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who is said to be the Patroness of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them

when the ears began to open; and *Lavinia* when the juicy, or milky substance began to abound.

Maturity (Lat.) ripeness; whence maturation, a ripening.

Mautia, see *Ino*.

Matutine, (Lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Christian name of several women; from *Mauda*, or *Matbildis*, a Honourable Lady of maids.

Maudlin, (*Coffus Flortivum*) an herb somewhat like to *Tansy* in sight, but to *Alcoast* in Vertues.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (French) whether one will, or no, or as we commonly say in despite of his teeth: also a proper name, in *Lith Malgerius*.

Mauis, in Latin *Maluicium*, a Bird called a Thrush, or Thruffel.

Mauis, (French) a Hand-basket, from *Mannus*, i. e. a hand; or from *Mandere*, i. e. to eat, because they use to carry meat in it.

Maunday-Thuesday, see *Mandy-Thurday*.

Mavors, the same as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmost Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan Bay*, now called the Straights of *Gibraltar*; where the Giant *Atlas* is said to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Cesariensis*, which *Strabo* calls *Massilia*; and *Maffylia*.

Masolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artemisia*, by whom he was so entirely loved, that after he was dead, there is said to have drunken up his ashes in Wine, and built him a very stately Sepulcher, which from his name the called *Masolus*, being one of the seven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Moniment is figuratively called a *Masolus*.

Masentius, the son of *Maximianus*, a Tyrant of *Rome*, and persecutor of the Christians.

Maxillary, or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philosophy, or Law, is a Proposition, or Principle, generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an *Axiom*.

Maximilian, a name, first given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Emilianus*, with hope that his son would imitate their virtues.

Maximianus, an Emperour of *Rome*; under whom the sixth Persecution was raised.

May, so called, because *Romulus* dedicated

ted it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-fly, a certain kind of Insect that is good Bait for some sort of fish and is bred of the Water-Cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a fly, and lyeth under the stones near the water side, and so called, because ingendred in the month of May.

Maynow, a Term in Law; when a Thief is pursued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the goods about him, that he stole; so we say when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the manour, or manner.

Mayweed, an herb like Camomile in smell, but of a stinking savour, and exulcerating nature: That without scent, and with a double flower, is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an astonishment: also the same as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maezer*, i. e. *Maple*; of which sort of wood, those Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the same as Hydromel.

Meadowweet, (*Regina prati*) an herb growing in Meadows with crumpled leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm: it is used to stay all manner of bleedings, fluxes, vomitings, fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) scraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Musick the Tenour, or middle part: also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was meant, &c.

Meander, or *Meander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diversions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearstones, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain stones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and another.

Mease, (in Latin *Mansus*) a Mansion-house, from the French word *Maison*, i. e. a House; or as some say from *Meis*, i. e. a Mansion: also Mease, or Mese, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of 500.

Measles, a disease somewhat like the small Pox, arising sometimes from the impurity of the Mother's blood.

Measoune, an hospital; from the French *Maison de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing these following Counties; *Eastmeath*, *Westmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*; whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever since saluted with the Title of *Mecenas*.

Mecba, a City in *Arabia Felix*, which it had in great reverence by the *Turks*; as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Meeblin, a rich City of *Brabant* taken by the *English* in the year 1580. with some commendation indeed for their valour, but blamished with the foul blot of ravining and sacrileges.

Meeboachan, a root like unto *Jalap* but without great efficacy in the Dropic, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and also strengtheneth the Liver and inward parts.

Mechanick Arts, or Handy-crafts, those Arts which require the labour of the hands, of which these seven are esteemed to be the chief; Agriculture, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Discipline: the word comes from the Greek *Mechane*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A *Medal*, (*French*) a kind of ancient coin, or piece of plate, having stamp upon it the effigies of some Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, see *Jasor*.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a woman of merit;

Media, a large Countrey in *Asia*, so called from *Mada* the son of *Japheth*, or *Medu* the son of *Egeus*, and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Ecbatana*; and the lesser, called also *Atropatia*.

Mediastine, from the Latin *Mediastinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchen-slave; from *Mediastinum* which signifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breast into two hollow bosoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two, or a making suit, or means for any one; whence Mediator, an Intercessour.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal: also said to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Physical drug.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated meats or drinks, such as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medication, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.

Medias lingua, an ineffect impannelled upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (*Lat.*) a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper, or indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth; finding a Sow half covered, with woollike a sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medysance, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the earth.

Medlar, a tree whose fruit are grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and are best after meals to close up the mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they engender melancholy: of the stone may be made a good medicin for the stone, as *Matthiolus* writeth.

Medimnacles, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Medimnacles*.

Medullary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the marrow.

Medusa, the daughter of *Phoreus*; with whose golden hair *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and brag *Pegasus*; at which the goddess being incensed, turned her hair into Serpents, whose fight converted all that lookt on them into stones: but at length *Persus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face: also, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been used for meet right.

Mees, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megacles, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*; in Europe he took *Perintus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Magares*; King of the *Lebians*, who being of a froward disposition, and always contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the *Muses* to be her maids; and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, to allayed the spirit of *Magares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of brass to their glory, and caus'd them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacolum, (*Greek*) the great world.

Megara, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto* and *Typhlois*.

Megaleian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddess.

Megalopsiche, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatness of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incens'd against him for killing *Lycus* possess him with such madness, that he slew his wife *Megara*, & the children he had by her.

Megrims, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the *Greek* word *Hemicrania*.

Melios, (*Gr.*) diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuation's sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile.

Meire, a term in *Bazon*. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Meladine, the name of a King of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Christians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*. A worthy Prince: he was, though some write very courteously of him.

Melampod, (in *Greek* *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, whose wife called *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the son of *Amphythao* and *Dirrippi*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet, they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black; whence he was called *Melampus*, i. e. black-foot. He was a famous *Phyitian*, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the daughters of *Praxus* of their madness, one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

Melancholick, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, i. e. black choler, one of the four humours of the body: also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melanho, the daughter of *Proetus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravish'd her, and begot *Amicus*.

Melanthis, the son of *Andropomus*, he being a *Messenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heracidae*; he went and help'd the *Athenians* against the *Boeotians*, and killed their Captain *Zambus*; for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymatessa*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained 19 years under the custody of *Sir Nicholas de Mountgomerie* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or wise men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold, as to a King; the second call'd *Zaphir* Frankincense, as unto Gods the third call'd *Balthazar* Myrrh, as unto one that was to die: also the name of a great Hereticke, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in Syria, subject to the Patriarch of Antioch, they are so called from *Melch*, which in the Syriack tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperours injunctions, in matters of Religion.

Melchizedek, (*Hebr.*) the King of righteousness, he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings, it is supposed to be *Shem* the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

Melaeus, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Alibea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to slay a wild Boar that wasted the Country of *Aetolia*; and having slain it, presented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jafius* King of *Argos*, which *Peleus* and *Toxus* the brothers of *Alibea* endeavouring to take away, he slew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Alibea* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which she had saved from the Deities when he was born, which as it burnt, he consumed away.

Melchisals, the son of *Meladine*, King of *Egypt*, who being an active and promising Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adored the Sun rising more than the Sun setting, applied themselves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

Melilite, (*Corona Regia*) see *Mellilote*.

Mylimile, see *Poma Paradise*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Melissa, see *Mellona*.

Mellasse, the drops of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

Mellation, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Mellifluum, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweetness.

Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

Mellilite, or *Mellilote*, a certain herb, bear-

ing round leaves with slender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lotie-tree, as it were; the Lotie bearing honey.

Mellicent, (*French Honey*) a Christian name of divers women.

Mellona, a certain goddess worshipp'd by the ancient Romans, as the Patroness of Bees, perhaps the same with *Melissa*, who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; she was the daughter of *Melissus*, King of *Cretae*, and the sister of *Amalthea*, the Nurce of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a musical sound, or (sweetness) from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honey'd, or sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventresse of Tragedies.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; it is a skin of parchment: also the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the son of *Tithonus* and *Anchisa*, and brother of *Laomedon*: he was slain by *Achilles* in the Trojan War; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who actid every year to come out of *Ethiopia*, to visit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) eadie to be remembered, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Egypt*, built by *Ogdous*, and called after his daughters name; and from whence the *Egyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menabem, (*Hebr.*) a Comforter, one who flew *Sballum*, King of *Judah*, and reigned in his stead.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydenus* a mortal wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydenus*; who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

Menasseb, or *Manassab*, (*Hebr.*) forgotten, the son of *Joseph*, and joynt-father with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

† **Mendaciloquent**, (*Lat.*) speaking false, telling lyes.

Mendication, (*Lat.*) a begging, whence a *Pyrrar Mendicant*, is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Meneleus, the son of *Atricus* and *Erope*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was in his absence stolen away by *Paris* the son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the Trojan war, wherein after 9 years siege *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Mensibentis, the son of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaridae* raising a sedition against *Theseus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the siege of *Troy*, he there died.

Mensial, or *Mensial-servant*, one that lives within the walls of his Masters house from the Latin word *Mensia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater* next to the skull; the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Mesurier, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others say, of a little white beast, (like to a *Wesel*) bred in *Mesocory*.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Mennow, (from the French word *Mennu*, i. e. small) a little fish, otherwise called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minnimus*.

Menacbus, a *Theban* youth, the son of *Creyon*. He was so zealous for the safety of his Country, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Arctivus*, could not be saved, unless the last of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

Mensal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Table.

Menson, (*Lat.*) a measuring.

Mensuosity, (*Lat.*) the abounding of womens monthly flowers.

Mensuration, (*Lat.*) the same as *Menson*, or measuring.

Mensal, (*Lat.*) kept in mind; whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

Mensieith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mensition, (*Lat.*) a lying, or forging tales.

Mephiboseth (*Hebr.* shame of mouth) a son of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his Fathers sake.

Mera, the daughter of *Pratus* and *Antia*, she being a great Huntress, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravish'd by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*; whereupon

the Goddess shot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, she placed her among the heavenly Constellations: also the name of *Icarus* his dog. See *Icarus*.

Mercacy, (*Lat.*) a being pure and without mixture.

Merand, the Christian name of divers women; from the precious stone called the *Emerald*.

Mercature, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) the same.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenages, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of these eight Counties, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Gloster*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *West-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Deneloge*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. sent on messages between the gods and men; the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his sister *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandize, of Handycrafts-men, and the first inventor of the Harp: also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets; among Chymists of *Quick-silver*: also the name of a Plant which is of two sorts, viz. *French Mercury*, which is called *Mercurialis*, and *Dog-Mercury* which is called *Cynocrambe*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialis*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to noon, also substantively used for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphære into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation, (*Lat.*) a sleeping at noon.

Merismus, (*Greek*) Division, a Rhetorical figure, disposing several things in their proper places.

Meritot, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, across which they sit; it is called in Latin *Oscillum*.

Meremade, or *Maremaid*, see *Syrren*.

Mern, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Mer-nicians*, by some *Feldarions*.

Merodachbaladan, (Hebr.) a King of Assyria, who succeeded his father, *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Cambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Merodes*, because it runs through the middle of the City.

Merope, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were seized by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Britains*; in Latin, *Mericus*.

Mersion, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kingulph* King of the *West-Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito* or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kingulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Mese, (e. *Mesae*.)

Mesle, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Mesenteric, (Greek) as it were, the middle of the entrails; a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Moors*, from the Arabic word *Mesquidun*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (French) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common Law, that right of the *Mess*; that is, a Lord of a Manour; who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord, from the French word *Maisné*, i. e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*; so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrewes*, *Aram Nabaraim*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers; now *Amamia*, and by some, *Adiabene*.

Mesozogma, (Greek) a figure of Grammatical Construction, see *Zeuigma*.

Messagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messianians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the *Lords Supper*, and *Baptism*, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messinians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorun*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia* a Country of *Italy* anciently so called from *Mesepus*, the son of *Neptunus*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous City in *Greece*, situated in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messeni* waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christus* in Greek, i. e. anointed; and is oft used in Holy Scriptures for our Saviour *Christ*.

Mestizos, (Span.) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorius, (Lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Messuage, in Common law, is used for a dwelling house, with Garden, Court, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metabasis, (Greek) a passing from one sense to another, and is used as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as *These things were most desirable, nor shall these things bring lesse pleasure*; it is used in Latin, *Transitio*.

Metachronism, (Greek) an error in Chronology by the misreckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsis, (Greek) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetorical figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations; as *Hinc movet Exspirates bellum*, where *Exspirans* by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Misopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche membris*, or the Oriental Nations, it is called in Latin *Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metalline, (Lat.) belonging to metals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to express the signification of another, as smiling meadows, youthful Summer.

Metaphysics, (Greek) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of men, &c.

Metaplasmus, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure of speech, wherein words, or letters, are placed contrary to their usual order.

Metaria, an Arm of the Sea in *Leucobire*, commonly called *Maltrait*, and the *Waters*.

Metasta-

Metastasis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, see *Transposition*.

Metathesis (Greek) transposition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Pilistrus* for *Prilistrus*, is is called in Latin *Transpositio*.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the *Navis* with contrary winds: which *Caius Julius*, the priest affirmed could not be diverted, but by the Sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*, which yielding unto the goddesses compassion of the Virgin, and lent a Helper in her, stead: also the name of a High Priest of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Balladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul, out of one Body, into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteorus*; i. e. high) a certain imperfectly mixed body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region; whereof are ingendered Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologic, (Greek) a Discourse of *Meteors*.

Meteoroscopie, that part of Astrologie, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in Latin *Mulsum*,) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, spice, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Methuselah, (Heb.) the weaper of his death, the longest lived of all men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the father of *Lamech*.

Methochus, the son of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phenicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom, his father, then made War, was yet honourably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Sufferius, Dictator of the *Albans*, who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullius Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Etruscans*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a battle, for which he was by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild horses.

Metonymy, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name

for another; as of the cause for the effects, of the subject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metopie, (a Term in Architecture) the distance of space in a pillar, between the *Denticles*, and *Triglyphs*.

Metoposcopy, (Greek) the guessing at mens inclinations; as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to *Meter*, or Verse.

Metreuchia, (Greek) An Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) i. e. the chief City of a Country, or Province, whence an Arch-Bishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mexico a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province, in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Moteczuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

Mezencius, a King of the *Troians*, who with his son *Antus*, assisting *Troius* in the war against *Achilles*, and the *Troians*, they both fell by the hand of *Aeneas* himself.

M I

Miangrus, the god of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others *Myops*.

Miasm, (Greek) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament.

Saint Michaels Mount, a Rocky chiffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

Micajah, (Hebr.) who is like the Lord, the son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (Hebr.) who is perfect, the daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in marriage to *David*.

Micheleta, the name of a Confection so called.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i. e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Miche*, i. e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or as some say, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosm, (Greek) the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world: see *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmographia, (Greek) a description of the little World, Man.

Micus sanguinis, a disease of the Reins, through

through which there comes thin wheyish blood.

† *Micrography*, (Greek) the description of minute bodies by a magnifying glass.

Micrologie, (Greek) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be detected.

Midās, a King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Gordias*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatsoever he had a mind to; he desired that whatsoever he toucht might be turned into Gold; which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he touched, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Pactolus* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glistening of the sands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Molus* being chosen Judge, *Midās* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cried out, *Midās* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

Midian, (Hebr.) Judgment, or Striving. *Abraham's* son by *Kenizah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.
Middiman, (a Term in the Art Military) see *Pile*.

Midriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the eye.

Midriff, see *Diaphragme*.
Migivation, (Lat.) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile; such a space of ground in length only, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millit*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose inhabitants the *Milesii* were accounted the potentest, and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anaxioria*; now *Melaxo*: also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the son of *Apollo*, and *Arca*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the son of *Jupiter*, and the brother

of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.
Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-shire*, where *Henry Earl of Richmond* landed, when by that famous Butcher *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Rhodes.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Souldiers, or War.

The *Milkie-way*, see *Via Lactea*.
Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

Millearians, see *Chilists*.
Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchrus*) a kind of plant, so called, from the multitude of small grains, or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength that at the *Olympick* games, he carried on the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one day.

Miloglossim, (Greek) one of the four pairs of Muscles of the tongue: this assists the *Glossoglossum*; see *Glossoglossum*.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the Athenians, who with 10000 Greeks, overthrew 60000 *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accused of bribery, he was forced by the Athenians to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jester, or one that counterfeits the gestures, or countenances of others, whence *Mimical*, *Apish*, originate to imitate.

Minacity, (Lat.) a menacing; or threatening.

Minchings, an ancient word for those created Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worship.

Mine, (French) the same as *meen*; the alpe or garb of any person. *Cleopatra*.

Mineralist, one skilful in Minerals. (Lat.) i. e. metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minervas, the goddesses of wisdom; she is said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* head; she is reported also to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the use of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Aracne* contending with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider; also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl; she was called in Greek *Athenas*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little; which is many times done, with *Minium*, i. e. Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up, or down, from the main word *Minimus*, i. e. least: also *Minime* *ryars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Francis*.

Minion, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polite, or adorned.

Minion, (Lat.) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Ministry, (Lat.) service, or charge in any employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Miniver, see *Meniver*.
The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making less.

Minority, (Lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Greece*, the son of *Jupiter*, (or, as some say, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, because they slew his son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He detained *Daedalus* an *Athenian* being banished from his Country, who being an excellent Artist, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put.

But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which she had formerly had the *Minotaur*;

she was shut up into the Labyrinth himself, together with his son *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himself and his son, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was stifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocus*, his son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian* Sea.

Minotaurus, the Monster which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this monster the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to send yearly, seven of their noblest youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theseus* the son of *Aegeus*, was sent to slay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he escaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minovary, (from the French word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a scruple committed by

a mans handy-work in the Forrest, as an Engin to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain herb so called, from *Minthe* the daughter of *Coelus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the same name: also the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at present is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Caletis*.

Minutes, (Lat.) little; small; whence *Minutes*, a diminishing, or making little: also a Minute is substantively used for a moment, or the smallest part of time.

Miraculous, (Lat.) wonderful.
Miriam, (Hebr.) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the daughter of *Amram*, and sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is used *Maria* in the new Testament, being to this day a general name of women.

Mirmillions, (Lat.) a sort of gladiators, or sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirror*, (French) a looking-glass.

Misanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Miracbe, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Misaventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chancas; as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an arrow; or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miscellaneous, (Lat.) a mixture of several things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miscreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Mise, a French word, signifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by Assize or Battle, as *Issue* is in an action personal.

Misericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather less than the offence.

Miskinning; is a changing of speech in Court.

Miskin, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Misne*, or *Misen-sail* of a Ship, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-tail.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Misogony, (Greek) a hating of women.

Misprison, (from the French word *mespris*) signifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or oversight; as a misprison of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light account had of Felony committed

by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Mily, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought thither.

Misquam, (old word) to displease.
Mistle, (Lat.) a B. viary, or Mistle-book.

Mistoe, or *Misteldin*, (in Dutch *Mistel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards sitting to roost all night, and sitting upon it, causeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thrush sits her own sorrow.

Mistle, (Lat.) a dart, or arrow: also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

Mission, (Lat.) a sending: it is also taken peculiarly or if a power given by the Church of Rome, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholic Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the *Mission*.

A letter *Mistive*, (Lat.) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister (old word) need, want.
Mistery (French) *Mistific*. Latin *Magisterium* a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

Mites, in Faulconry, are a kind of Vermin smaller than Lice, about the heads and nares of Hawks.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace: where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus*, the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventor of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (Lat.) a pacifying, or alwaying.

Mittins, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter gloves made of cloth, or furs.

Mittimus, a Justice of Peace his Warrent to send an offender to the Gaole, or Prison.

Mylene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*, from this City the whole

whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Mexpe* i. e. dung or a dunghill.

Mixture, (Lat.) a mingling of several things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth nine Mules; the word signifies in Greek, Memory.

Mnestus, see *Meneftus*.

M O

Moab, (Hebr.) of the father, *Lot's* son by his eldest daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mobbi, a certain drink made of *Panther's* roots, much used in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (Lat.) moveableness, instability.

Modality, (Lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekijn*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girl or wench.

Moderata Misericordia (Lat.) is a *Writ*, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

Moderation, (Lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderator, (Lat.) a discreet Governour, a decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (Lat) of late time.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small quantity.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (Lat.) an exact tuning, a keeping time, and measure in singing.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees.

Mognions, (French) Arms for the should-ers.

Mogonius, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Britains in *Northumberland*, like as *Beltine ardius* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz* the Arch-Bishop of this place, is one of the three Spirituall Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-tooled-shoes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great persons.

Mojtie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Saxon) bigness.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are those five most sixteen teeth on either side of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molech, (Hebr.) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molendinarium, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a troubling.

Molimus, (Lat.) requiring strength, force, efforts, or endeavour.

Molition, (Lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, clemency.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molchite, see *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the *Ancients*, reputed the god of carving and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*; and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, see *Anglesey*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number of one.

Monasterial, (Lat.) belonging to Monasteries i. e. solitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i. e. alone.

Mona, a ball of Gold, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole world.

Moneale, (Lat.) a jack-daw.

Momouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the brittish tongue *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Monow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the Birth of King *Henry the fifth*, and of *Goffry ap Arthur* Bishop of *Aberystwyth*, the compiler of the ancient British Story.

Month, (Sax. *Manad*, Dutch *Maend*, from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the space of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four sorts of months.

First,

First, a month of Apparition, i. e. the space of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three daies, being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, i. e. the space of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly, of Confection or Progression, i. e. the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragracion, i. e. the space of the moons revolution from any part of the Zodiac unto the same again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently used for a Merchant, whence *Wood-monger*, &c. i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (Lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning.

Monkeswood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Consolida Regalia*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beast having but one horn.

Monocular, (Lat.) having but one eye.

Monodically, (Greek) belonging to *Monody*, i. e. a kind of Funeral-song, wherein one sings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a single marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monogram, (Greek) a writing, or sentence, consisting of one line or verse.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a discourse held by one man only.

Monomashy, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple onely hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingrossing of any saleable commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himself.

Monops, (Greek) a kind of beast of *Paeonia*, otherwise called a *Bonassus*, which voideth a kind of sharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomsoever it lights upon.

Monoprotee, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Monopstick, (Greek) a sentence consisting only of one single verse.

A *Monosyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting only of one syllable.

Monothelites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks living in the year 640. who held that there was but one will in *Christ*.

Monstrance de droit, (French) is a suit in Chancery, for the subject to be restored unto Lands and Tenements which he saews

First,

H h 2

and make up the Sails at the yard's arms.

Rorid, Roral, or Rorsilent, (Lat.) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

Rosamunda, the daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepide*: she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a fealt drank a health to her out of a cup made out of his Father's skull, for which she procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it herself. The word signifies in *Saxon*, Rose of Peace:

Rosarie, (Lat.) a place where Roses grow: also, a short Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and one hundred and fifty *Avie-Marias*.

Roscid, (Lat.) the same as *Rorid*, *Roscoman*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers women, the signification well known.

Rosemary, (Lat. Rosmarinus) a well and most wholesome Plant, and Particularly good for the head and brain, especially the flowers thereof, of which is made that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

Rosaw, (Lat.) a gnawing.
Rosse, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *British* word *Rosse*, i. e. a heath, or place of firs.

Rostration, (Lat.) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (Lat.) a wheling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a lesson by *Rote*, to say it as roundly, and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rother beasts, (a word used both in old fables, and still in the North of *England*) Horned beasts as Cows, Oxen, &c. whence *Rosol* is used in *Heresfordshire*, for the soil or dung of those beasts.

Rotundity, (Lat.) roundness.

Rou, (Old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Crochet: see *Pursuivant*.

Rough-sea, is when the waves grow high.

Rough-trees, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the fore-castle.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rite main, or fore-tack, and halting at the fore-theet to the Car-head, and main theet to the Cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore sail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds song, or dance.

Roundel, a wine-measure, containing eight Gallons, and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery, is any round bullet made for a piece,

Rowland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Counsell for the land.

Rowse a Harr among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbour: in Falconry a Hawk is said to *Rowse*, not shake herself, also, in Navigation to *Rowse in* is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rowse, the Forresters say, a *Rowse* of Wolves.

Colour de Roy, a Violet Colour, which is the *French Kings* proper colour.

Royal, (French) Kingly, belonging to a King; whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: *Royall*, is also a Term in Hunting, see *Torch-Royall*.

R U

Rubace, and *Rubacel*, the name of a precious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

Rubefaction, (Lat.) a making red.

Rubes, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piscacello*.

Rubicund, (Lat.) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem shining in the dark, like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (Lat.) see *Robiginous*.

Rubrication, (Lat.) a plaister so strongly drawing, that it makes the Part look red.

Rubrick, a special Title of the Law, or a noted sentence of any Book marked with red Letters: also, a Calender of Saints and Festivals.

Ruckation, (Lat.) a belching.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation, is a rope reeved through the stem-post, and goes through the head of the *Rudder*.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheshire*, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (Lat.) the first Elements, or prin-

ciples of any art, or faculty, because those that come first to be instructed, are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Rue, (Lat. ruta) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection, it is otherwise called *Herb-grace*, or *sewing-mans joy*.

Ruffe, a certain kind of fish, by some called an *Aspredo*; being somewhat smaller than a *Pearch*, and takes the same bait as a *Pearch*.

Rugosity, (Lat.) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

Ruinous, (Lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an Instrument to measure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, see *Rumbe*.

Rumbeg, a Term among the *Turks* for the Pope; that is, Lord, or *Prince of Rome*.

Rumia, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children; from *Rumi* an ancient Latin word, signifying womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld; whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigation, (Lat.) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Ruminaton, (Lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a fir-name of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Rumsehah, a name for the Pope among the *Persians*; i. e. King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the goddess of Weeding.

Rungs, (a Term in Navigation,) are floretimbers, or ground timbers, athwart the Keel.

Ruption, (Lat.) a breaking, or bursting.

Rupture-wort, (Herniaria) an herb so called as being excellent for inward bruises, or ruptures.

Rural, (Lat.) belonging to the Country.

Ruff-grown, (a Term in Archery,) see *Bob-tail*.

Ruthia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (Lat.) a dwelling in the Country.

Rusticity, (Lat.) a Country Garb, or carriage: also clownishness.

To *Rut*, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applied to Deer: also, a term in Navigation, *Rut* of the Sea is where it doth dash against any thing.

Ruth, (Hebr. watered, or filled) a woman of *Moab*, who being first married to *Mablon* a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her

Mother in Law *Naomi*, into *Judea* whence *Baal* a rich man, and kinsman to her former husband took liking to her, and married her. And now among us it is a Christian name frequently given to women.

Rutilation, (Lat.) a shining, glistening, or glaring.

Rutier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land, or Sea: also an old beaten souldier.

S A

Sabaath, (from the H. brew Scabath, to Drest,) a celebration of the seventh day of the week as a day of rest among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation on that day; instead of which, the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Lat.) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellius* their first Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be one only person having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry: also, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Russian* beast so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire, Worcestershire*, and several other shires: it is vulgarly called *Severn*: see *Severn*.

To *Saburrate, (Lat.)* to ballast a ship with Gravel.

Sacerdotal, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sachus cum brochia, a service of finding a sack, and a broach, to the King by vertue of a Tenure for the use of his Army.

Sacem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool containing 26 stone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacrific, or Sacrary, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews, so called from *Sadock* their first Author; they denied the

the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, (see *Passé-port*).
Sagacity, (Lat.) quickness of understanding, or apprehension, sharpness of Judgment, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or supreme Ruler among the Indians.

Sagbut, (Span.) a kind of Muscical Instrument, somewhat resembling a Trumpet.
Sagination, (Lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (Lat.) belonging to an Arrow.
Sagittarius, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac: see *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (Lat.) powerful in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of Spain, now called *Murvicadro*; situate upon the River *Ibero*; it was destroyed by *Hannibal* which was the cause of the second *Punic* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hidrax*, i. e. holy;) also a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kind of stuff to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Saieeta*.

St. Anthony's fire, see *Erysipely*.

Salacity, (Lat.) wantonness, or inclination to Venery; perhaps from *Salacia* a goddess of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that she caused the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea; also the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, was called by the Romans in old time, *Salacia*, and *Venilia*.

Salade, (French) a kind of Head-piece, or Helmet; called also, *Salot*.

Salamander, a kind of little beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it.

Salarie, (Lat.) a servants stipend, or wages; so called, as *Pliny* saith from *Sal*; i. e. *Salt*, both being alike necessary.

Salena, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Saludy*, or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (Lat.) rugged, rough, uneven.

Saliant, (Lat.) leaping, a term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (French) a Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Salii, the twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Consul with *Claudius Nero*; he overcame *Asdrubal*, in the second *Punic* war.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Lance to the Duffe, i. e. cannot be inherited by women; it is so called, either from these words *Si ali-*

qua, often mentioned in the Law, (which as some say was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair;) or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the ruins of a very ancient Town called *Sarvodunum*, and by vulgar Latinists *Sarum*, and *Sarisburyra*; this place is famous for a stately Minister, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are days in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the gates are answerable in number to the twelve months.

Salivation, (Lat.) a flux of, or drawing humours out of the mouth by spittle.

Salligot, (French) a kind of fruit, called *Water-jus*.

Sallow, (Lat. *Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

Sally, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the Spanish word *Salir*.

Salmacis, a fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicanassus*; so called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*: when she could by no other means draw him to her love, she leapt into the fountain; and embracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one person, having both Sexes; also, at the prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmansar, see *Solmaneser*.

Salmoneus, a King of *Elis*, the son of *Eolus*, who aspiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to hell with a Thunderbol.

Salomon, see *Solomon*.

Salsematarious, (Lat.) belonging to salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salsure, (Lat.) a salting, seasoning, or powdering.

Salvation, (Lat.) a dancing, or leaping.

Salimbanco, (Ital.) a Mountebank; or Quack-alver.

Salire, a Term in Heraldry, see *Sautoir*.

Salvatel-Vein, see *Vein*.

Saluberris, (Lat.) wholesome, or healthful.

Salutatory, (Lat.) a place where people stand to salute great men.

Salutiferous, (Lat.) bringing health, or safety.

Samaria,

Samaria, a Country of *Palestina*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambento, (Span.) a Coat of coarse sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, Muscical Instrument, called also a Dulcimer; also, a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the first name of a very ancient family of *Baron*; who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Brombam* in *Wiltshire*, they are styled in the Latin Records de *Santo Amando*.

Samos, the name of two Islands, the one near *Ionia* over against *Ephesus*, sacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*; the other in the Bay of *Ambraci*, over against *Epirum* anciently called *Cephalonia*.

Samotheacia, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Sampire, (*Saniculum maritimum* Gr. *Κηδύρον*) a plant which grows commonly upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea: it is usually pickled and eaten for a salty Salad.

Samplers, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a pattern or copy.

Samson, or *Shimshon*, (Hebr.) There the second time, the Son of *Manoa*, he was induced from Heaven with invincible strength, and therewith performed wonderful exploits against the *Philistines*, till at last he was betrayed into their hands, by his *Philistian* wife *Dalilah*; but in the end though a prisoner and his eyes put out, he slew more of them, than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the house of *Dagon* upon himself, and a vast multitude there assembled.

Samuel, or *Shemuel*, (Hebr.) beard of God, the Son of *Elkanah* and *Hannah*, he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet, and Judge in *Israel*, being appointed by God to anoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

Sanable, (Lat.) to be healed or cured.

Sanballat, (Hebr.) a brazen bid in secret, a violent opposer of *Nehemiab*, and the Jew that went about the building of the City, and Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Sanctia, a Christian name of divers women; from the Latin word *Sanctus* i. e. holy.

Sanctification, (Lat.) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctuary, or *Sanctity*, (Lat.) the protection of holiness.

Sanction, (Lat.) a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any decree, or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (Lat.) a sanctified or holy place: also a place privileged by the prince for the safeguard of offenders lives; founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth

unto the place; whereunto he granteth such a privilege.

Sanctum Sanctorum; the innermost and holiest place of the Jews Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandale, a kind of Pantoffle, or slipper; also a precious sort of Indian wood,

A Sandapile, (Lat.) a Coffin, or Bier to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwise called *Orpine*, or red *Arsenic*.

A Sand-bag, in Etching, or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Plate.

Sanglant, (French) bloody, or imbued with blood.

Sangler, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguin, or *Sanguinous*, (Lat.) full, or abounding with blood; also, of a complexion where that humour is predominant; also, in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy, or murrey colour.

Sanguinolent, (Lat.) bloody, or cruel.

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the *Dragon-tree*, so called because of its red colour, it is used in painting as a colour, also in medicine for its virtue in stopping of fluxes.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the supreme Council, or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and 70 Seniors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Common-wealth, both Ecclesiastical, and Civil.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Saniele, (*Sanicula*) an herb very effectual for the healing of wounds.

Sanity, (Lat.) health, soundness.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i. e. blood; and *fine*; i. e. ended) a final end of any lineal race, or descent of kindred.

Sanctulum, see *Sanders*.

Sansons, Holy men among the Turks.

Sapheia vein, see *Vein*.

Sapichk verve, a kind of verve consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, DaCTyle, and two Trochees, as *sedibus gaudens variis dolique* and having at the end of every three verses an Adonic, which consists of a DaCTyle, and a Spondee: as *Diva dolore*. This kind of verve was so called as being first invented by *Sappho* a famous Poetesse of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem, or precious stone of an azure colour.

Sap-green, the condensate juice of the *Rhamnus* berry used among Diers, and Painters colours.

Sapidity, or *Sapor* (Lat.) savoriness, well-taste, pleasantness, of taste, or favour.

Sapience, (Lat.) wisdom, or prudence.
Sapwick, see *Sapwick*.
Sarabanda, (Ital.) a kind of Lesson, or Air in Musick, going with a quick time.
Sarab, (Hebr.) Mistres, or Dame, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him in her old age the Mother of *Isaac*: it is a frequent Christian name of Women among us to this day.
Sarcasm, (Greek.) a bitter jest, scoff, or taunt: is a Rhetorical figure using such scoffs.
Sarcoll, the pinion of a Hawk.
Sarcennet, a kind of thin Taffata.
Sarcination, (Lat.) a loading with packs, or fardels.
Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum so called because of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with flesh.
Sarcoma, (Greek.) a bunch of flesh growing upon the nose.
Sarcophages, (Greek.) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time; also, a Tomb, or Sepulchre.
Sarcotick, (Greek.) breeding new flesh.
Sarculation, (Lat.) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called *Sarculing* time.
Sardanapalus, the last King of *Assyria*; against whom for his luxury, and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media*, and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as soon as he saw himself in danger, threw himself and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpose.
Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fish called a Pilcher.
Sardinia, an Island in the *Liguick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here.
Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardonyx*; which being eaten, causeth it.
Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or precious stone, of a dark or blackish colour; being also called a *Corneol*, or *Onyx* of *Sardinia*.
Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europea*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.
Sarmentitious, (Lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.
Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Belerephou*, and going to help the *Trojans*,

was killed by *Patroclus*; and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command.
Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool, consisting of eighty *Tod*, each *Tod* being two stone, and each stone fourteen pound.
Sarse, a Sieve of hair.
Sarsaparilla, (*Smilax Peruviana*.) a plant growing in *Peru*, and *Virginia*, of great use in gouts, and venereal distempers. It is vulgarly called *Prickly-Bindweed*.
Sassafras, a sort of plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *West-Indies* and most used among us for Agues venereal and hydropical distempers, it is vulgarly called *Ague-tree*.
Satanical, belonging to *Satan* i. e. the Devil, from the Hebrew word *Simath*, i. e. chartered.
Sate me fore, (old word) it touch't me greatly.
Satellite, (Lat.) a Yeoman of the guard; also, a catch-pole.
Satiety, (Lat.) fulness, glutting; whence satiation, a filling, or cloying.
Satisfaction, (Lat.) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.
Satisfaction, (Lat.) a satisfying, or making amends: also a taking great content, or pleasure, in any thing.
Satorious, (Lat.) belonging to sowing, or sowers.
Satrap, (Greek.) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province, under the King of *Persia*.
Saturity, (Lat.) the same as *Satiety*.
Saturnalian Feasts, certain solemn Feasts and sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the 16th. day of *December*, in honour of their God *Saturn*, some say they were instituted in the year of *Rome*, 257. and solemniz'd for the space of 5 days together: others say they were a long time before both in *Greece* and *Italy*.
Saturn, an ancient heathen Deity, the son of *Caelus*, and *Vesta*, who married his Sister *Ops* and cut off the Genital members of his Father *Caelus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*. He sought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, she gave him instead of *Jupiter*, a great stone wrapped up in swadling-clothes, which he devoured; next, she brought forth *Nephtis*, whom she concealed, as also *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom she had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war against him for the Kingdom, and shut up him and his wife in prison, whence he was delivered by his son *Jupiter*, against whom also

also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion and of melancholliest influence: also, amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.
Saurina, or the line of *Saturn* in *Chiromancy*, that line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola* to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, which line if it be cut and parred is called *Via combusta* or the burnt way.
Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.
Satyriacal, (Lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)
Satyriasts, see *Priapismus*.
Sauviation, (Lat.) a wounding.
Sauvage, (in French *Sauvage*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.
Savine, (Lat. *Savina*, or *Sabina*.) a kind of herb so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*:
Saul, (Hebr.) *aked*, *lent*, or a grave, the son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great battle against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.
Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (French) a Term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling *Saint Andrews* Cross.
Saunder, a sort of East Indian Plant whose root is much used in medicine. It is called in Latin *Santalum*, and it is of three sorts viz. *Album Rybrym* and *Citrinum*.
Savory, (*Thimbra Saturia*) an herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in medicine.
Saw, (old word) sayings.
Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis*, and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquish *Britany*, and called it *England*.
Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum* i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i. e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the stone in the kidney.

Scabious, (Lat.) scabby, or mangy. Also an herb called in Latin *Scabiosa*.
Scabrous, (Lat.) rough, rugged; unpolished.
Scavitie, (Lat.) left-handedness; unpluckedness.
Scavola, see *Mutius*.
Scalary, (Lat.) belonging to a Scale or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.
Scalion, a kind of plant otherwise called an *Onion*, or *Chibbol*, or young *Cive*.
Scaldis, a River of the low-Countries running by *Amwerpe*; called in Dutch *Scheldt*.
Scallop, (*Span. Chalope*) a ship-boat, called also a *Shallop*: also a kind of fish called in Latin *Peecten*.
Scallop-shell, a Figure which in Coats of Armes is frequently given to Military persons.
Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.
Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Latin? *Scalper*, i. e. to scrape or scratch) a Chirurgions Instrument to scrape, or cleanse wounds withal.
Scamanders, see *Xanthus*.
Scammoni, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Purging Bind weed*.
Scandalous, (Lat.) giving scandal, i. e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.
Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.
Scanderbeg a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperor, at last caused *Epirus*, and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.
Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*; it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Bastia*.
Scansion, (Lat.) the scanning or proving of a verse according to the true number of feet.
Scapular, (Latin) belonging to the shoulders;

ders; whence a Scapulary, a Monks-hood, or Cowl reaching down to the shoulders.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Rock, whence *Scarborow Castle* in *Tork-shire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Rock.

Scarabee, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarfs, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a launcing of a force, or making an incision.

Scariole, a kind of herb, otherwise called broad-leaved Endive;

Scrape, a Term in Fortification, the slope of the wall; also in Heraldry it is the resemblance of a scarf worn by Commanders in the field, being a half bent from the sinister side.

To *Scatbe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaid*, i. e. damage.

Scatiginous, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of Toll, or custom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scoven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Scedastus, a certain rich *Boetian*, whose two daughters, *Hippone*, and *Milefia*, were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himself for grief.

Sceloton, (*Greek*) the whole structure of the bones of a mans body; the Flesh, Veins, and Muscles, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Scellund*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a scene, i. e. the changing of persons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: also the forefront of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) a term in perspective; the modell, or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a sort of Philosophers, who only consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (*Latin*) bearing a Scepter.

Schediasm, (*Greek*) a sudden invention.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little leaf, bill, or serowl of paper.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schesis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical-figure mentioned by *Ruffinians*; and called in Latin *Adfittio*.

Schirus, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without sense.

Schips, (*Lat. Schopha*) a ship-boat; whence *Schippier*, or *Scippier*, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schism, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatical, inclining to Schism.

Scholastic, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiast, (*Greek*) a Writer of *Scholies*, i. e. a short exposition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or description of a house, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the hip.

Sciencia, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilicet, a Town in *Northumberland*, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilarnunn*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a sparkling.

Sciologist, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

Sciomancy, (*Greek*) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the Latin word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graffe, or tender shoot.

Scipio, the name of several famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the son of *Cornelius*; he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in Spain, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards wasting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battle. *Scipio Aemilianus* the adopted son of *Africanus*, who demolish't new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in Spain; and was killed by a conspiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Nasica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Cornelium Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, hit successful, afterwards unfortunate in the wars against *Cesar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it

is sent, why execution of a judgement passed, should not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was slain by *Theseus*.

Scirrhous, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirus*, i. e. a hard swelling in the body without pain.

Scissure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing alunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleasant witty passage in discourse.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Westward upon the *Adriatick Sea*; divided into *Istria*, *Cyarinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widish-mark*.

Scolopanders, (*Greek*) a kind of venomous Worm, by some called an Earwig: also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook, vomiteth up her entrails; and, rid of it, sucketh them in again.

Scorn, (*Greek*) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous jest.

Scout, (*Dutch*) a Term in Fortification, a Block-house, or chief Fortress; whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbucal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. a disease called the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridg-shire*, called in English *Water-Germander*.

Scorpion, a kind of venomous Serpent: also the name of one of the twelve Signes of the Zodiack: also, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scorpion-grasse, (*Scorpidos Myositis*) a sort of Herb resisting the poison of Vipers.

Scot, and *Lot*, a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their ability: *Esot*, signifying in French a *Symbole*, shot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Alehouse without the Forrest; under colour of his Office from *Scot*: and *Als*, i. e. paying the shot for Ale.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scovel, see *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *Shout*) an Officer of an Army, appointed to discover an Enemies designs.

Screation, (*Lat.*) a spitting.

Scrickingham, a Town in *Lincoln-shire*, where *Africk* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Hubba*, a *Dwne*.

Scrive, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scri-

verner; also, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scriptorium, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the Kings Evil; so called, because it comes in the scrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceesse in the point of conscience; also *Scruple* is the third part of a dram, i. e. seven grains and a half, Troy-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a searching or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the same.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

Scumber, (a Term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes close by all the Decks through the ships, where the water runs out, when the Decks are washed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, or nailed over those holes to keep out the Sea, *Scupper-nailes* are little and short with broad heads, made purposely to nail these leathers; and the coales of Masts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scuroy-grasse, (*Lat. Cochlearia*) an herb so denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvey*.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the tail of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutcheon, see *Escutcheon*: also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a shield; or buckler.

Scuttle, a square hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ship, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (*Saxon*) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Nisus*, King of *Megara*, which being besieged by *Minos*, King of *Greece*, was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and sent it to him, but afterwards seeing her self despised, and dying for grief, she was turned into a Partridge, and *Nisus* into a Hawk: Also the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poisoning the water wherein she used to bathe her self, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon she threw her self head long down the next Precipice; and was transformed to a Rock over against *Cahrybdia*.

Scyllas, one to skilful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and silver, which had been lost in a shipwrack.

Scymeter, see *Semitar*.

Seythia, the most Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europea*, and *Asiatica*; it was called from *Seythes* the son of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Seytale, (*Lat.*) a kind of secret way of writing; also a kind of Serpent; also a field-Moule, called an *Ermin* or a *threw*.

Sea-bolly, (*Lat.* *Eryngium*) an Herb influential by *Venus*, and inciting to manhood in *Venus's* war.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) see *Bustans*.

Seafen, is a rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships side.

Seafing, in Navigation, is to bind ropes fast with small rope-yarn.

Seashuple, a kind of shell-fish, called in Latin *Chocleia Venus*; i. e. *Venus* shell.

Seax, a kind of sword anciently in use among the *Saxons*.

Sebastocrator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople*-Empire; from *Sebastos*, i. e. Honourable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. Sebastians, a Town built by the *Portuguese*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Jameico*, in *Brazil* being fortified with four strong Bulwarks.

Sebastian, a proper name, signifying in *Greek*, Reverend, or Majestical.

Sebstien, a kind of *Affyrrian* plumb, called in *Greek* *Alzavaria*.

Secundinum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwickshire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Atelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war slain by *Beared*, who usurped the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extremity of the giving Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extremity.

Secation, (*Lat.*) a cutting.

Secession, (*Lat.*) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

Seclusion, (*Lat.*) a shutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49. of

50. parts of an inch; also the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is a degree.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattel again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as *Secondary* of the Fine-Office, &c.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the after birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Seclyary, (*Lat.*) one of a *Sect*, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing: also, a certain division in a Chapter.

Sellor, a Mathematical instrument, consisting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center; and of the circumference assumed by them.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an age, or the space of an hundred years; whence secular plays were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the world, and not eyed to a monastical life.

Secundary, see *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a fecunding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

Securiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (*Latin.*) a quieting, or asswaging.

Sedentaria, (*Lat.*) sitting much, studious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the dregs, or lees of any thing, settling or sinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.* as it were *seorsum itio*, i. e. a going apart) a stirring up to rebellion or discord, a raising a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a seducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

See (old word) a *Sear*.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a ship to one side, or other, when the wave of the Sea is past from under her.

Segmentation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into *Segments*, i. e. small parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (*Lat.*) sluggishness, or sloth.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a setting apart from the flock, a severing, or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any beast in a posture of sitting is so blazoned.

Sejanus,

Sejanus,

Sejanus, a great Favourite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was to highly esteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at last by reason of his pride and ambition, he came to a miserable end.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the Kings, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and silver, brought in the Masse to the Exchange for Coin.

Seignory, (*French*) dominion, or Jurisdiction: also a Mannor, or Lordship.

Seimours, the surname of an ancient and honourable Family, stiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Viscount Beauchamp*, and *Marquiss of Hartford*.

Seisins, in common-law is the possession of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seisung, in Faulconry, is spoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it fast.

Seismion, (*Lat.*) a severing, or putting asunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word; used in several of *Dauids* Psalms; being as some think, a pause or resting time in Music.

Sel-graving, a Term in Sculpture; or the art of graving being that which is done in steel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flat-itch.

Selenite, a certain stone wherein there is a white spot, which increaseth and decreaseth; according to the course of the Moon.

Selenographic, (*Greek*) a description of the Moon.

Selenus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexander's* death possessed himself of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years:

Self-heal, (*Lat.* *Prunella*) an excellent Herb for wounds whether inward or outward.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Egypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkish* Empire.

Selson, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of discale in a horse.

Sellenger, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a surname of great note and antiquity, stiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellaris, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are set.

Sem, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.*) a Name or Renowned, one of *Noah's* three sons whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedech*.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance.

Sembrief, in Music, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*, see *Brief*.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semi-cupium, a half bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Sementation, (*Latin*) a bringing forth seed.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in fashion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing; or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from some one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or measure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a seed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nursery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a sowing, or bringing forth seed.

Seminifical, (*Lat.*) producing seed for generation.

Sempedal, (*Lat.*) consisting of half a foot in measure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aspect consisting of 45 Degrees.

Semiquaver, a note in Music containing half the Quaver.

Semiquintile, an Aspect consisting of 36 Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Affyrrians* the wife first of *Menon* present of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom; she much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as some say, she died in an expedition into *India*, against *Straurobates*.

Semitar, or *Seymitar*, a kind of a short *Persian* sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlasting, perpetual, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, i. e. half an ounce.

Sena, a purging Plant which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is transported thither from *Alexandria*, there is a Bastard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Sennaberib, (*Hebr.*) the Bramble of destruction, a King of *Affyria*, who made war against

ing: *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whose prayer his army was destroyed by an Angel of God, and returning home was slain in the battle of God *Nisreob* by his sons *Adramelech*, a d *Sbarezer*.

Senatorial, (Lat.) belonging to a Senate, or to a Senate, i.e. a supreme Council of a Nation, or a Parliament.

Senial, (French) a kind of Cyprus silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*; he caus'd himself to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Scholar.

Senechal, or *Senechal*, (French) a Marshall, or Steward.

Sensecent, (Lat.) growing old, wain-ing.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Houteleek*, in Latin *Sedum*; also *Semper vivum*, i.e. always green, and *Barba jovin*.

Sense, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth choleric, and melancholick humours, see *Sena*.

Seniors, (Lat.) Elder,

Sensiferous, (Lat.) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (Lat.) an Organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (Lat.) a pleasing, or indulging in the sense, a satisfying the carnal appetite.

Sententious, (Lat.) full of sentences, i.e. grave, or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension; also passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*.

Semiviv, (French) a Military Scout, or Watch-man, from the Latin *Semire*, i.e. to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Serapie, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed Mustard is made.

Separation, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder: also when two planets have been in paricle Aspect, or conjunction, and part from it: also the same Rhetorical figure which in Greek is called *Diafole*, see *Diafole*.

Separatory, (French) a Chyrurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (Latin) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Sepsary, (Lat.) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

Reposition, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called, being the seventh month from *March*.

Septempedal, (Lat.) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (Lat.) the number 7.

Septennial, (Lat.) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (Lat.) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (Lat.) of seven months space.

Septuagenary, (Lat.) belonging to the number of seven; y.

Septuagesimal, (Lat.) the same; also belonging to *Septuagesime* Sunday.

The *Septuagint Translation of the Bible*, the most Original and authentick Translation of it by the seventy Elders of the Jews at the appointment of *Ptolemus Philadelphus*, King of *Aegypt*.

Septuagintal, (Lat.) containing seven ounces.

Sepulchral, (Lat.) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (Lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequels, (Lat.) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of anything.

Sequence, (Lat.) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sesquifration, (Lat.) a separating a thing in controverfic from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Seraglio, (Ital) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, (French) the fresh evening air: also a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright; divine; like a Seraphim, or one of the highest order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the *Aegyptians*.

Serail feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, a Term in Falconry for the yellow between the Beak and Eyes.

Serenade, (French) an evening song, sung by a Lover under his mistresses window.

Serenity, (Lat.) clearness of the sky, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian, *Sargia*; in Dutch, *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see *Petty Sergeanty*, and *Grand Sergeanty*.

Sergeant, a Griffin to termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series (Lat.) an order, row,

Sermoci-

Sermocination, (Lat.) comminuing, or holding a discourse.

Serosity, (Lat.) the thinner or waterish part of the malle of blood.

Serotine, (Lat.) late, done about the evening-time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers grass.

Serpentine, (Lat.) belonging to Serpents or Snakes; whence *Serpentine* vertes, those that begin and end with the same word.

Serpet a kind of basket.

Serred; (Lat.) awed: also (from the French *Serre*) compact, joined close together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marinus* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got possession of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being chosen Captain by the *Lusitanians*, overthrew the Romans in several battles; at last having stoutly defended himself against *Pompey*, he was slain by *Peppenna* as he sat at Supper, *Diana* is said to have attended him in all his designs, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (Lat) belonging to a servant, slavish; whence *Servitude*, slavery, or thralldom.

Serviteur, (French) a Serving-man, or Waiter: also a poor Schollar in the University.

Seselis, (Greek) a kind of plant, otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

Sesostris, a King of *Aegypt*, the son of *Meris*; he endeavour'd to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red Sea*.

Sesquipedal, or *Sesquipedalian*, (Latin) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquitercian, (Lat.) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Sessio, (Lat.) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sesterce, (Lat.) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Sesterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H.S.*

Sestain, (French) a stanza consisting of six verses.

Ses-bolts, in navigation are pieces of iron used for forcing the works and planks of the ship together.

Sethim, see *Sittim*.

Serigerous, (Lat.) bearing bristles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb so called from setting, i.e. curing of catel.

To set saugh the threads, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

Settsail or *Tormentil*, (Lat.) *Tormentilla*, *H. traphillum*, *S. ellacia*, a very effectual herb to stop all fluxes of blood and humours.

Setting-down, in falconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Meu.

Sett-wall, a kind of herb growing near walls, called also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the singling of two or more, that join in one Will.

Severians, a kind of Hericks that condemned Marriage and eating of flesh.

Severity, (Lat.) gravity, strictness, toughness, or austereness.

Sewery, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*; so denominated, as *Geffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth from a Virgin to called, who was here drowned by the means of her Stepmother, *Guendolene*.

Sevocation, (Lat.) a calling aside, a drawing a-part.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table: also a gutter, which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the water is gon, and the ship lies dry. *Sewed* a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sesagesim Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

Sesennial, (Lat.) of six years continuance.

Sextant, (Lat.) a kind of coin of a very small value: also a weight of two ounces, by some called *Obolus*.

Sestarii, (Lat.) an ancient Romans measure, containing, in liquid things, somewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces, or two pound Roman, pound and a half *Aur du pois*.

Sexten, contra & from *Sacristan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Priests Vestments.

Sextile, (Lat.) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an aspect consisting of sixty degrees, thus characterized *

Sextule, (Lat.) the sixth part of an ounce: also a Land-measure.

Sextuple, (Lat.) six-fold, or containing any thing six times over.

S C

S H

Shadrach, (Hebr.) a little tender dug, the name of one of the three children (mentioned in *Daniel*) who being cast into the fiery furnace, were miraculously preserved.

Shallop, see *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of measure containing an hard breadth.

Shaftbury, a Town in Dorset-shire, so called from the Church's Spire-steeple, (such as they anciently termed *Scheatis*, in Latin *Sep-tonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (some say a real Eagle, others a Prophet-so called) who foretold that the British Empire, after the Saxons and the Normans should return a-Bain.

Shamgar, (Hebr.) Desolation of the stranger, the son of *Anath*, he judged *Israel* after *Ehud*, and slew six hundred *Philistines* with an Ox-goad.

Shamoiis, see *Chamoiis*.

Shamshier, a kind of Sword among the *Persians* somewhat like a *Scymitar*

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a short Chain fastened under the fore-masts shrouds with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in French is called *Chaperon*.

Shareer, (Hebr.) a Treasurer, see *Senacherib*.

Shash, see *Turban*.

Shaw, (Persian) a King.

Shawh-Zawdek, the Grand Signior's son; the word signifieth in the Persian tongue a King's son.

Shearings, in Navigation is to keep the boat by a Chetroppe from twinging to and fro.

Sheats, in Navigation, are ropes bent to the Clewes of all sails, the sheat-anchor is the biggest anchor in a ship.

Shien, or **Shene**, (old word) Bright-shining.

Shepherd's-purse, a herb called in Latin *Bursa Pastoris*.

Shieldable, a sort of bird commonly called a *Chafrinck*.

Shem, see *Sam*.

To **Shend**, (old word) to blame.

Shent, (old word) a Barrow-plg.

Sherber, a kind of pleasant drink, much in request among the Turks and Persians; 'tis an Arabick word.

Shiloh (Hebrew) a Saviour, it is a word

used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

Shingles, (from the Latin *scindere*, i. e. to cleave) lath's, or slates, of whole houles with: also (from *cingere* i. e. to gird) a certain disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shireve, (Sax.) a Questor, or Prefect of a County, or Shire; of whose office and authority, see Lord *Cook's* Reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a Term in Hunting,) signifies a young Boar.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the Turks.

Shoulder, (a Term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

Shoulder-head, (a Term in Archery) the best made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a disease in Horses, is when the pitch or point of the shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt down-right.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouse, which doth great hurt to cattel; whence the word *Shrewd* leud, or curst; also *Shrew*, a Schold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shrop-shire*, anciently called *Shrovesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a hill; It is called in the British tongue *Imwitbig*, from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *placencia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that, for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wales* chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Asheton*, and slew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*; and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrike, Forrekers say a Badger shrike, when the makes a cry, or noise.

Shrift, (Sax.) from the Latin *Serinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrovetide* among the Catholics; is the time of shriving, or confessing of their sins.

Shrine (Lat. *Serinium*) a Chest or Cabinet: also the same as *Rood-loft*.

Sb. (Sax.) Kindred; whence *Gossip* is commonly used for a God-father, i. e. a kin in God.

Sibilation, (Lat.) a hissing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either side the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the same with those which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, haply possessing also that part which is called *Zulphany*.

Sicity, (Lat.) drouth, drynesse.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, so called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinaeria*.

Sicle, (Heb. *shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4. Drachms, or 384. grains.

Sidelays, (a Term in Hunting) when the dogs set upon a Deer, by the way as he passes.

Side-men, the same as Quest-men, see *Quest*.

Siderated, (Latin) blasted, or Planet-struck.

Sidereal, or **Sidereal**, (Lat.) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron: also a kind of plant so called.

Sidneys, the fir-name of a very honourable Family, whose chief seat is *Penhurst* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family; was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phoenicia*, so called from the plenty of fish which is there; *Sidon* signifying in the *Phoenician* tongue, a fish.

Sigalion, see *Harpoocrates*.

Sigillar, (Lat.) belonging to a seal, or sealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a sealing, or luting of glasses in a more excellent way than is ordinarily used.

Sigles, (Lat.) initial letters which by abbreviation, are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (Lat.) a signing, marking, or sealing: also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous, (Lat.) bearing an Ensign or Standard.

Sike, (old word) such; sike mister men,

(such kind of men.

Silentary, (Lat.) an Usher, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Silerie, see *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (Lat.) stony, full of flint, of a stony substance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Silver-spoon-head, in Archery, is the head of some sort of Arrows so called from the resemblance they have to the knobs of some sort of silver-spoons.

Silverweed, an herb called in Latin *Argentina*.

Simoon, or **Shimeon**, (Hebrew) Hearing, or Obediens, *Jacobs* second Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Similar, (Lat.) like, or of the same substance; whence, *Similar* parts of the body, are those which are altogether composed of the same substance.

Similitude, (Lat.) likeness: In Rhetoric it is taken for a form of Speech wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as, Power constrained is like a glorious slave.

Simon, a proper name signifying in Hebrew *Obedient*: the chief of this name was an Apostle, besides several others mentioned both in the New Testament, and the *Maccabees*.

Simoniacal, (Lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or selling Church livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apostles.

Simonides, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Thes-saly*, of such an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a house, and were so disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had observed them to have been placed.

Simous, (Lat.) having a flat nose.

Simplest, one that is skillful in plants.

Simulacres, (Lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (Lat.) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a resemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (Latin) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (Lat.) pureness, uprightness; plain-dealing.

To **Sink a deck**, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

S I

Sine, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extremity of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extremity of the Arch.

Singerie, (French) apish tricks.
Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (Lat.) being alone, having no companion or fellow: Singular number in Grammar is that whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signify but one person or thing, as *Homo*, a man, whereas the plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Sniffer, (Lat.) belonging to the left side: also unlucky, unfortunate; unhandfom, or dishonest.

Snifter aspect, is according to the succession of the Signes.

Sniffer point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The Sniffer base point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Sinon, the son of *Sisyphus* and grandchild of *Antolchus*, the thief: he went with *Ulysses* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan* Horse.

Sinoper, see *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, so called from *Sinopia* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddie*.

Sinus, a part of the Sea embosoming it self within Lands; as *Sinus Persicus*, it is called in English a *Gulf*, as the *Gulf of Venice*.

Siphack, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Siquis, (Lat. i. e. If any one) a bill stuck upon a wall or post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucosia*, the daughters of *Acheloë*, and *Caliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fishes; they used by the sweetnesse of their voices, to allure Mariners to the Rocks, and cause them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing stopp'd the years of his associates with lost wax, and caused him self to be bound to the Mast of a ship; where, upon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

Siringe, in Chyrurgery, is an Instrument for the squirring of liquor into any wound, or into any fistular passage of the body.

Sirius, a star in the mouth of that constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the

Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the *Dog-dayes* derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a South-East wind.

Sifames, a Judge, whom *Cambyses*, caused to be dead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siskin, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acantibis*, or *Liguri-nus*.

Sisley, see *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the son of *Æolus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to row a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (Lat.) the seat, or standing of any house, or building, in Logic it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so or so plac'd.

Sivient, (Lat.) thiriting.

Sisomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*; now called *Thesford*, this Town was sack'd by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arsfast* removed his Episcopall See from *Elmham*, hither.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sizain, see *Sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying to bread, or beer, set upon any of their names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skarfing, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or so much wood cut away from the one as the other: for when any of those timbers are short, they are skarf'd thus, to make two or three as one.

Skrek, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and is left a little without the Stern-post.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Butler.

Skirrett (*Sifarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*) a Plant whose root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and drest and eaten after the same manner for a great jaundie, and a lusty strengthening wear.

Skippers,

S L

S M

S N

S O

Skippers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the ship from the decks, see *Skippers*.

S L

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, i. e. to strike.

Sle pers, in Navigation are piece of Timber that run before and after on the side of the *Keelson*, well bolted to the foot hookes, on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conanghr*.

Sliming, in Falconry, is said of a Hawk, mutting longways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To Sling, in Navigation, is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Orinance, or the like in a pair of slings spliced at either end to receive the Cask, &c.

Slackster, (Dutch) a Plagiary, or one that intichet away mens servants.

Slat, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch, also a Term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation, is a ship that sails heavily and ill.

S M

Smallage, (Lat. *Paludapium*, *Apium Palustre*) an herb often used medicinally in broths as very wholesome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oymtment to take away Hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocius*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in English a *Kidney-bean*.

Smired, (Saxon) anointed.

to Smite, in Falconry, is said of a hawk winging her beak or bill after feeding.

Smotterlich, (old word) snout-hair.

Smyrna, a City of *Lonia*, watered by the River *Mete*, built as some think by *Smyna*, the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*: in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

S N

Snake-weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderswort*.

Snap-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrhinum*: also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Sneefwort, (*Pharmica*) an herb, so called from its nature in causing sneeze.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Soapwort, a sort of herb which in Latin is called by an agreeable name *Saponaria*.

Socage, a certain tenure of Lands by inferior husbandry services, from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the pintels of the Murderers, or Fowlers enter.

Sociality, (Lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ first spread by *Fanfus Socinians* of *Siena*.

Sacombe, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (Lat.) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sopronitis* a statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (Lat.) fellowship, brotherhood, or sodery.

Sodomitical, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodom*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Soffes; those *Turks* that would faine be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in publick streets, and places, being ever very busy with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, tis but two words, as *Sabbayn Allah*; which is, God is pure; or *Istiffe Allah*; God defend; and sometimes *Alloha ekbec*; God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage-Tenure*.

Solace, (Lat.) comfort and delight.

Solar, (Lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun,

Solarie,

Solaris, (Lat.) a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick business: also a yearly Rent paid for a house, from *Solum*, i.e. the ground, or floor.

Soldaries, among the old *Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (Lat.) shod, having on shoes or sandals.

Sole-grove, an old name for the month of February.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solennis*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i.e. a year.

Solicitation, (Lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (Lat.) care, anguish of mind.

Solidation, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

Solidifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solfuge, (Lat.) a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (Lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (Lat.) loneliness, or privateness.

Solvagant, (Lat.) wandering alone.

Sollar, (Lat.) an upper roof of a house, the story next the tiles.

Solacism, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the rules of Grammar; from *Solis*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (Hebr.) peaceable, Davids son by *Bathsheba* and his successor in the Kingdom; he is famous for his Wisdom, his riches and his building of the Temple, but his being seduced to idolatry by his wives, leaves some blot upon him.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*; he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and abolished those of *Draco* afterwards he flying his Country, went first into *Egypt*, next to *Oyprus*: lastly to *Craesus* of *Lydia*. See *Craesus*.

Solstitial, (Lat.) belonging to the *St. Ives*, or *Sunstead*, i.e. the time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen, or undo; whence *Solution* a loosning, or undoing: also a resolving a doubt.

Solution, (Lat.) a loosning in Chymistry it is so taken for a dissolving or attenuating of bodies.

A *Summer*, vide a *Summer*.

Somniferous, (Lat.) bringing or causing sleep.

Sonnet, a sort of Italian Poetic Consisting of a certain Number of Verses to wit 14 in all

whose Rimes curiously answer one another.

Somorous, (Lat.) founding, or making a loud noise.

Soutage, a Tax of forty shillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Soutick, (Lat.) hurtfull, or noisome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek wisdom.

Sophism, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Orations; in Logick it is when the form of a Syllogism is not legally framed, or false matter brought in under colour of truth: whence *Sophister*, a public caviller in words.

Sophistication, (Lat.) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophronia, (Greek) prudent, and temperate, a Christian name of several women.

Sobby, (Arab. *Txaophi*, i.e. pure and holy) the Monarch of *Persia* is so called.

Sopition, (Lat.) a laying to sleep.

Soporation, (Lat.) the same.

Sopriferos, (Lat.) bringing sleep.

Sorb, (Lat.) a kind of fruit, called a service.

Sorbitio, (Lat.) a springing.

Sorbonis, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the *Sorbone*, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcery*, (French) a kind of witchcraft, or enchantment; perhaps derived from the Latin *Sorilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (Lat.) foul, filthy, sluttish: also base, or dishonest.

Sore-age, The first year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the first taking her from the Eiry, till she hath mew'd her feathers.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of a brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorter, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together, wherein the predicate of the former Proposition becomes the subject of the latter, until from the predicate of the last proposition and the subject of the first a conclusion be interred; as *Homo est Animal, Animal est Corpus, Corpus est substantia, ergo Homo est substantia*.

Sororiation, (Lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgins breasts.

Sorority, (Lat.) sister-hood.

Sorrel, (Lat. *Acetosae*) a cooling herb and of a fine sharp piquant taste which makes it

it very desirable in Salads.

Sorilegie, (Latin) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (Lat.) a casting of lots.

Sopitation, (Lat.) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sore, (old-word) sweet.

Sorbale, a kind of entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filfale*.

Sotberwood, see *Southern wood*.

Sotfsalk, (Sax.) true, faithful.

Sotlack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder of Swine*, a Term used by Foresters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding-line, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the dipple line, to find the depth of the water with a piece of Lead at it about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (French) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *urgere*, to arise.

Sourd, (Lat.) deaf.

Sowrdet, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of French Coin, valuing about a penny.

Sous-hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hants-shire*, so called, as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clasentium*, from the *British* *Cladh-Henton*, i. e. the Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Phillip Valois* it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung out the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, a herb which by herbalists, is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sowbreads, (Lat.) *Cyclamen*, *panis porcini*, *Arvanica* a herb which swine love very much to feed on.

Sowndar, a Term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowbible, an herb of *Venus*, otherwise called *Hares Lettice*, in Latin *Sonchus*, *Lactuca Leporina*; *palatium Leporis*, *Leporinum cibilis*.

Spade, (Lat.) gelded,

Spadicious, (Lat.) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyric, (Lat.) belonging to Chymical operations.

Spaby, (*Persian* *Espawbee*) a Turkish Horse-man, complicitly armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged hawk called in Latin *Mertarius Accipiter*.

Sparsion, (Lat.) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*; built by *Spartus*, the son of *Pheonius*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Enrotas*; it is otherwise called *Lacedaemon*.

Sparadraps, an old, Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaister melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiator, or (word-player; who with *Chrysim*, and *Oenomasus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Craesus*; but afterwards making head again was vanquish'd and slain.

Spasmatical, (Greek) troubled with a Spasm; i. e. a cramp, or shaking in of the sinews.

Spaw, the spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

Spahule, or *Spae*, (Lat.) an Instrument, wherewith Chirurgeons and Apothecaries spread their plasters; it is also called a plasterer, or slicer.

Spaziation, (Lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compass.

Spawham, the Imperial City of *Persia*, it stands in *Partbia*, by some it is called *Spaan*; by others *Spaban*, *Jerspa*, or *Kisphan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient *Greeks* called it *Hecatompyles* from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Persians* hyperbolically term it, Half the world.

Species, (Lat.) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five *Predicables*, viz. that which is predicated of its Individualls in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid est Socrates*, Resp. est *Homo*.

Specific, (Lat.) speciall, distinguishing, the species, or kind.

Specifications, (Lat.) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Speciosus, (Lat.) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold.

Speckacle, (Lat.) a publick or solemn show.

Spektator, (Lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spelvre, (Lat.) a frightfull apparition, a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to skew open the mouth, that the Chirurgeon may discern the diseased parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment or of medicines.

Spel. (Sax.) a word, or saying: also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwise called *Fluslin*, in Latin *Bienuca Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina* for this (as many other herbs) is by Herballists distinguished into male, and female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the world, called in Latin *Zea*.

To **Spend**, a Mast; or yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatical, (Greek) belonging to sperm; i. e. the naturall seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceri, (see *Paracetici*).

Spensstick, (Greek) done, or made up in haft.

Sphecucism, (Greek) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (Lat.) belonging to a Sphere, i. e. a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compass of the Heaven.

Spheromachy, (Greek) a playing at bowls, or tennis.

Spindler, (Greek) the Muscle of the Arm.

Spinix, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thibes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, the destroyed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, the threiw her self head-long down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (Lat.) bearing ears of Corn.

Spicology, (Lat.) a gleanng; a gathering ears of Corn.

Spiguel, (new) an herb effectually against Catarrhs, and Rheumts; it is otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

Spigurnels, a word now out of use; anciently the sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, resigned unto King *Edward* the first.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*.) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine being of a warming, and digesting quality.

Spinage, (Lat.) *Spinachia*, an herb of great request in Cookery whether for broths or for Salads.

Spinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Spine, i. e. a thorn, prickles, or sting: also the backbone.

Spingard, a kind of Chamber-gun, but now out of use.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-stern.

Spinosity, (Lat.) a being full of spines, or thorns.

Spinter, a Law Term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spiritrans, (Latin) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (Lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which smook may have a vent.

Spiral-line, in Geometry is that which rowls in severall circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

Spiration, (Latin) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual Living.

Spiritualization, a term in Chimistry, being a changing of the whole body into spirit, so that it becomes no more sensible to us.

Spiffitude, (Lat.) thicknesse, or grosse-nesse.

Spitter, see *Brocket*, or *Pricket*.

Spittle-Houfe, (Italian *Spedale*.) see *Hospital*.

Spplaying of the shoulder, a disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and leaveth a rift, or rent in the skin under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

Spleen-wort, (Lat. *Asplenium*) an herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in diseases of the spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Milwast*.

Splegat, the same as *Plegat*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splentick, (Lat.) troubled with a disease, or ill humours, in the spleen, or milts, i. e. a Bowel in the left-side, under the mid-rife; over against the Liver.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Curt-splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure.

Spodium, a sort of foot which rising from the trying of Brals, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward.

Spoliation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoiling: also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (Greek) a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongios, (Lat.) full of holes like a sponge,

sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponsal, or *Sponsalitions*, (Lat.) belonging to a spouse.

Sponsion, (Lat.) a bargain, or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage-age.

Spontane, (Lat.) done willingly, unconstrained, or of ones accord.

Spoon, in Navigation is to put a ship right before the wind.

Sporades, certain Islands that lie scattered up and down in the *Carpasian* Sea.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a small river running out of the Clouds, as out of a water-spout, which happens in the *West-Indies*.

Sprains, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough, or sprig.

Spretion, (Lat.) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

Sprights, a sort of short or flight Arrows.

To **Spring a Mast**, is said when it is cracked in any place.

Spring-tides, see *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (Dutch) a tripling, or young man.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or scum.

Sponge, in the art of Gunncry, is a stave, with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to scour the Gun.

† **Spurcivical**, (Lat.) speaking filthily, or uncleavly.

Spurge, a sort of herb called by the Learned *Thymallus*.

Spurious, (Lat.) base-born: also counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the spaces between the Furlocks by the ship-sides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a sort of herb called in Latin *Spergula*.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of souldiers armed into a square body.

Squalid, (Lat.) unclean, sturtish, ill-favoured.

Squamigerous, (Latin) bearing scales, scaly.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of plant, otherwise called the Sea-Onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of disease which catcheth a swelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth an odoriferous Arabian plant otherwise called the *sweet-rush*, and *Camels*

hair; in Latin *Juncus Odoratus*; in Greek *Schinanthos* from whence *Squinanth*,

S T

Stability, (Lat.) stableness, firmnesse; surenesse.

Stable-stand, a Term in forrest Law, when one is found standing in the forrest with his Bow bent ready to shoot at the deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to slip.

Stabulation, (Lat.) a standing of cattel in a stable, or stall.

Stakes, (Lat.) a kind of gum or creamy juice, squeezing out of the Myrrh tree.

Stade, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile which consisteth of a thousand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Stafford-shire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Herbertine*, a holy man led an *Eremitic* life; it hath a castle on the South-bank of the river, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years olds and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

Stagira a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Aristotle* was born; whence that Philosopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours in Heraldry are tawny and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common-law signifyeth money paid for setting of stalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (Ital.) a Horse kept for Mares, **Stanbol**, a Name for *Constantinople*, among the *Turks*.

Standard, (French) the chief Ensign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: also the standing measure of the King, or State, to which all other measures are framed.

Standing-ropes, in Navigation, are the shrouts, and stays, which are not removed; unless they be to be calcd, or set taugther.

Stanford, in *Saxon* *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the river *Welland*; it is so called, as being built of rough stone *Stean* signifyeth in the Saxon tongue, a stone.

In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an University was instituted, and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long; it being soon after provided by oath, that no Student in *Oxford* should publicly profess at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*.

There is also another *Stanford*, situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stauk, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, signifyng, weary, weak, or faint.

T

The

The *Stannaries*, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tin-works in Cornwall, see *Lode-work*.

Stanzas, (*Ital.*) a certain number of verses which is commonly called a *Staffe*; at the ending of which, the *Stroph* is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Time, see *Time*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right side of a Boat, or ship, *Star-board* the helm, is to put the helm a *Star-board*; then the ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-chambers, (so called from a Chamber in Westminster, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the members of the Kings Council wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from subjects to their Prince.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

Stare applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to *stare* a Hare.

Starrulets, (*Diminutive*), a little star.

Starrow, (*Lat.* *Bibonium*, & *Aster Atticus*), an herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that sort called *Water-Starrow* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Star-wort* *Triplivium*.

Stafaych, (*Greek*) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or sedition.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two shillings in silver, seventeen shillings in gold.

Statticks, (*Greek*), a mechanick art treating about weights, and measures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a standing place; also, a Bay, or Rode for ships.

Station-staff, an Instrument used in the surveying, being a freight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planer stands still, and moves neither backward nor forward.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of statues, or Images.

Statumination, (*Lat.*) an underpropping, or setting up.

Statute, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple* are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute-Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every hundred.

Stecados, (*Span.*) the lists, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat; also a kind of Pale, or fence in Fortification, set before trenches that the enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (old word,) place.

Stedship, (old word) firmness, or firmness.

Steele (a term in Archery) it signifies the body of an Arrow, or shaft made of wood.

To *Steer* in Navigation, is to govern the ship with the Helm; also, by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Steerage-room, in a ship is before the great, where the Steer-man always stands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the art of secret, or abstruse writing.

Stellar (*Lat.*) belonging to a star.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blating.

Stelliferous (*Lat.*) starry, bearing stars.

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beast so called from certain little spots upon his skin, almost in the fashion of stars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stemmes, (*Greek*) the stalk of any herb or flower; also a stock, lineage, or Pedigree; also a term in Navigation, the stem is a great piece of timber wrought compassing, and scarfed into the stocks at one end, and all the but-ends forward of the planks are fixed to the stem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of short-writing.

Stentorian-voice a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a Greek, whose voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man signifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the measure, or dimension of solid bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenness.

Sterling, see *Englishing*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a ship; also among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the tail of a Wolf.

Stern-fast, is a rope made fast to the stern of the ship, to hold her stern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great bone of the breast.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a sneezing.

Sterquillions, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dung-hill.

Stesimbrotus, the son of *Epaminondas*, a famous Theban Captain; he was put to death by his father, for fighting against the Enemy contrary to his command.

Stew,

Stews, (from the French word *Estuve*, a Ho-House,) Brothel-Houses, or places where Women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Stenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of Troy, the son of *Capaneus* and *Enadue*.

Stenobeeas the daughter of *Jobatas* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Pratus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Minerall, whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire-Mines*; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stich wort (*Holostemum*) a sort of herb accounted effectual against stiches and pains of the side.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Sillette, or *Silesto*, (*Ital.*) a sharp-pointed Digger, or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping, or distilling; also, a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a House.

Still-yard, a place in London, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanse* and *Amain* used to reside; it is so called, as it were *Steel-yard*, because steel used to be fold there.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

Stipation, (*Lat.*) a guarding, or environing about.

Stipendiall, or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded drink, used in hot weather.

Stipticall, (*Greek*) stopping, or binding, a word used in Physick.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (*Lat.*) a dropping of Isicles from the Eves of a house.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of Scotland.

Stirrup, a term in Navigation, is an iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patch to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly nailed with spikes.

Staked, a term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Staccado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust, with a weapon.

Stacks, a Term in Navigation, are certain posts much of the same; rare are the cradle framed on the shore to build a Pinnace,

Catch, Frigate, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, i. e. a certain Sect of Philosophers at Athens, they were so called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a village in *Nottinghamshire*, where *Sir John de la Pool*, Earl of Lincoln, pretending a Title to the Crown of England, was overthrow in a great pitch' battle, and slain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of honour, amongst the Romans, it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dullness, blockishness.

Stomachous, (*Lat.*) angry, disdainful.

Stomatick, (*Greek*) having a sore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stone-coop, *Lat.* *Vermicularis Ulecebra*; minor *Aeris* an herb of a very hot temperature, sharp and biting.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk, that builds her nest in Rocks.

Stone-fly, a certain kind of insect, see *May-fly*.

Stone-benge, a wonderful Pile of stones upon *Salisbury-Plain*, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad; upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. the Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infusions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain Syrian tree very fragrant, and of great use in Medicine.

Stooping, in Faulconry is when a Hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the fowl.

Stork, a kind of bird so called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i. e. naturall affection; because of the care which is observed in these kind of birds toward their parents when they grow old. *Stork's bill*, a Chirurgions Instrument, the same as *Crows bill* which see.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation, to put any victuals, or goods in order, in the hold of a ship.

Stounds, (old word) forrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or bronis.

Strabism, (*Greek*) a looking a squint.

T r 2

Strage,

Venus Navel-wort (*Corydalis*, *Eccababum*, *Umbilicum Feneris*, *Scutellum*, *Umbilicum Terre*) a plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; they heal fever and exacerated Kidneys; it is otherwise called *Wall penny-wort*; and *Kidney-wort*.

Veneration, (*Lat.*) a making handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a laying truth.

Verb (*Lat.* a word) one of the chiefest of the four declinable parts of speech, which being declined with Person, Mood, and Tense, expressing doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing, or person, to which it is joynd; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personall (which hath all the three persons in both throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonall which is only used in the third Person, singular without all Moods and Tenses: the Verb personall is principally distinguish'd into two Voices, *Active*, and *Passive*, which see in their proper places; but there are several Latin Verbs which are capable, but of one voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an active termination, hath such kind of active signification, as is not capable of a passive, as *Curro I run*; a Verb *Deposent*, which under the passive termination hath an active signification as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a passive termination hath a signification either *Active*, or *Passive*, as *Osculari I kiss* or *am kissed*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) consisting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbia, a certain goddess, among the ancient *Britains*, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Uelky* in *York-shire*. She is thought by *Cambden*, to have been the Nymph, or goddess of the River *Whitf*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating; or striking.

Verbosity, (*Lat.*) a being full of words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) shame-fac'd, modest, bashful.

Verdens, (*Lat.*) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verderer, (*Lat.* *Viridarius*) a judicial Officer of the Kings Forrest, who receives, and inrolls the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Forrest of Vert and Venison.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich Italian wine.

Verdill, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause civil, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration, or trial.

Verdigrise, (*Lat.* *Frugo*) a green substance taken from the rust of Brass, or Copper.

Verdure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruit, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

Verdure, (*French*) greenness.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or sergeants Mace: also the compass about the Kings Court, that bound the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings house-hold, and is accounted twelve miles compass: also a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (*French*) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the same.

Verisimilit, (*Lat.*) the probability, or likelihood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (*Lat.*) worm-eaten: also imbordered with several colours.

Vermilions, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain disease wherein worms are bred, and cause a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous (*Lat.*) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (*Lat.*) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (*Lat.*) flourishing, or belonging to the Spring.

Verulity, (*Lat.*) servileness, or slavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as some say, by *Brenus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venicians*.

Verray, a term in Heraldry, the same as *Vairy*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Ore and Azure, or Ore and Vert.

Verrucous, (*Lat.*) full of Warts, or little Excrescencies of the flesh.

Verfatile, (*Lat.*) apt to be wound, or turned any way.

Verfation, (*Lat.*) a turning or winding two and again.

Verficle, (*Lat.*) a little verse, or sentence.

Verfification, (*Lat.*) a making of verses.

Verfion, (*Lat.*) a Translation; or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Forrest Lawes, it is every thing that grows, and

and bears a green leaf within the Forrest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vestebra, (*Lat.*) a joint in the body, where the bones meet, that they may turn as in the hucklebone.

Vestera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the *Drabantarii*, this place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stannmore*.

Vertical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Vertex* or top of the head, whence *Vertical-point*, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Vertigo*, i. e. a twimming, or giddiness in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worshipt by the ancient Latins, who could change himself into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, in Greek *ἕρβη βοτάνη* i. e. *Herba Sacra*, in regard it was formerly used about sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, *Pigeons* Grass, and *Juno's* Tears.

Verucine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weather.

Veruise, a kind of cloth, otherwise called *Plonket*.

Verulamium, by *Poloway*, called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordshire*, the ruins whereof appear at this day, near unto *Saint Albans*; the Saxons termed it *Watling-ester*, from the famous high-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, and also *Parlamceaster*.

Very Lord, and *Very Tenant*, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesaneous, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outrageous.

Vesulent, (*Lat.*) to be eaten, fit for food.

Vesicatory, (*Lat.*) a Cupping-glasse: also, a sharp plaister or ointment, applied to raise blisters in the skin.

Vesicle, (*Lat.*) a little bladder.

Vesper, Evening-Song, Prayers said about Evening time.

Vesperine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Evening time.

Vespiion, (*Lat.*) one, who in the time of a great sickness carryeth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Vesta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken ofentimes by the Poets for the earth,

and sometimes for the fire: in honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins called *Vestalls*, who; were to take care of the *Vestal* fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the Sun. They were joynd to preserve their virginity inviolable, so long as they remained in the service of the goddess, and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Vestary, (*Lat.*) a Wardrobe, or place to lay cloaths, or apparell in.

Vestible, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry.

Vestigation, (*Lat.*) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige, (*Lat.*) a foot-step, or print of any ones foot.

Vestium, or *Vesture*, (*Lat.*) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vestition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding.

Vetch, (*Greek* *χάραξ*, *Lat.* *Vicia*) a sort of pulse otherwise *Fetch*, or *Tare*, besides the Common *Vetch* there are several other sorts of which the *Kidney Vetch*, is called *Anhyllis*, the *Crimson grass* *Vetch* *Cantaganea*, the *Horse-shoe Vetch*, *Berran Equinum*, the yellow wild *Vetch*, *Aphaca*.

Veteran, (*Lat.*) old, serving long in any place, or Office.

Veteratorian, (*Lat.*) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to carriages, or burchens.

Vexillary (*Lat.*) belonging to an Ensign, or Standard; also *Substan*, a Standard-bearer,

U F

Vfens, a Captain of the *Equicole*, who came to assist *Turinus* against *Aeneas*, and was slain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Vffines, a name anciently given to the successours of *Vffa*, the first King of the *East-English*; they were vassals sometimes, to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combusta, the last fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in Palmistry the line of *Saturn*, which ascends

ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle finger, is, if it be parted called the *Via combusta*, or Burnt-way.

Via Lactea, (*Lat.*) is a white circle visible, in a clear night, as it were in the firmament, passing the Signes of *Sagittarius*, and *Gemini*, it is a commonly called the *Milky way*; and by some the way to *St. James*, and *Waring-street*; also in *Palmettie* or *Chiromancie* it is a line running from the *Resfrilla*, to the *Ferrens*.

Via Solis, or the *Sun-way*, a right line running downward from the *Tuberculum*, or rising part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

Vial, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glasse with a wide mouth.

Vind, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.
Viatich, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: also subst. provision, or things necessary for a journey.

Viatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

Vibinus Virius a Citizen of *Capua*, who causing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being besieged by the Romans, poisoned himself and perwaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration, (*Latin*) a shaking or winding about, a brandishing.

Vibrissation, (*Lat.*) a quavering or shaking the voice in singing.

Vicarious, or *vicefmal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (*Lat.*) neighborhood, nearness.

Vicistude, (*Lat.*) a changing or succeeding by turns.

Vicount, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) a kind of Magistrate, being the same as a Sheriff: also a Noble-man next in degree unto an Earl.

Vilime, (*Latin*) a sacrifice, or oblation.

Vilour, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conqueror.

Vidome, (*Lat. Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Bishop's temporal jurisdiction; being originally the same to a Bishop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

Viduation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making desolate, putting into the estate of *Viduity*, or Widow-hood.

The *Vies* or *Druiser*, a Castle in *Wiltshire*.

once a very stately and magnificent Structure, built at the vast expence of *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*: it is called in *Latin* by some *Divisio*, by others *Divise*.

View, signifieth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common-Law, those that are sent by the Court to take view of any place in question, for the better decision of the right: also upon other occasions, as of a man in case of sickness, or any offence.

Vigone, (*French*) a Demicafter, or a kind of Hat made of the wooll of a beast so called.

Vigourous, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, i. e. strength, courage, lustiness.

To *Vilifie*, (*Lat.*) to set light by, to discredit; to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (*Lat.*) the same.

Vility, (*Lat.*) cheapness, a being base, or of little worth.

Village, in Common Law, is a servile kind of Tenure, such as *Velleins*, i. e. bond-men, are fittest to perform: but there are several sorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a servant or bond-man.

Viminal, (*Latin*) belonging to *Olier* twigs.

Vincible, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquished.

Vindure, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each side with *Rhetia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, i. e. a Vine-harvest, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (*Lat.*) a revenging or punishing: also delivering, or saving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Seguntiaci*, a people of *Hamshire*; it was called by the old Britains, *Brittandon*, now *Silchester*.

Vintorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Violent, (*Lat.*) favouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Viol, an Instrument of musick, played on with a bow, and used for the most part for the playing of a base in a Consort.

Violation, (*Lat.*) a defiling: misusing: also a transgressing.

Violet, (*Viola*) a plant well known bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, besides the common *Violet* there are severall others

other sorts of which the *Corn-violet* is call'd *speculum Venetis*, the *Calathian violet* *pneumonanthe*.

Violin, a Musical Instrument much after the same sort as the viol, but a great deal smaller, and used for the playing of the Treble part.

Viperines, (*Lat.*) belonging to vipers, being a sort of venomous Serpent in some hot Countries.

Vipers Bugloss, (*Echinum Buglossum*, *floresce Viperinum*) a Solar herb, the roots and seeds whereof are Cordial and Expellers of Melancholly.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or courageous woman.

Virafon, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the son of *Theseus*, and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolitus*; it signifies twice a man.

Virelay, see *Vandeuill*.

Virge, certain rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

Virginal, a certain Musical Instrument commonly known, and played on after the manner of the Organ, and the Harpsicon.

Virge, (*Lat.*) one of the 12. signs of the Zodiac, being phancy'd to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgule, (*Lat.*) a twig, or company of young shoots, or sprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portuguese*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at last was vanquished by a Consul's Army, and slain treacherously by the Consul of *Cepho*.

Viridity, (*Lat.*) greenness: also, lustiness, strength, freshness.

Virility, (*Lat.*) mans estate, manliness, also ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (*Latin*) ripe for a man.

Virtuoso, (*Ital.*) a man accomplish'd in virtuous Arts, and Ingeruity.

Virulent, (*Lat.*) full of venom, or deadly poison.

Visceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viscidty, or *Viscosity*, (*Lat.*) a clamminess, a sticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Visibilty, (*Lat.*) an apcness, to be seen or discerned.

Visier, a Viceroy, or chief Statesman, among the Turks.

Vision, (*Lat.*) a seeing or discerning.

Vistula, a famous River, vulgarly called

Wixel running out of the *Caspasian Hill*, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Vissual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sight.

Vital, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or sustaining life.

Vitation, (*Lat.*) a stunning, or avoiding.

Vielline, (*Lat.*) resembling the yolke of an Egge.

Vienberga, the City of *Wittemberg* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (*Lat.*) a corrupting, or defiling; also, a deflowing.

Vitiferosus, (*Lat.*) bearing Vines.

Violdus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow & arrows where-soever he went, killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never so slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

Vitricol, or *Vitrine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of glasse.

Vitriification, (*Lat.*) a making of glasse.

Vitriolous, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Vitriol*, i. e. a kind of middle substance between stone and metal, called also *Coppersals*.

Vituline, (*Latin*) belonging to a *Call*.

Vituperation, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (*Lat.*) livelyness, lustyness, vigour.

Vivification, (*Lat.*) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (*Lat.*) bringing their young alive.

Uladislaur, a King of *Hungaria*, who was slain in a great battle against the *Turks*: also the names of severall other Kings of *Hungaria*, and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (*Lat.*) a blistering; or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defin'd a Solution of the *Continuum*, turning into a running sore abounding with *purid*, and *virulent* matter.

Uligenous, (*Lat.*) plabby, wet, full of standing water.

Ulysses, the Son of *Laertes* and *Antioche*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very serviceable to the *Greeks*; by reason of his

Great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himself among the daughters of *Lycomed*. He stole away the *asses* of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Dionmed* slew King *Rhesus*, and brought away his white horses; he by a wife caused *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be stoned to death; and after *Achilles* was slain he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms: After the wars of *Troy*, intending to sail back to his own Country, he was cast by tempest, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being cast upon *Eolia*, he obtained of *Aeolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treasure concealed in it, next coming to the Country of the *Lesbregons*, his companions were changed into beasts by *Greece*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*, having learnt the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterwards cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaethusa* the daughter of the Sun; and he only escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calypso*, on whom he begat *Nausibothus*, and *Nausibothus*, at length he was entertained by *Nausicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phaeacians*, and his wife *Arete*; he obtained of them a new ship, and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black Chamachou-Tittle; it is also called *Vervilago*.

Utic-games, Christmas-games, or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i.e. *Christmas*, or the Latin *Jubilum*.

Ulster, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth these following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconnel*.

Ultimate, (Lat.) the last, extreme, or utmost.

Ution, (Lat.) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (Lat.) beyond the Seas; also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (Lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ulation, (Latin) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast: also a dark yellowish colour used in painting: also a certain kind of nimble, and tendermouthed-fish.

Umbilical, (Lat.) belonging to the navel.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow: also suspicion: also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. & Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Satires, for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (Lat.) a being of one mind or will, a consenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the cable of an Anchor, see to bend.

Uncial, (Latin) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *uncloy* a Piece, is to put as much oyl as you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and to blow it out.

Uncomer, (old word) see *Fellon*.

Uncomer-parish, (French) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation who is sued because he paid not the money at the day appointed.

Uncomb, (Sax.) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a guest, till the third night.

Unction, (Lat.) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily substance.

Undation, (Lat.) a waving, or rising of waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, resembling the waves.

Undermasted, see *Lowmasted*.

Underside, (Sax.) the Evening time.

Undulate, (Lat.) Chamolet wrought of painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneib, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (Lat.) an Ointment, or liquid salve.

Unguentum Armarium, (Lat.) see weapon-salve.

Unicornous, (Lat.) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (Lat.) a joining together, a growing into one: also a kind of pearl growing in couples: also, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (Lat.) bringing forth one only at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joint-possession of two rights by several titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universal, (Lat.) generally, extending to all.

University, (Lat.) in the Civil Law, is taken for a body politic, or Corporation: also, an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Edward*, who founded this Academy; and redified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (Lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logick, it is when under one name, one thing is signified.

Unkennel, To unkennel a Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

Unshines, (old word) unhappiness.

Unshinned, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

Unweather, (Sax.) a storm, or tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (Latin) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (Latin) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

Vocation, (Lat.) a professing, calling, or course of life.

Vocative case, in Grammar; is the fifth case by which a Noun is declined, and is so called because used in actions of calling, or speaking unto.

Vociferation, (Lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (Lat.) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (French) Power, Sway, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombrill* of the Escutcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the field is transparent through the charge.

Voisinage, (French) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (Lat.) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volatil, (Lat.) a Term in Chemistry, unfit, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (Lat.) a flying often.

Volta, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (Lat.) facility, or aptness in turning about, changing; also, a quick and easie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (Latin) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

Voluptuous, (Lat.) given to pleasures, or delights.

Volutation, (Lat.) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddess among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was said to be the Overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is inclosed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*; as *Hosilina*, was to take care that the Corn was supplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Esaxuatio*, or *Hosilimentum*.

Vomans, a River of *Picenum* in *Italy*.

Vomitious, (Lat.) vomiting, or spewing.

Voracity, (Lat.) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

Voraginous, (Lat.) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i.e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

Voration, (Lat.) a devouring.

Votary, (Lat.) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make

good,
Z z 2

good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof, against all men.

Vowels, (Lat. *Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, so called because they express a sound of themselves without the help of a Consonant.

U R

Urania, see *Muse's*.
Uranoscopy, (Greek) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.
Urbanity, (Latin) the fashion of the City, civility, courteous, gentleness in speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (Greek) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uriah, (Heb.) the fire of the Lord, a chief Commander in King *David's* Army, by whose appointment he was set in the front of the Battle, to be slain of the Enemy, the cause of which fatal end was his beautiful Wife, with whom he fell in love.

Uriel, (Heb.) the fire of God, the name of an Angel, also of several men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Uricorium, in old times a very famous City, and the principal in *Shropshire*, built by the Romans. The Saxons called it *Wreckencaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketter*, or *Wreckester*.

Urine, Nets to catch Hawks withal.
Urim and *Thummim*, (Hebrews, lights, and perfections) twelve precious stones in the breast plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (Lat.) a diver, or swimmer under water.

Urus, (Lat.) a certain Vessel among the ancients, where the ashes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulchre: it signifies also a certain liquid measure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroscopy, (Greek) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heaven.

Ursine, (Lat.) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Urus, (Greek) from *Orus* a mountain, a kind of wild Ox.

U S

Usquebagh, a strong liquor used among the Irish, signifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vite*.

Ustion, (Lat.) a burning.
Ustulation, (Lat.) the same: also a curling with hot Iron.

Ustfructuary, (Latin) reaping the profit of that thing, whose propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (Lat.) the taking of interest, or usury, for any sum lent.

Usurpation, (Lat.) a having, or possessing against right, or equity.

U T

Utis, the eighth day following any Term or Feast.

Utensils, (Lat.) household-stuff, that which is useful, and necessary about a house.

Uterine, (Lat.) belonging to the womb.

Utary, (in Latin *Ulagatio*) a punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Country described by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, resembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (Lat.) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvids, (Lat.) moist, or wet.

Vulcan, the God of fire, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: he was thrown out of Heaven by his deformity, into the Isle of *Lenxos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Euryome*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*; he was the master of the *Cyclops*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: also *Hermione's* bracelet, *Ariane's* Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Aeneas* &c. He would have

have married *Minerva*, but the refusing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and expell'd them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (Lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publicly known.

Vulneration, (Lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

Vulsion, (Lat.) a pulling.

Vulturine, (Lat.) belonging to a Vulture, or G-y; being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturinus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a river of the same name.

Uvula, (Lat.) the pallet of the mouth.

Uvula-spoon, in Chirurgery is an Instrument to be held right under the *Uvula*, with pepper and salt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the same.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in France, vulgarly called *Caenack*.

Uxorious, (Lat.) belonging to a wife: also fond, doting upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a City of Africa, called by *Strabo* *Uxinas*.

Uziazab, see *Azariab*.

Uzziel, (Heb.) the buck-goat of God; the Son of *Robath*, of him came the *Uzzelites*.

W A

W *Adham Colledge*, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, so called from the name of him that erected it.

Wasters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ships to conduct them safe along.

Wages, see *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to prosecute a Law-suit.

AWagtail, a kind of bird, otherwise called a *Water-Swallow*; in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Bollarina*.

Waffer, or *Wasser*, the same which the *Gi-*

ulians call *derelidum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel strayed, or goods stolen, and quitted upon Hue, and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed sundry Market days; and if they challenge: them within a year, and a day, are to be restored, otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: also as a man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said Out-lawed, so a woman not being sworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmost Timbers, and chief strength of the Ships sides, to which the foothooks beams, and knees are bolted.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreasing, defect, or want.

Waiste, that part of the Ship which is between the Main Mast, and the Fore-castle.

Waive, see *Waif*.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the smooth water astern, of the Ship, clewing the way the hath gone in the Sea.

Wake-Robin, (Lat. *Arum*) a sort of plant otherwise called *Cuckspittle*, *Priests Pinle*, or *Starwort*.

Wakes, certain feasts, and solemnities, which use to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper name of several women.

Waldwin, a proper name, signifying in the German tongue a Conqueror; answerable to the Latin name *Vidari*; for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gowen*.

Welereared, a Term in Navigation, not ship-shaken, or when a ship is built right up.

Wall-flower, (*Leucoium*) a common plant bearing a sweet, yellowish flower.

Wall-peper, (Lat. *ilicabra*) see *Stonecrop*.

Walt, in Navigation, is spoken of a Ship that hath not ballast enough in her, to keep her stiff.

Walter, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Wood-man.

Wanddike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodensdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden*, the British *Mars*;) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joined battle, and tied the field on even hand.

Wantage, in the Saxon tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Barkshire*, anciently a Mannour house of the Kings of England, famous for being

being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called from an ancient custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a hundred, was met by all the better sort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Falconry, for after a Hawk hath mauld her self, she crosses her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: also, a part, or division of a Forreft: also, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights service, during his nage, is called ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overseer.

Ward, a proper name, in Latin *Guarnimus*; it comes from the German, *Gerwin*, i.e. All-victorious.

Wardon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstaff, a kind of petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this service; namely, to carry a load of straw in a Cart with six horses, two ropes, two men in harness, to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, see *Wardwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great persons, use to be kept, and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the Kings *Wardrobe*.

Wards and Liveries, a certain Court erected in the time of King Henry the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and secure himself, and his Heirs, against all men whatsoever for the injoining of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Assecuratio*.

Warren, (Latin *Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a prescription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheasants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warfoot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the Saxons time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwickshire*, which, with much probability is

judged to be the same with that, which anciently was called *Præsidium*, i.e. a Garrison for the Saxons called it *Warringwyck*, the *Britains*, *Caer-Guarwick*, both when words seem to have sprung from the *British* word *Guarh*, which also signifyeth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Hosts-men kept his residence, under the command of *Dux Britannia*. This Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Warches.

Wassail, (Sax. *Wascheal*, i.e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious Custom, stilled upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Romona*, the daughter of *Hengist*, her Ceremony to King *Voriger*, to whom at a Banquet she delivered with her own hands a Golden cup full of wine.

Wass, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make wast, or spoyl of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wastel-bread, (old word) sine Cimn-I.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ship should swim in, when she is laden a head, and a stern.

Water-born, (a Term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will just bear the ship from ground.

Water-shot, see to *Moore a crosse*.

Wasting-street, see *Ikenild street*.

Wavey, a Term in Navigation, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

Weafering-tree, a certain plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifyeth a Forreft, or Wood.

Wega, the fluting harp.

Weapon-salve, (Lat. *Unguentum Armarium*) a sort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is, when a ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without losing any of her sayls, which is done by bearing

bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a Term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently observeth the weather, and the wind in shooting.

Weathering, in Falconry is when you set your Hawk abroad to take the air.

Weed, or *Wade*, (Sax.) a garment, or suit of apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Weds*, i.e. a pledge.

Wednesday, so called from *Woden* a god, which the Saxons worshipped.

Weigh, a certain weight of cheefe, or wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du poids*.

Weights: see *Aver du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

Welken, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud: also the Element, or Sky.

Weld, or *Wold*, (Sax.) a Forreft.

Werewolf, or *Mamwolf*, (*Were* lignifying in the Saxon Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *West Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary must, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

Werregelt-thief, a thief that may be redeemed by *Werre*.

Westphalia, a Province of Germany, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it six Bishopsricks, three Principalities, seven free Cities, with divers great Barldoms.

Wharfage, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow Wheat, a sort of herb called in Greek *Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are small pieces of wood fastened to the spindle, to keep the Cable from running too high when it turns a-bour.

Whilom, (old word) once, or hitherto.

Whineth, Forrefters say an otter whineth when she makes a noise loud, or cry.

Whinny, a sort of herb otherwise called *Furs*, or *Fursbulb*, see *Furs*.

Whistaff, in Navigation, is that strong

piece of wood the Helmsman hath always in his hand.

White-heart silver: See *Blacklow Forreft*.

White-spurres, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitlow-grass, (*Paronychia*) an herb so called from its efficacy against Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwise called *Nailwort*.

Whitsuntide; as it were the time of the white Son: also, *Whitunday* seemeth to signify as much as sacred Sunday; from the Saxon word *WVibed*, i.e. sacred; being a certain feast celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection.

Whole chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; summer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

WVolsome-Ship, in Navigation, is a ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

WVboodings, Plancks, which are joind, and fastened along the Ship sides, into the stem.

Whorl-bat, (in Latin *Cæsus*) a certain game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plumets at one another.

Whorts, (Lat. *Vaccinia*) see *Berberis*.

Wigornia, the chief City of *VVorcestershire*, commonly called *VVorcestre*; the *Britains* called it *Caer-VVrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *VVorcageaster*; it was set on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardyknute* the Dane, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*, it was also very much harraided in the time of the Civil Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but soon after it flourished again, with greater splendour than before.

Wild WVater-creffes, (*Cardamine*) an herb called otherwise *Ladies smock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

Wild WVilliams, a sort of herb called in Latin *Amoraria*.

WVilfred, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint WVilfrids needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *VVakenam* in *Yorkshire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tried: for such, as were chaste did easily passe through, but such as had been faulty

faulty were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

William, (*Dutch* *WVilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

Willow-weed, or **Willow-herb** see *Loose-Strife*.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Saire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition that before it was destroyed by the siege of the *Empress's Island*, it contained 15, or 16 Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, wherein *Woolstan*, being styled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that it is say, of Wilton*. Here in a very bloody battle, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Berowulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here also, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joining battle with the *Dane*, was at length put to the work; close adjoining to the Town standeth a fair and noble structure formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-house*.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also, a Flag, or Breacher.

Wimund, (*Sax.*) sacred peace, a proper name.

Winchester, see *Venta*.

Windlass, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close about the stem.

Windfore, a Town in *Bark-shire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle-shore*; haply, from the *Winding-Shore*. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the *Garter*, of which see more in the word *Knight*; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King & consecrated to the *Virgin Mary*, but finish'd by King *Henry*, and *Sir Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind* excess, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from point to point.

Windward-side, is when the tide runs against the stream.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *British* *Virgin-Saint*, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well which at this day is called *Saint Winefrids well*, and

that *Benno* the priest joyned her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women, the word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, an obtainer of peace.

Winter-cherry, see *Alkakengi*.

Winter-green, (*Pyrola*) a sort of herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great victory which *Osway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfeet, see *Taver*.

Wisard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost; some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

Wise-acre, the same, from the Dutch words *Waar*, i. e. truth, and *Sagen*, i. e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Witall, a Cuckold, that wits all, i. e. knows all; i. e. knows that he is so.

Witchcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men; it cometh from the Dutch word *Wischen*, i. e. to divine, or guess; it is called in Latin *Vincificum*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i. e. the art of making poisons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i. e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distress is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distrained.

Wiberts, (a Term in Horseman'ship) the ligature, or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

W O

Wood, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum Glastum*, or *Pastellum*.

Woden, a certain Idoll worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesdays*. Hence also *Wood*, that signifies mad, or furious: Old English.

Wodensburgh, (i. e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idoll) a Village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Caulin* King of the *West-Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquish'd by the *Britains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

Wold

Wold, or **Weld**, a sort of herb otherwise called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny* *Lutea*, by *Marcellus* *Fusoidistrubium*, by *Tragus* *Astrabium*.

Wolds, (*Sax.*) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wolds*, or *Would* of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfschod, (*Sax.*) the condition of an Utlary, upon whose head the same price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfs head*, to whomsoever should kill him.

Wolves teeth, are two teets growing in the upper jaw of a Horse next to the grinding teets, which hinder him from grinding his meat, so as he is it fullunchewed.

Woodbonds (*Perilymenum*, *Cappisolum* *Sylva Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called *Honey-suckle*.

Woodgeld, a Term in Law, and signifies the granting or cutting of wood in the Forreft, or money paid for the same to the Forrester.

Woodlouse, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called *Cheslip*.

Woodmote, (*Sax.*) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forreft Court, that is now call'd the Court of attachments.

Wood Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetosum* *Atellaj*, and *Lajula*) an herb much of the same temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all pestilential distacles.

Wood-Rough, a sort of herb called in Latin *Aperula*.

Woodstock, (*Sax.*) a woody place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Ethelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Parliament *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds bowers*; but it is to utterly effaced, that at this day is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town, *Geoffrey Chaucer* a most famous English Poet, was brought up.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forreft, whose function is to prevent any offence of Veny, or Venison done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Wood-wax, a sort of herb called in Latin *Genifella*.

Woolwinders, those that wind up fleeces of wool, into a kind of bundle to be packt and fold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany* built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

W R

Wrath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Crest, called also a Torce: also a Boars tail, so termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (*Fr.* *Vareck*, *Lat.* *Verris* *in* *o* *mar.* *fragrum*) is, when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no man cleaveth alive; in which case, whatever goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the soile; but if any person cometh to land, or if either dog or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wrath, (*Dutch*) angry, fierce, furious, whence the word *Wrath* is commonly used by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (*Lat.* *Breve* because the intention of it is expanded in few words) signifyeth in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a defendant to be summoned; a distress to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it answers to the Greek names, *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrune *Hampton*, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

Xanthi, a word, used by the *Chinies*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven, and Earth, for they have no name for God.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Asia*, who were

X A X E

were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lievtenant *Harpagus*.

Xanippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, inasmuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kepther to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xanthippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

Xantho, one of the *Sea-Nymphs*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*: he was a man of a very strict, and severe conversation.

Xenodochy, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hospital, a place for receiving of pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thousand men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little losse, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his Eloquence styled the *Attick Muse*, and writ many choise, and elegant Books.

Xensi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Asia*, and hath been the least of almost all the *Chinique* Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hapned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the eyes which causeth a rednesse, or soreness, without any running, or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie so vast, that it filled the whole *Hellaspont*, and joined the two Continents together, was vanquishd at *Thermopole* by 40000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Asiata*, was slain to retire

XI YA, YO

with almost all his Forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilivous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsame, (*Greek*) a certain sweet wood, whereof Baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in *Saxon* *Gyrlander*, in *Latin* *Virgata terra*. In some places it is 20. Acres of Land, in some 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *British* Proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the *Greek* *Eubulus*, i.e. Good Counsellor.

Yuba, a herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common Law, though fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estray, of no claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in *Latin* *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man, who can depend of his owa free Land in a yearly Revenus, to the sum of 40. Shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the sea is so rough that men cannot govern the helms with their heads, then they lease a block to the helm on each side at the end, & reeing two falls through them like Gunners tackles brings

Y T Z A

brings them to the ships sides, and fo they fear with more ease.

Yonker, (*Dutch*) *Junker*, i.e. a Knight, or Noble-man; a lusty lad: *Yonkers* are, the young men in a ship called fore-mastmen, whose Office it is to take in the top-lais, turlc, and sing the main sail bowling, or trying and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.
Youtwort, a kind of plant, called in *Latin* *Ros Solis*.

Y T

Yibel, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the *Greek* *Euthalios*, i.e. very flourishing.

Z A

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son from whom descended one of the 12 tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariab, (*Heb.*) mindfull of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of *St. John the Baptist*, also of late ages a name not frequently known in Christendom.

Zacymbus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practis'd Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a *Galenist*.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his son's eyes to be put out and one of his own.

Zameis, the sixth King of *Assyria*, the son of of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninus*.

Zany, (*French*) one that, in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebonias, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Saporis* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the

Z E

kingdom, with her sons, *Herenimus*, and *Timolauus*.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shilling six pence sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Hebrew*) the Justice of the Lord: the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*, and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*; but at the last he rebeling, *Jerusalem* was sackt, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedony, (*Greek* *zedona Arab.* *Zrumbeth*), a tree, and dry plant, growing in the woods of *Malabar*, in the *Indies*.

Zelus, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions, also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) jealousie.

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous *Greek* Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the *Stoicks*: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Pyramides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confels who were the rest of the conspirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebonia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odatus*; she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; usurpt the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*, she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybir*. She understood the *Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herenimianus*, and *Timolauus*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latin* *Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an H-brew measure containing nine inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zorobabel* (*Heb.*) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the first of *Chronicles*, also the son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed in spite of all opposition.

Zeibes, the son of *Boreas* and *Orithia* and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Chalchos*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpyes*, from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Sirophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Diree*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Diree* perceiving, fearing lest she might come again into favour with her Husband, she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus* the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Diree* had done to their mother, they tyed her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony ways to a miserable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zeuigma, (*Greek* a joining together) a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative cases (or adjective to divers substantives) is reduc'd to the one expressly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*; if the verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeuigma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adjective) if in the middle *Mesozeuigma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeuigma* as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is also made three ways. 1. In person, as *Ego & tu studeo*. 2. In gender, as *Marius & uxor est irata*. 3. In number, as *hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zeuxis, a famous painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcles*, *Eupompus*, and *Parbassius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he Painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them, for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Hebr.*) a song or singing, a Ufurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, having first slain his master *Elah* the son of *Basabab*.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle, which is called the *Ecliptick* line, or the pathway of the Sun, because in that line, the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick*, is by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* it self. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the *Greek* *Zodion*, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin, it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolemy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolemy*, answered, that since *Homer*, so many ages past deceased had led to many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of *Paricide*, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolemy*. Others that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the *Rock Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage: also a Soldiers belt; also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the *Polar Circles*, and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain substances which

which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called *planted-animals*.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magic among the *Persians*: he is said to have laugh'd the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrote the *Liberal Arts* upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrote also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with several other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven; and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Zorobabel see *Zerubbabel*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Ibrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zwentebaldus, a Duke of the *Maragani*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperor, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygætes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot; when he ravish'd *Proserpina*.

Zygomatium, (*Greek*) a thin muscle, resembling a membrane, interlaced with fleshy fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips, it is called in Latin *Deirabens quadratus*, among Anatomicists.

Zygotate (*Greek*) one appointed to look to weights, a Clerk of a Market.

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